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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

FOR

1913

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR

1913

EDITED BY

Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A.

AND

Rev. G. H. WEST, D.D., A.R.I.B.A.

VOL. XXXVI

BRISTOL

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Marston Sicca.

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Coln Rogers.

Brockworth.

Hasfield.

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Quinton.

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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Annual Summer Meeting,

At Wells and Glastonbury,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1913.

Our Summer gathering was favoured with glorious weather, and a considerable number of members who motored over Mendip from Bristol thoroughly enjoyed their journey. The first meeting was held at the fine old library hall of the Theological College, where the members were welcomed by the Dean of Wells (who was accompanied by the Principal, Prebendary Parsons, and Canon Church), on behalf of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, he explained, was unfortunately confined to his bed. Though the report of his lordship was encouraging, it was quite impossible for him to be with them that day. The President, Mr. T. Dyer-Edwardes, acknowledged the welcome. There was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Arnold E. Hurry, the honorary General Secretary, read the annual report as follows :—

The number of members on the Society's list is 555, as against 551 at the time of last report.

The accounts up to 31st December, 1912, have been audited, and will be printed in the *Transactions*.

The Society has lost through death several prominent members. Mr. G. B. Witts, who died in September last, had been a member since 1878, and among the many occupations of a varied and busy

professional and public career had compiled a most valuable contribution to local archæology in his *Hand-book of Archæology and Map of the County of Gloucester.*

Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, the printer of our *Transactions*, had been a member from the earliest days of the Society, and always evinced the keenest interest in its welfare.

Mr. Walter Sampson, another member, had done useful work by compiling the histories of several of the Charitable and Educational Institutions connected with Bristol.

In spite of these and other gaps caused by death and resignations, the members show an increase, and reflect the growing interest taken by this generation in the study of the past.

The Summer Meeting of 1912 was held at Ross in July. There was a good attendance, and the members were shown much courtesy and hospitality in the various places they visited. Through the kindness of the owners, three stately houses, *Goodrich Court*, *Homme House* and *Rudhall House*, were visited, and proved attractive features of the programme.

There has been no Spring Meeting this year, the date of the Summer Meeting being somewhat earlier than usual. In place of a Spring Meeting it is proposed to hold an Autumn Meeting at Gloucester on September 3rd, with a visit in the afternoon to Stoke Orchard, Swindon, and other villages between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury.

The restoration of the tessellated pavements in the Roman Villa in Witcombe Park (six miles east of Gloucester city) has still to be carried out. As the owner, Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach, has expressed his willingness to have the villa treated as an ancient monument, an inspection was made last March by the Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments. It is believed that he was impressed with the extent and antiquarian value of the remains, and that he proposes to formulate, with the assistance of the Architect of his Department, a comprehensive scheme for submission to H.M. Board of Works. A considerable sum of money has been collected or promised towards the cost of repairing and relaying the flooring of the Roman baths of the villa, and it is hoped that the Government will make a grant to carry this and perhaps also other works to completion.

A Bill has recently been introduced in Parliament for enlarging and strengthening the provisions dealing with the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. It has, however, not yet been communicated to this Society for criticism.

A substantial sum has, it is understood, been collected for the repair of the old Church at Kempley (near Newent), which contains

the most important and perhaps the oldest series of mural paintings in the West of England. Although the work is being undertaken independently of this Society, two of our members have seats on the Restoration Committee.

The only work of excavation actively participated in by the Society took place at Sea Mills, on the King's Weston Estate, near Bristol. After being suspended for the winter, operations were resumed on 19th February last. Numerous foundations of a rough description were uncovered, the principal articles found consisting of fragments of Roman pottery, some twenty-five coins, and one or two bronze ornaments. No tesseræ, however, were to be found. The foundations were very fragmentary and not sufficiently connected to give the outline of a villa.

The Council has, in conjunction with the Cotteswold Field Club, had in contemplation the desirability of exploring a cave in the Wye Cliffs near Symonds Yat, and also the excavation of the site of a Romano-British town near Ross. Permission for the first of these projects has been accorded by the President of the Board of Agriculture, but no work has been undertaken in either direction as yet.

An interesting find of a Saxon rectangular carved stone was made last year in Newent Churchyard. By the kindness of the Incumbent, it was exhibited to the Council by Mr. E. Conder, F.S.A., and gave rise to some discussion. It may have been a portable altar, the privilege of using which was sometimes accorded by the Pope to persons of note, or it may have been made for the express purpose of being buried in the owner's grave.

Other finds and burials of considerable archæological interest, have been made in various parts of the county, and have been noticed in the press from time to time.

Through the intervention of the Bristol members, a pre-historic stone on Redland Green, Bristol, which is supposed to mark an ancient British road, has been restored to its former site, from which it had been removed some years ago.

The usual series of winter evening meetings has been held in Bristol. The following were the papers read at these meetings :—

Monday, October 21st, 1912, "Tobacco Pipes of Bristol of the Seventeenth Century and their Makers," by J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

Monday, November 11th, 1912, "The Banwell Roodloft," by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.

Monday, December 9th, 1912, "The History of the Leigh Woods," by Lewis J. U. Way, F.S.A.

Monday, February 3rd, 1913, "Bristol Archæological Notes for 1912," by J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

Monday, February 17th, 1913, "Flowers in Stone as applied to Church Architecture," by Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S.

Monday, March 31st, 1913, "Mediæval Parochial Life," by Charles E. Boucher, B.Sc., London.

The attendance, though up to the average, might well be improved.

Through the kindness of the Bristol University authorities, the small Chemical Theatre within the University buildings has been placed at the disposal of the Society for these meetings at a merely nominal rent.

It is a matter for regret that no arrangements for similar meetings were feasible in the city of Gloucester. It is hoped that a series may be provided for the winter of 1913–14.

The Council has met five times during the year, the meetings being usually held alternately in Gloucester and Bristol. The Society is much indebted to the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the Mayor of Gloucester for their courtesy in permitting the Council to hold its meetings in the old Council Chamber in Bristol and the Guildhall in Gloucester.

It has long been felt that the Headquarters at Gloucester are unworthy of a county Archæological Society, and that the accommodation for the Library is inadequate, and the facilities for study are too scanty. A Committee has been appointed, and will shortly meet to consider what steps should be taken to improve matters.

The Society is indebted to the following for gifts of books: to Mr. C. E. Keyser for a copy of *Memorials of old Gloucestershire*, and his own excellent work on *Norman Doorways*, and also to Messrs. John E. Pritchard, F. F. Tuckett, Lewis J. U. Way, and the Editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal*.

The Council desire to nominate for re-election the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Editor, the Hon. Secretary for Bristol, the General Secretary and the Local Secretaries. They desire also to nominate for election as a Vice-President Mr. George William Keeling.

The following members of Council retire by rotation, but are all eligible for re-election: Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Mr. H. Medland, Mr. C. H. Dancey, Mr. C. E. Boucher, Mr. O. H. Fowler, Mr. W. Moline.

Colonel NOEL moved the adoption of the report, and mentioned that the work at Kempley Church was nearing completion.

Colonel ROUTH seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. HANNAM CLARK, seconded by Colonel DUKE, the following members of the Council were re-elected or elected: Messrs. G. S. Blakeway, H. Medland, C. H. Dancey, C. E. Boucher, O. H. Fowler, T. Grimke Drayton, W. Moline, and the Rev. D. G. Lysons. Mr. George Wm. Keeling was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The retiring President, acknowledging thanks which were accorded to him (on the motion of Mr. GRIMKE DRAYTON, seconded by the Rev. W. B. ATHERTON), said he had just returned from the West Indies and America. The contrast between America and the old country was extraordinary. The charm of the energies of life in the new country gave place to a feeling of rest and quiet from the turmoil, bustle, and perpetual strain upon the nerves. He was delighted and charmed by the expressions of Americans generally as to the pleasure they had in coming to see us in the mother land. They never ceased to talk about what they had seen, and never seemed to tire of coming again and connecting themselves either with the monuments of the past or their ancestors who were laid at rest in our beautiful churchyards. Although America was so new, it was really becoming quite respectable in the sense that it was beginning to grow old. He was struck particularly in Philadelphia and Virginia with the number of old Georgian houses and furniture, which took one back to that period. In Virginia particularly it was interesting to come across houses and names connected with some of the best families in the mother land. In the churchyard of one of the oldest churches in America he was pointed by a negro verger to a tomb on which it was recorded that the deceased died on the 31st of November. He then vacated the chair to his successor, the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Bishop of Gloucester then took the chair and

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, Twelve months ended 31st December, 1912.

1912. RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.						
To Balance at Bankers				59	4	4
Dec. 31st.						
To Annual Subscriptions Received—						
1909	0	10	6			
1910	2	2	0			
1911	9	9	0			
1912	229	19	0			
,, Annual Subscriptions Paid in Advance, 1913	3	13	6			
				245	14	0
,, Entrance Fees				19	8	6
,, Three Life Subscriptions..				22	1	0
,, Donations—						
Merchant Venturers ..	2	2	0			
F. Were, Esq., for Library	0	10	6			
				2	12	6

1912. PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.						
By Expenses of Publications—						
Transactions, Printing, Illustrating and Indexing..	153	17	0			
Transactions, Circulation ..	13	0	8			
	166	17	8			
Less Contribution from Dr. Fryer for Illustrations of Fonts..	2	15	0			
				164	2	8
,, Library Expenses—						
Rent, Gloucester (last quarter, 1911)	1	5	0			
Rent, Gloucester, 1912 ..	5	0	0			
Rent, Bristol, to Michaelmas, 1912	12	0	0			
Insurance, Gloucester, to Christmas, 1912	5	10	3			
,, Bristol, to Michaelmas, 1913 ..	0	5	0			

,, INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS—						
Dividend on Consols ..			19	12	0	
,, SALE OF PUBLICATIONS			6	17	3	
,, MEETINGS, 1912—						
Surplus of Spring Meeting			3	1	1	
						£378 10 8

Gratuities to Servants at Bristol Library			0	15	0	
Librarians' Incidentals ..			4	18	3	
						29 13 6
,, MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS—						
Printing and Stationery ..			12	13	9	
Postages, Treasurer and Secretary			3	10	0	
Auditor's Fee (1911) ..			3	3	0	
Assistant Secretary (last quarter 1911, and year 1912)			6	5	0	
Assistant Treasurer (1911)			10	0	0	
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies ..			1	0	0	
Excavations .. £1 7 6						
Less Amount paid by Rev. Canon Bazeley 0 10 0						
			0	17	6	
						37 9 3
,, DEFICIT, Summer Meeting, 1912						5 1 3
,, BALANCE IN HANDS OF TREASURER						142 4 0
						£378 10 8

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1912.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID BY MEMBERS IN ADVANCE—		
For 1913		3 13 6
SUNDRY CREDITORS—		
Rent, Gloucester Library ..	8 0 0	
Amount due to Assistant Treasurer	10 0 0	
		18 0 0
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF 96 LIFE MEMBERS— (Not estimated.)		
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF "TRANSACTIONS" FOR 1912, NOT ISSUED—		180 0 0
SURPLUS AT DATE—		
As last account	500 1 3	
Less Liability on *Transactions* .. £180 0 0		
And Depreciation in Consols .. 21 16 10		
	201 16 10	
	298 4 5	
Add Surplus for the year ..	275 17 3	
		574 1 8
		£775 15 2

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INVESTMENTS—		
£832 3s. 8d., 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock at 75⅜ ..		627 5 2
PROPERTY—		
Libraries and Equipment .. (Not stated.)	Not estimated.	
Publications, Copies unsold ..		
SUBSCRIPTIONS UNPAID—		
1910	0 10 6	
1911	1 11 6	
1912	4 4 0	
		6 6 0
CASH AT BANKERS ON 31ST DEC., 1912		142 4 0
		£775 15 2

J. A. SMITHIN, *Hon. Treasurer*,
LLOYDS BANK, GLOUCESTER.

I certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts with the Books and Vouchers, and have found the same to be correct.

CENTRAL ROAD, GLOUCESTER.

G. S. C. CHILD, *Auditor.*

delivered his presidential address, which is printed in this volume of the *Transactions*.

Canon BAZELEY, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, said that it was a great satisfaction to them to come to Wells. Some, perhaps, felt that in Somerset they were poaching on their neighbours' preserves, but he knew that coming with the Bishop of Gloucester as President they would be welcome.

The vote was heartily accorded, and Canon CHURCH spoke briefly as to the history of the fine room in which the meeting was held.

The PRESIDENT expressed regret that the Bishop of Bath and Wells was unable to welcome them, and sympathy with him in his illness. He also thanked the principal of the College for lending the room.

In the afternoon the members visited the cathedral buildings. The Dean gave an address as to its history and architecture, and mentioned that in the undercroft of the Chapter House, which had been used as a coal store, they had discovered evidence that the apartment was formerly used as a treasury of the church. The Dean and Canon Scott-Holmes afterwards conducted parties round the cathedral and other buildings, explaining matters of interest. In the library they were received by the honorary librarian, Canon Church, who directed attention to the chief of the valuable historic possessions there.

Subsequently the members were received at the Palace by Mrs. Kennion, and at the Deanery by the Dean and Miss Armitage Robinson, tea being most kindly provided in each case.

The following notes on Wells Cathedral were prepared by Canon Bazeley for the programme of the meeting.

Wells derives its name from the springs which feed the moat in the garden of the Bishop's Palace.

The city, which has been happy in having no record of revolts,

G. S. C. CHILD, Auditor
CENTRAL ROAD, GLOUCESTER.

sieges or battles, has grown up continuously around its cathedral; and from its bishops, in olden days, has received its charters of freedom.

Tradition says that Ine, King of Wessex, founded a college of secular priests at Wells about A.D. 705. In a charter of Cynewulf, dated 766, there is mention made of the "minster," near the spring at Wells, for the better service of God in the Church of St. Andrew.

In 909 King Edward, son of Alfred the Great, formed a new diocese for Somerset, and placed the bishop's seat at Wells. Little is known of the Saxon church which served as a cathedral. It probably stood on the south side of the present church as foundations of a building, 40ft. × 15ft., and a Saxon worked stone were found there in 1894.[1]

This church appears to have been rebuilt by Bishop Robert of Lewes, 1136–66, but not as a cathedral, for Bishop John of Tours (1088–1122) had removed the See to Bath.

The earliest architecture in the present cathedral is Transitional Norman of the last quarter of the twelfth century: it would appear, therefore, that it owes its foundation to Bishop Reginald de Bohun, 1174–91, and that he built the three western bays of the choir, the transepts, the eastern bays of the nave, and the north porch. Perhaps the work of construction went on during the rule of Bishop Savaric, 1192–1205; but he was often abroad, and when he was at home he was engaged in a fierce feud with the monks of Glastonbury. Moreover these were troublous times throughout the kingdom. In 1206 Jocelin Troteman de Welles was made bishop, and during the thirty-six years of his rule the cathedral, including the famous west end, was completed westward. In 1248 an earthquake overthrew the vaulting (*tholus*) of the central tower, and during the time of Bishop Bytton, who died in 1274, a good deal of work was done in the transepts, as may be seen by changes in the style of the architecture.

At the close of the thirteenth century the beautiful chapter house with its Early English undercroft, Geometrical staircase and Decorated walls was begun. During the time of Dean John de Godelee (1306–33) the central tower was raised in height, and the chapter house was finished. In 1326 the lady chapel was ready for consecration. Under Bishop Ralph de Shrewsbury (1329–63) the choir was reconstructed, and later on the Retro-choir, connecting the Presbytery with the lady chapel, was built. Bishop Harewell (1367–86) provided two-thirds of the cost of rebuilding the south-west tower, and Bishop Bubwith (1407–24) left by his will funds for the completion of its companion on the north-west. Thus the cathedral was finished,

[1] See Mr. St. John Hope's paper on the first Cathedral Church of Wells, *Somerset A. S. Proc.*, lv. pp. 85–96, and Canon Church's remarks, pp. 35, 36.

WELLS CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT.

and later builders bestowed their energies on the surrounding buildings. Bishop Jocelin had built the bishop's palace about 1240, Bishop Bubwith built the chapel of the vicars' close, and Bishop Beckington (1443–65) recast the hall. He moreover built the gateways which bear his name. Dean Gunthorpe (*ob.* 1498) built the deanery.

The thirteenth-century front of the cathedral was described by the late Professor E. A. Freeman as "a stone screen erected for the display of statuary." He spoke of the sculpture as the finest in England, but condemned this addition to the nave as "bad architecture." Be this as it may, Wells is justly proud of its *Valhalla*, and the general effect to the unprejudiced beholder is exceedingly beautiful. Ferguson said that this west front was comparable with those of Chartres and Rheims. Here, as elsewhere, it has been a common usage to underrate the artistic powers of our English sculptors, and attribute the carving, because it is good, to foreigners. It is difficult to persuade our countrymen that anything first-rate could have been done by natives.

The figures are arranged in nine tiers. In the lowest tier forty-three niches out of sixty are empty, the iconoclast having found it comparatively easy to do mischief at this low level. The statues that remain probably represent saints whose cult was most popular in the thirteenth century. The second tier consists of thirty-two quatrefoils, eleven empty, and the rest containing half-length figures of angels. The third tier, also consisting of quatrefoils, contains thirty-five subjects (out of forty-nine) from Holy Writ, ranging from the Fall to Pentecost. The fourth and fifth tiers, containing 108 figures out of 116, represent kings, popes, bishops and nobles. The subject of the sixth tier is the resurrection of the dead, the figures being nude. The seventh tier is full of angels, and the eighth holds the twelve apostles. Above all is our Lord seated in glory. A description of the west front by Mr. St. John Hope will be found in the fifty-fifth volume of the *Somerset A. & N.H.S. Procs.* and also in *Archæologia*, vol. lix, pp. 143–206. The central tower is Transitional Norman below and Decorated above. The north porch is part of Bishop Reginald's work (1174–91), probably the last. It is difficult to explain why it is earlier than the five western bays of the nave. Is it possible that there was an earlier nave still standing when the porch was built, and that it was retained until Bishop Jocelin's time for the purpose of divine worship, whilst the rest of the cathedral was being built? The capitals of the entrance archway of the porch on the eastern side illustrate the martyrdom of St. Edmund. In the gable is a window which gave light to the parvise, the chamber above the vaulting.

The passage over the Chain Gate, built by Bishop Beckington and his executors, *c.* 1460–70, connects the Chapter House with the Vicars' Close. The Chapter House is octagonal in form. Had Wells been a monastic institution this building would have adjoined the cloister on the south side of the church. The cloister was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, the eastern alley *c.* 1440–50, and the western alley *c.* 1460–70. The library over the east walk contains many interesting MSS. which have been turned to good account by the erudite librarian, Canon Church, in his papers on Bishops Reginald, Savaric, Jocelin and Roger in *Archæologia*, vols. l, li and lii.

The sculpture within the porch is full of interest.

The nave is a delightful example of Transitional Norman developing into Early English towards the west. The two arcades consist each of nine pointed arches with clustered columns, and capitals richly ornamented with conventional foliage, birds, beasts, fishes and human beings. The triforium is a continuous arcade of lancet arches, and there is a lofty clerestory above it. The aisles of the nave are similar in style to the nave itself. The windows of the aisles, clerestory and transepts are filled with Perpendicular tracery.

Two hexagonal chapels, opposite one another under the ninth arch, were erected, the one on the north side for Bishop Bubwith, who died 1424, and left money for the library, and that on the south side for Treasurer Hugh Sugar. The pulpit was erected in the time of Henry VIII by Bishop Knight, who died in 1547. The most striking features, as you look eastwards from the nave, are the inverted arches forming a St. Andrew's Cross, with a pair of spectacles in the spandrels. Three such arches support the upper story of the tower, added in the fourteenth century to the Early English or Transitional base.

But for this contrivance the central tower would long ago have collapsed, as it threatened to do soon after it was built. The choir screen, on which rests a modern organ, was built in the fourteenth century. The transepts are Transitional Norman, and are less ornate than the nave. Much of the interesting carving on the piers probably dates from the later half of the thirteenth century, when the damage done by the fall of the *tholus*, or tower vaulting, in 1248 was made good. The frequent illustration of toothache in the carving is said to have had its origin in the miraculous power of curing this troublesome malady ascribed to William Bytton, who died in 1274, and was canonised. Two members of this Gloucestershire family were bishops of Bath and Wells. The font in the south transept is a pleasing combination of twelfth and sixteenth-century Romanesque. At the south end are the tombs of Bishop de Marchia, who died 1302, and, by tradition,

Kindly lent by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., from "The Cathedrals of Great Britain."

WELLS CATHEDRAL FROM THE S.E

Kindly lent by Mr. B. T. Batsford.

THE RETRO-CHOIR AND LADY CHAPEL.

Joan, Lady Lisle, who died in 1463. The mention of this lady reminds us of the Battle of Nibley Green, near Berkeley, in 1469, when her young son, Thomas Talbot, was slain by the adherents of William, Lord Berkeley. On the east side of the south transept are the two chapels of St. Martin and St. Calixtus, now used as vestries. On the south side of the latter chapel is Dean Husse's tomb, 1305, with carvings of the Annunciation, etc. The corresponding chapels of the north transept are dedicated to St. David and the Holy Rood. On the west wall is a clock which always attracts the attention of visitors. Canon Church has described it in the *Somerset A. & N.H.S. Procs.*, lv, 97–103. The dial represents the movements of the heavenly bodies round the earth in twenty-four hours and thirty days, and dates perhaps from the fourteenth century. The dress of "Jack Bandifer," and of the "knights" who career on horseback, as though they were taking part in a tournament, is the outcome of restoration. The two knights who act as *quarter-jacks*, outside the transept, wear the armour of the latter half of the fifteenth century; their prototypes may have fought at Tewkesbury, in 1471.

We now enter the choir, which has arcades of six bays on each side. The three western bays are Transitional Norman, probably the earliest work in the cathedral. The three eastern bays are late Decorated, and were added by Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury (1329–63). This bishop also connected the lady chapel of his predecessor with the presbytery by the beautiful retro-choir. Ralph also seems to have altered the earlier bays of the choir by casing the triforium and reconstructing the clerestory, so as to match the new work. The stall work is modern, with the exception of the misereres, which are described in a paper by Canon Church read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1896. The Jesse window, of remarkable beauty, over the high altar, was described in a sermon preached in the cathedral by Canon Church in 1890. The ambulatory chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist form a second pair of transepts. The choir aisles and chapels contain some good sixteenth and seventeenth-century glass. The lady chapel, polygonal in form, was finished in 1326; here also is some good glass. One of the most remarkable parts of the cathedral is the chapter house. The staircase ascends from a doorway in the eastern aisle of the north transept. At the eighteenth step one part branches off to the right to the chapter house, whilst the other is continued to the bridge over the Chain Gateway. Each of the eight sides of the chapter house contains a window of four lights with Geometrical tracery. Beneath the windows is an arcade of fifty-one stalls. The vaulting springs from a single clustered column in the middle of the building. The chapter house was

finished in 1319, having been erected during the rule of Dean Godelee (1305–33) and Bishop Drokensford (1309–29).

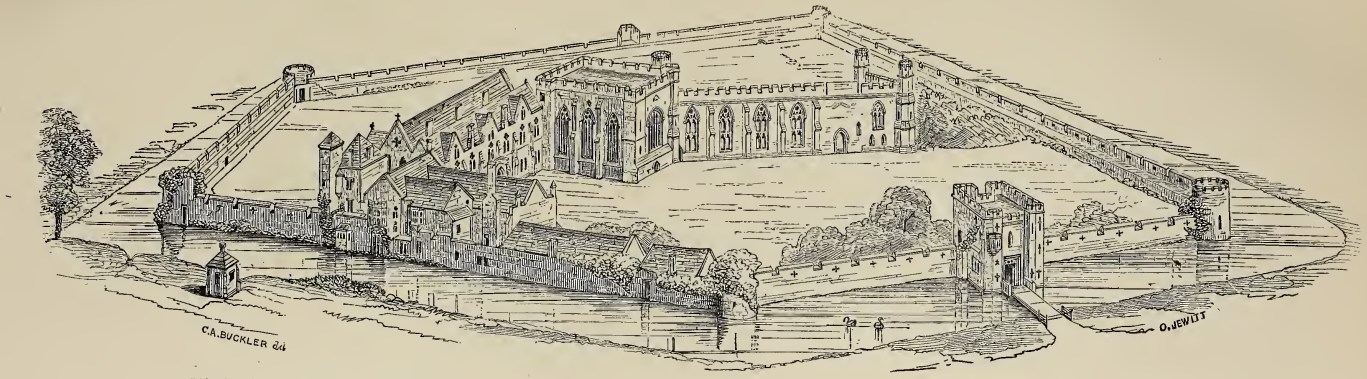
The deanery, which is a perfect specimen of a mediæval dwelling, was rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe (1472–98). The ground floor, with the exception of two halls, was occupied chiefly by domestic offices, the principal rooms being on the first floor. The room in the north wing, described by Mr. J. H. Parker as the earlier mediæval hall, has been restored by the present Dean, who, I understand, does not believe it ever was the hall, and uses it as his domestic chapel. The following is a brief summary of Mr. Parker's description of it in his *Architectural Antiquities of Wells*, Oxford, 1866 :—" This hall at its upper end has two beautiful bay windows with vaults of rich fan-tracery. At the lower end is a wide stone arch carrying a small chamber with three windows, thought to be a minstrel's gallery. At the north end of the arch is a staircase leading to the guest chambers. Under the arch is a recess resembling a *piscina*—this was used by the guests for washing their hands as they passed into the hall. At the upper end of the hall, at the back of the dais, is a room which Henry VII is said to have occupied when he came to Wells with an army in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck. The exterior of this north wing, the garden front, is very rich and picturesque, and is engraved in Pugin's *Examples of Domestic Architecture*. The device of Dean Gunthorpe, *a gun*, the Yorkist badge of the *Rose en soleil*, and the Tudor Rose, appear on the panels of the oriel window. The second, which was used by Edward IV, has led archæologists to fix the date of the completion of the deanery as being previous to 1483. But they have overlooked the fact that Henry VII used the Yorkist badges in right of his queen, Elizabeth of York, just as he combined the white rose with the red.

At Prinknash Park, in olden days one of the homes of the Abbots of Gloucester, and now the home of our President for 1912–13, Mr. Dyer-Edwardes, the Falcon and Fetterlock within a Tudor or double rose is carved on the beam of the hall as the badge of Queen Elizabeth of York, Lady of the Manor of Brimpsfield, 1492.[1]

It is likely that the deanery was finished during the earlier part of the reign of Henry VII (1483–98), and that these three are the badges of the builder, the king, and the queen.

The bishop's palace was founded by Bishop Joceline (1205–77), and, as completed in the thirteenth century, appears to have formed a quadrangle, the bishop's present house being on the east, the kitchen and offices on the north, the chapel, built by Bishop Burnell (1275–92),

1 "History of Prinknash Park," by W. Bazeley, *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. vii., p. 274.



Kindly lent by Mr. C. J. Parker.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BISHOP'S PALACE.

on the south, and a gateway and wall, now destroyed, on the west. Only the ruins of the great hall, built by Bishop Burnell, now remain. The gate house on the north-west was built by Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury (1329–63), and he constructed the enclosing wall and excavated the moat. The interior of the palace is described by Mr. Parker in the *Architectural Antiquities of Wells*, pp. 4–15. The bishop's barn is a fine example of early fifteenth-century work.

The archdeacon's house appears to have been of importance almost equal to that of the deanery. The house was originally built in the time of Edward I (1272–1307). The hall was large and imposing, and occupied the whole height of the building. It still retains its fine open timber roof of the early part of the fifteenth century. Polydore Virgil, the chronicler, dwelt in this house, and is said to have written his history in the solar, or attic, with the small round window, at the east end. This house was bought in 1879 by the Trustees of the Wells Theological College, and carefully restored for the use of the Principal.

In the evening Mr. St. George Gray delivered a lecture in the town-hall upon the lake dwellings of Somerset, with special attention to the finds at the excavations which he is now conducting at Meare. This lecture in its broad outline had been read to the Society at a recent winter meeting in Bristol, but was not only new to many visitors from Gloucester and Cheltenham, but contains many references to the latest discoveries in the field in which the operations, which are conducted at the expense of the Somerset Society, were begun in 1903. Meare lake village lies three miles from Glastonbury lake village, on the fringe of what is still called Meare Poole, and is marked in Speed's map of the sixteenth century as a large lake. Excavations have been conducted at Meare for the past three years, and whereas the Glastonbury village has been wholly explored, only a few of the dwellings have been unearthed in this much larger and more numerous clusters of hearths. The dwellings consisted of circular floors of clay, superimposed—in one at Meare no fewer than eleven different hearths were shown and surrounded by walls of daub-and-wattle, about 6 ft. high, the conical roof, presumably of rushes, being supported by a central oak post, the stump of which could be seen in several of the exposed hearths. Flooring-boards have been found, and thresholds and door steps, and in the sub-structure of one of the recently-excavated dwellings at Meare have been revealed hurdlewood and brushwood, excellently preserved, and oak timbers and morticed beams. With evidence of this early carpentry and implements attending the Iron Age—the date of the village colony is assigned 200 B.C. to A.D. 60, and is entirely pre-Roman—there are also found flint chips

and quite recently a polished celt of the neolithic type, which is only the second stone axe that has been discovered at Meare, and does not lead to any question as to the comparative accuracy of the date assigned to the colony. From the nature of the antiquities discovered in the villages, the type of native that immediately preceded the Roman occupation of Somerset was highly industrious and advanced.

Hundreds of antiquities have been found in the villages. The hand-made pottery includes complete vessels up to 13 in. in height. One fragment in every seven is ornamented with incised designs, some of which are very intricate. The ornaments and utensils are those of an industrious race. The inhabitants were excellent carpenters and craftsmen. They were skilful metallurgists, and their furnaces and crucibles have been revealed. Judging from the objects of wood and shale, they were familiar with the lathe. Their bronze-working was of a high order, but enamels are absent. The iron objects are varied, and include currency-bars (one tin coin was found). Weapons are rarely met with, indicating a peaceful people. Snaffle-bits and other horse furniture have been found, also the remains of wheels. Objects of bone and antler are numerous, especially combs, bobbins, etc., connected with weaving, and parts of looms have been revealed. Of personal ornament there is a good variety, including glass and amber beads, bronze rings and brooches of La Tène II and III types. Corn is found, and several saddle and rotary querns.

Most of the domesticated animals were of small breeds, and the remains of aquatic birds, including pelican, are numerous. The human remains of Glastonbury village were found chiefly outside the palisading. These individuals were long-headed, but they will perhaps be differentiated from the sculls of the early Iberians on some well-defined osteological basis. The cemeteries of the villagers are at present unknown.

We are inclined to assign these lacustrine habitations to about 200 B.C. to A.D. 60. The influence of Roman culture had not reached these places when they were abandoned, and this exclusion of all but purely native art renders these early Iron Age remains the more important.

On Wednesday morning an early start was made for the lake village at Meare.

To the north and west of Glastonbury is a low-lying tract of peat-land drained by the rivers Parret and Brue, a locality which was probably once a basin-shaped estuary open to the Severn Sea. In medieval times this marshy ground was drained, but at the end of the sixteenth century a large lake called "Meare Pool" still existed. Speed's map

Kindly lent by Mr. St. George Gray.

TIMBER WORK SUPERSTRUCTURE UNDER DWELLING MOUND.

Kindly lent by Mr. St. George Gray.

BAKED CLAY HEARTH, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

also includes the name of "The Belgae," and there is a firmly-rooted tradition that a colony of this people formerly occupied Glastonbury.

The Glastonbury lake village is on the east side of "The Pool," and since its discovery it has been completely excavated (1892–1907). About ninety dwellings covered some three acres, and they were enclosed by a border-palisading of large piles. There was a landing-place on the east side. The dwellings consisted of circular floors of clay, superimposed, and surrounded by walls of daub-and-wattle (about 6 ft. high), the conical roof, presumably of rushes, being supported by a central oak post. The clay and stone hearths were about 3½ ft. across. Flooring-boards have been found, also thresholds and doorsteps.

The Meare lake village is on the opposite side of "The Pool," about three miles from the other village. Excavations have been conducted there since 1910, and will be continued shortly. Few dwellings have yet been examined, and up to the present no palisading has been found.

Meare, which derives its name from a large lake formerly existing on the north side of the village, was granted to Glastonbury Abbey in the seventh century by Cenwalch, King of Wessex, 643–64.

In *Domesday* it is spoken of as an island of sixty acres with ten fishermen and three fisheries. It was one of the manors appropriated by Bishop Savaric, but was restored to the monks in 1218. The lake was drained in 1801, but it seems probable that if the peat continues to be removed at the present rate it will resume ere long its original character.

The manor house, which is probably of early fourteenth-century date, occupies a square enclosure, a third of which consists of an open court. The barn, dovecotes, and stables attached to the house were pulled down in 1827. The hall, which is 60 ft. by 22 ft., has a fine hooded fireplace and a window of five lights. The two lights below the transom have never been glazed, and retain the original wooden shutters.

The so-called Fish House is about 200 yards to the east of the manor house. The plan is a parallelogram. The ground floor is divided into three rooms, in one of which is a fireplace with a small protruding oven.

An external staircase leads to the first floor, which is divided into two rooms. This house is interesting as being an almost unaltered example of a small domestic building of the late fourteenth century.

The chancel of Meare Church dates from the time of Abbot Sodbury, 1322–35. The south door of the nave has some fine iron work of the fourteenth century.

The visit to Glastonbury Abbey in the afternoon was made the more interesting by the personal guidance so kindly and courteously given by Mr. Bligh Bond, the Diocesan Architect to the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Benedictine conventual Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, consisted at the time of the Dissolution, A.D. 1539, of a rectangular choir and retro-choir with five (William of Worcester says "four") chapels, north and south transepts each with two eastern chapels, a central tower, nave with north and south aisles and north porch, a Galilee or western narthex, and beyond this the lady chapel generally known as the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea. The whole length of the building was 580 ft., or, if a Chapel of St. Dunstan which lay westward of the lady chapel be added, 638 ft. For the last five years Mr. Bligh Bond has been engaged in excavating parts of the church and conventual buildings, and has thrown light on many points of doubt and difficulty.

In 1908–09, Mr. Bligh Bond excavated the Edgar Chapel at the east end. This was built by Abbot Beere, 1493–1525, and extended by Abbot Whiting, 1524–39. Its total length is nearly 90 ft.

The four western bays of the choir, the crossing with the great central tower 240 ft. high above it, the transepts, the nave and the Lady Chapel were built after the great fire, which in 1184 completely gutted the former churches.

The Lady Chapel, which stands on the site of the ancient British wicker-work church, *vetusta ecclesia*, and its Celtic, Saxon, and Norman successors, was so far completed as to be fit for consecration by Bishop Reginald de Bohun in 1186. Then Henry the Second's Chamberlain, Ralph Fitz Stephen, who was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1171–74, went on with the rebuilding of the *major ecclesia*, and when Henry II died, in 1189, it was well advanced. For a while, however, owing to the disputes between Bishop Savaric and the monks, the work was arrested, nor was it quite finished until 1303, 119 years after its commencement.

In the meanwhile the Galilee was constructed, in the Early English style, to connect the great church with the lady chapel.

A Gloucestershire Abbot, Adam de Sodbury, 1322–25, vaulted part of the nave, and Abbot Walter Monyngton, who I imagine belonged to the Herefordshire family of that name,[1] vaulted the choir and added two bays to the Presbytery.

Mr. Bligh Bond has been able to show that the two western towers of the nave were built between 1235 and 1291, and that the date of

1 *Records of Gloucester Cathedral*, vol. ii. p. 168.

Kindly lent by Mr. Bligh Bond from "Glastonbury Guide."

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

Kindly lent by Mr. Hugh Bona.

VIEW FROM CHOIR, GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

the north porch was 1303–34. On the south of the Galilee, attached the south-west tower of the nave, he has found traces of a small building which he conjectures may have been the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, built by Abbot Beere, *c.* 1520, for his last resting-place.

The conventual buildings appear to have followed the usual Benedictine plan, and were on the south side of the church. On the east of the cloisters, adjoining the south wall of the south transept were the slype or passage leading to the monks' cemetery, the rectangular chapter house, rebuilt 1342–1420, and the under croft of the great dorter or dormitory. To the south of the cloister was the under croft of the refectory or frater, with a lavatory and wardrobe in the cloister walk, as at Gloucester. To the west of the frater were butteries, pantries, and the great kitchen. On the west side of the cloister would be the guest house, almonry, etc., etc. The abbot's house stood against the south-west angle of the refectory, and the prior's lodgings are believed to have been more to the eastward.

The abbey arms were : " vert, a cross buttonée argent, on a canton of the last the Virgin Mary, holding in her right arm the Holy Child, and in her left hand a cross proper."

Of all this once magnificent abbey, the following parts alone remain above ground : The piers of the central tower with two transitional Norman arches and the ruins of an eastern chapel on the north side, and one arch on the south side, four bays of the south aisle of the choir, the wall of the nave adjoining the north cloister walk, the eastern arch of the Early English Galilee, and the ruins of the Transitional Norman lady chapel or Chapel of St. Joseph.

South of the Galilee are scanty remains of the almonry (?), and beyond these the abbots' kitchen, which has been better preserved than any other part. The outer walls form a square, but each of the angles, which served as fireplaces and chimneys, is cut off diagonally by inner walls forming an octagon. From these eight walls springs a steep stone-tiled octagonal roof, which is crowned by a double lantern. On the south of the lady chapel, in what was the cemetery for distinguished patrons of the abbey, is a sacred well.

Though some pilgrims may approach Glastonbury in a spirit of healthy scepticism, this abbey will always have an attraction, greater perhaps than any other in the country, because of its antiquity, and because of the beautiful legends which have mingled with its history. It would appear to have existed in some form as early as the fifth century ; and as Somerset was not conquered by the West Saxons until they had become Christian, it was never completely destroyed, nor were its earlier inhabitants exterminated.

If it be true that Arthur, whose name is said to mean an over-king, led the British forces to victory against the Saxons at Mount Badon, A.D. 520, why should it not be equally true that he and his queen were buried at Glastonbury? Geraldus Cambrensis tells us that he was present, in 1191, when a large flat stone was found bearing the following inscription :—*Here lies buried in the island of Avalonia the renowned King Arthur.* Below this stone, he says, were the bones of Arthur and Guinevere. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII, saw the tomb in the choir, to which these precious relics had been removed. Older than the legend of Arthur and the Holy Grail is another, anent the coming of Joseph of Arimathea, and his burial at Glastonbury. That this was generally credited in the early days appears most probable, and there are grounds for supposing that the story is one which, though employed by the Glastonbury fathers for their own purposes, was by no means entirely their own invention. As late as 1662 Joseph's reputed tomb was still pointed out in the chapel which bears his name.

The Celtic Abbey of Glastonbury owed its renovation in the beginning of the eighth century to Ine, King of Wessex, and to his spiritual adviser, Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne. At the close of the tenth century Dunstan became its abbot and reformer. Under the patronage of the Norman king it became so rich that it owned one-eighth of the Somerset land. Bishop Savaric, of whom we have heard above, obtained a grant of this abbey from Richard I, and assumed the title of Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury. In 1218 the monks were freed from this subjection. The last Abbot of Glastonbury sat in Parliament in the summer of 1539, together with the last Abbot of Gloucester. That same year witnessed his cruel and unjust execution on the summit of Glastonbury Tor. William Parker died a natural death a few months previously, or Whyting's fate might well have been his also.

In the evening the annual dinner of the Society was held at the Swan Hotel, with the President in the Chair, the Bishop of Gloucester, and the members were afterwards the guests, at the Town Hall, of the officers and members of the Wells Natural History and Archæological Society. At this meeting a valuable and charmingly simple collection of silver plate, dating from the reign of Charles II, and including a fine salt and a flat-topped tankard belonging to the vicar's choral, was shown, and the members enjoyed the privilege of listening to an address from Mr. H. E. Balch, F.S.A., upon the structure of the ancient water courses of the Axe through the Mendips, and the discoveries of various ages found at the outlet of that river at Wookey Hole. Mr. Balch has, of course, had an important predecessor in antiquarian research at Wookey in Professor Boyd Dawkins, who devoted his energies to what is called

Scale of Inches

Kindly lent by Mr. Balch from "Wells N.H. & A.S's Report."

COMBS AND IMPLEMENTS OF ANTLER, WOOKEY'S CAVE.

the hyena cave. But Wookey Hole has been known from time immemorial. Its very name is the Welsh for a cave, and its famous "Witch" has sunk deep into the legendary lore of Somerset. It was despoiled, too, of its many natural beauties in stalactite and stalagmite pillars in the eighteenth century, when Pope built his villa at Twickenham and wished to decorate his grotto—a piece of vandalism which might have been made more thorough if subsequent caves, difficult of access and not yet opened up to the ordinary visitor, who is not prepared to dirty his clothes, had been known in that day. In five years' devoted work, entirely voluntary and prolific of many valuable discoveries, Mr. Balch and his colleagues have accomplished much to give accurate knowledge to the many scenes enacted in the spacious recesses of Wookey Hole in ages long ago. The story of the goatherd gained in the narration because the spot where this simple shepherd of the Iron Age had died and fallen away was shown, and the place where he stabled his goats was pointed out—goats that died of starvation tethered to a staple because their herdsman was too enfeebled to let them go. The "finds" too in the gradually accumulated earth at the mouth and first few yards of the cave are of a kind that enable Mr. Balch to enter into spirited rivalry with Dr. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray in the excavations at the lake villages of Glastonbury and Meare. At Wookey it has been placed beyond doubt that the chief civilisation was of the same period as that at the lake villages. Members of the same tribe occupied both places, the "Hole" being given over to the poorer crowd, while their wealthier colleagues enjoyed comparative immunity from danger (malaria excepted) in the security of their wattle dwellings on the margin of the lake.

In the course of the excavations pottery of exceptional interest has been discovered, the Celtic level having developed, as the entrance of the cave dwelling was approached, in such a way as to prove an occupation almost confined to the entrance in the earlier years. Several variations of ornate designs in the C curve occurred at the very base of the deep levels, and lay beneath the ashes of the first fires lit in the cave. This pottery doubtless belonged to the incised ware which in France is confined to Armorica, and which is held to be related to the painted ware of the other parts of Gaul. The work done at Wookey Hole must be taken to prove conclusively that the pottery of the deeper levels, closely agreeing with that of the lake villages, must range back at the least to 200 to 250 B.C. Allowing even this, the rate of accumulation of the floor débris must have been much more rapid in the earlier part of the occupation. The strange mixing of animal (food) bones and shattered human bones has continued, though they

are not found in the earliest deposit in which is the pottery decorated with C curves. Human jaw and limb bones, embedded in undisturbed ash, and purposely crushed and broken, have constantly occurred. Amongst the finds are weaving combs, a decorated antler cheek piece, iron and bronze objects, bone pins, needles and other implements, pottery moulding implements and other objects.

The lecture, which was a most instructive preliminary to the visit to the cave, was admirably delivered by an antiquary whose appetite seems whetted by success for further discovery, and was made the more interesting by the excellence of the slides illustrating the caverns and the various discoveries in bones, iron implements, and highly ornate pottery.

Another full day faced the members on the last morning of their meeting. A varied and interesting programme had been arranged, the neighbourhood of Wells providing ample material for the morning round, despite the fact that on the first day of the meeting several hours had been officially devoted to a survey of the antiquities of the city. Although the Cathedral and the mediæval buildings of the Bishop's Palace and the Deanery had been inspected on that day, there was more than sufficient remaining to keep several members of the party away from the vast and profoundly ancient recesses of Wookey Hole, which was an alternative portion of the morning's programme. Those who did not dive into the depths of the "Hole" enjoyed an exceptional opportunity of viewing parts of the Vicars' Close that are seldom open to visitors: they were able to inspect some of the fourteenth-century houses, and under the guidance of the Rev. W. E. Hodgson, Priest-Principal of the College, they were shown the hall and Chapel, and had explained to them the historical value of the picture hanging in the hall, and showing the vicars petitioning Bishop Ralf to give them a dwelling-place. The picture is believed to be a copy made in Elizabeth's reign of an older picture.

A visit was first paid to the Vicars' Close, or Close Hall, as it was always called in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which was first built about 1346–48 by Bishop Ralf, who incorporated the vicars into a college. The buildings consist of two rows of houses, twenty-six in all, originally divided into about forty sets of chambers of the same size and design. Each habitation had a living room with a bedroom above, a yard at the back, and a little garden in front bounded by a dwarf wall with a gateway. The late Mr. J. H. Parker restored one set of chambers (No. 22) to almost the original pattern. Bishop Ralf built the hall (except the eastern part near the entrance gateway,

added about 1500 by Richard Pomeroy, a vicar) and the store chamber beneath the hall, and the kitchen, buttery, and bakehouse. He also probably built the lower story of the chapel (though some say this was built in Bishop Bubwith's time (1407–24),) incorporating in the spandrels of the arches of the windows some fragments of sculptured ornament of an earlier date. The chapel was originally entered from the west end. Bishop Beckington's executors spent a large sum of money, on the close towards the end of the fifteenth century building the vicar's library over the chapel and restoring or rebuilding the houses. The arms of Beckington or his executors appear on all the octagonal chimneys of the close.

Bishop Beckington (1443–65) himself built both the chain gateway across the road connecting the Vicar's Close with the Cathedral, and the grand flight of steps with the tower leading from the close to the hall over which is the vicar's exchequer, with a muniment room and also a strong room in the tower itself. The hall with these accompanying buildings is quite unique and well worth careful attention. The interior of the hall is now divided into two portions, which detracts from its beauty. The eastern portion retains much of its old oak panelling of beautiful linenfold pattern: there is also a pulpit over the fireplace, made in the thickness of the wall. Beneath the hall is a large chamber, the old storehouse of the vicars, which, with the old kitchen and brewhouse and bakery, now forms a dwelling-house, once restored and occupied by J. H. Parker, now in the possession of the writer of these notes. The old fireplace with an assortment of spits, etc., still remains in the kitchen. These buildings are of much interest, and present some problems to the student of architecture.

There is extant an account of the consecration of the chapel in 1496, but whether this was to a second consecration is uncertain. The vicars possess some valuable seventeenth-century silver and a quantity of pewter.

Before leaving the close a device of the builders to give it an appearance of greater length than it really possesses should be noted. The width from house to house at the top end is 56 ft., and at the bottom or south end 65 ft., while the width between the garden walls is 19 ft. at the top and 26 ft. at the bottom. There used to be two wells in the close, one at each end.

The party was received at St. Cuthbert's Church by the Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Beresford.

The date of the first church is unknown, but the dedication implies a Saxon origin, for St. Cuthbert was not a saint who would be favoured by Norman builders. This dedication to a northern saint is curious,

but is due perhaps to the veneration in which he was held by King Alfred.

This Saxon church or chapel was replaced by a larger Norman building in the twelfth century, being endowed by Bishop Godfrey (1123–35) with half a hide of land. All that remains of this Norman building is a fragment of a piscina and a piece of moulding on the western exterior of St. Cuthbert's chapel by the south porch. Probably through the instigation of Bishop Jocelin (1206–42), who gave the advowson to the dean and chapter, the citizens rebuilt their church in the Early English style. This thirteenth-century church was cruciform in shape with a central tower, but the only remains of it in the original style are a window in the south transept and another on the north side of the church in the building generally known as the exchequer, and the capitals, bases, and parts of the shafts of the pillars in the nave, which were heightened when the church was rebuilt later.

Building of some sort was going on most of the time from about 1340 till the days of Henry VII. In the earlier part the chancel was restored, and the chapels on the north and south sides of the nave were built, the former, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, being a guild chapel for the merchants of the town. During the end of the fourteenth century and the first half of the fifteenth century a great reconstruction took place, amounting to a rebuilding of the church.

The magnificent west tower, described by Freeman as second to no other in Somerset except Wrington, was completed by 1430. "The old central tower with its lower arches was left standing, but both the chancel and nave and aisle were raised in height, and the old bases and piers and capitals were used again, the shafts being increased by several feet to allow of the flat roof of the nave aisle. Above the nave arches rose the clerestory windows, with the flat roof and the flat timber ceiling with its carved figures, angels, and shields."

There are two wonderful reredoses in the north and south portions of the transept, but they have been sadly mutilated. Both the altars in the transept were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the reredos on the south side illustrating the genealogy of Our Lady and the prophecy of Isaiah xi. 1.

The central tower fell at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and was not rebuilt, which is probably an advantage, as the low arches supporting it must have spoilt the general effect of the later work.

There is a beautiful pulpit of the reign of Charles I.

A defect in the exterior of the tower, which detracts from its beauty, should be noticed: the windows have been almost filled up with flat

stones, which give it a blind appearance. This cannot be an original arrangement.

Another party visited Wookey Hole, which is the name of a cave within two miles of Wells. It is an active waterway, the subterranean Axe flowing through its entire length. It is hollowed in dolomitic conglomerate, which here abuts against the carboniferous limestone, filling in an early gorge.

There are several levels, through one of which, high above the river, the cave is entered.

On the eastern side of the ravine are numerous tributary caves, left behind in the formation of the valley, and one of these is the Hyæna Den of Professor Boyd Dawkins.

Mr. H. E. Balch, F.S.A., writes : " A few years since we accidentally discovered that the entrance of the great cave had been used as a dwelling, and for some years a party of volunteers, under my direction, systematically excavated the floor debris, with the object of proving the extent of this occupation. This certainly commenced at a very early date in the early Iron Age, and terminated with the evacuation of Britain by the Roman legions.

" The debris of the Roman age was only six inches in thickness, though it practically covered the whole period of the occupation. The pre-Roman deposit below was in places as much as four feet in thickness, and near the top of it was found a denarius of Narcia, B.C. 124. A wealth of pottery, implements of iron, bone and antler, spindle-whorls and weaving combs, and many other things were found.

" The cave people grew wheat and beans and peas on the neighbouring slopes, and used both saddle querns and rotary querns to grind them. They kept goats,and pigs, and cows, and used the latter, as well as ponies, for draught. The presence of human bones in the same condition as, and mingled indiscriminately with, the food bones, has presented a problem which calls for consideration. The burial customs have not been made clear by any finds yet made. The early pottery is by far the more ornate and beautiful, and seems to belong to that phase of La Tene art which found its expression in the incised ware of Armorica, which was to a large extent contemporaneous with the painted pottery of 400 B.C. onwards.

There is much to suggest that the whole find taken together indicates a date for the commencement of the early Iron Age in Somerset, as early as 200 to 250 B.C."

A description of Wookey Hole and its ancient tenants, by Professor Boyd Dawkins, is reported in the 55th volume of the *Somerset A. and N.H.S. Procs.*

Professor Boyd Dawkins said that Britain was once part of a great continent, and that, unaffected by any Gulf Stream, its climate was arctic in the winter and almost tropical in summer. This being so, such northern animals as the reindeer, the lemming, and the cave bear at one time, and the lion, the mammoth, the leopard, and the bison at another, contended with man for existence and superiority, whilst hyænas, hunting in packs, preyed upon them all in turn, and gnawed their bones in the caves which the River Axe had worn away in the limestone rocks of Mendip. The people who lived at that time in Somerset were closely allied to the Esquimaux of the present day in race, habits, and simplicity of art.

After lunch the members went on to Croscombe.

The Church of St. Mary consists of a chancel, nave with aisles and clerestory, and western tower with spire. There was an earlier church of which parts have been incorporated in the present building. This had fallen into disrepair in the fourteenth century. The restoration, which was brought about by the revival of trade and the religious zeal of the lord of the manor and the parishioners, was carried on between 1400 and 1440. The Perpendicular tower, clerestory, and casing of nave walls, and most of the windows of the church, are of that date.

At a later period, 1506–13, the chapel, now used as a vestry and organ-chamber, the eastern termination of the chancel and the two-storeyed guild chapel and treasury at the south-west corner of the south aisle were added. Amongst the fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century benefactors were the families of Palton and Botieux, Bisse, Mayow and Denshyll, and their arms and trade signs, such as a roll of cloth, may be seen on the bosses of the roof and the fifteenth-century carved benches.

In the seventeenth century were erected the beautiful Jacobean screen and pulpit, on which are the arms of Hugh Fortescue, then lord of the manor, and Arther Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1616–26.

The chancel roof bears the date 1664, and three escutcheons bear the arms of Fortescue, Granville, and Northcote, all Devonian families of note.

A paper on the seven Croscombe religious trade-guilds appears in the *Somerset A. and N.H.S. Procs.*, vol. v.

From Croscombe the journey was resumed to Shepton Mallet.

This town, which is still the market centre of a large district, was once famous for its weaving, and flourished greatly under its religious and secular lords, the monks of Glastonbury and the Malets respectively.

There is a fine market cross, fifty feet in height, erected about A.D. 1500 by Walter and Agnes Buckland.

By kind permission of Mr. C. Horton.

CROSCOMBE CHURCH SCREEN.

The church lost most of its architectural interest in 1837, when the choir chapels, transeptal chapels, and nave aisles were swept away, and wide aisles were built on their sites.

The Transitional Norman arches of the nave show that the church was founded in the latter part of the twelfth century. The chancel arch, with the beautiful clustered brackets from which it springs, and the two arches of the chancel next to it are Early English.

The Perpendicular western tower was built at the end of the fourteenth century, the fan-vaulting being one hundred years later. About A.D. 1500 the clerestory was added to the nave and the magnificent panelled ceiling was constructed. Mr. F. J. Allen in his paper on this church in the *Somerset A. and N.H.S. Procs.*, vol. liii, says that "this ceiling is far the finest of its kind in existence." There are 350 carved panels and many more bosses, all different, and there are thirty-six angels acting as supporters. There was a doom picture over the chancel arch. The rood staircase remains, and is used for access to the fine stone carved pulpit.

Two knights in armour, probably Malets, lie uncomfortably on window sills.

The east end of the chancel is modern, but contains an original Early English piscina.

At Shepton Mallet members separated for their return home, some travelling by Bath and others by Wells and Yatton. The more fortunate ones journeyed to Bristol by way of Stanton Drew, in order to visit the great stones there.

The megalithic remains at Stanton Drew, "though far less imposing than the great circles of Avebury and Stonehenge, are more perfect than the one and probably more ancient than the other."[1]

Adjoining the churchyard is a stone called "the cove," about which a great deal that is purely imaginary has been written.

The great circle, 368 ft. in diameter, contains thirty stones, some of which have been nearly buried in the ground by a former owner. To the north-east of this circle is another, much smaller, 97 ft, in diameter, consisting of eight stones only. To the south-west is a third circle of twelve stones with a diameter of 145 ft. Short avenues of stones run from two of these circles.

Most of the stones standing are from 8 to 13 ft. high, and twenty tons in weight. They were probably brought from Harptree Ridge on Mendip, some six miles distant, and erected here by Celts of the Bronze Age, or more probably, as they are all unhewn and are untouched

[1] Professor Lloyd Morgan.

by any bronze tool, by their Neolithic predecessors who constructed the long barrows of the Cotteswolds.

These circles are indeed marvellous when we consider how scanty must have been the knowledge of mechanics possessed by their builders. Just contemplate the time and human strength that must have been expended in raising these stones from their native bed and rolling them to their present-resting place. Then for what purpose were they erected ? For sun-worship ? For the cult of hero ancestors ? For great tribal meetings ? For astrological research ? Who can tell ? In each generation students of pre-historic lore may enunciate fresh theories, but certain knowledge is as yet unattainable. Every new suggestion is worthy of consideration until a better one appears.

Professor Lloyd Morgan most kindly sent the following notes on the nature and purpose of these stones :—

At Stanton Drew, near Pensford, some 6½ miles south by east of Bristol, there is a group of three stone circles whose erection is popularly ascribed to the Druids. The larger of the three, known as the Great Circle, is 368 ft. in diameter, and seems to have been originally constituted by about thirty rude and unhewn megaliths somewhat unevenly spaced. Some of these still stand, others have fallen, yet others are buried and invisible. The position of the buried stones is revealed in dry seasons by the withering of the grass above them, and has been placed beyond question by a careful probing of the earth. The majority of the visible stones are composed of a hard silicified breccia, of Triassic age, and were in all probability transported by the circle builders from Harptree Ridge on the fringe of the Mendips about six miles distant. Here similar weathered blocks still lie on the slopes of the hill. Other materials were however used. Two of the smaller stones are of sandstone, the source of which is doubtful, but is probably Old Red Sandstone from Mendip, two of oolite, probably from Dundry, and one of comparatively unaltered breccia (" dolomitic conglomerate ") also from Harptree Ridge. A short " avenue " of stones in parallel lines leads out from the great circle towards the east-north-east, and probably indicates a sunrise bearing on some agriculturally important day of the year.

Near the Great Circle is a smaller ring known, from its position as the North-East Circle. It has a diameter of 97 ft., and is constituted by eight large and massive blocks of silicified breccia, one of which (if indeed it does not represent more than one) is broken and recumbent. From this circle, too, there runs a short " avenue " bearing a little south of east, in which one stone is of oolite.

The third circle lies at a distance of 237 yards to the south-west,

has a diameter of 145 ft., and is constituted by twelve smaller stones, most of them of the same silicified rock; but one is of slightly altered dolomitic conglomerate, and one of sandstone.

Near Stanton Drew Church, about 180 yards west by north of the third circle is a dolmen ("The Cove") composed of the relatively unaltered breccia, one of the uprights of which is 10¼ ft. high, 7¼ ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick.

A large recumbent sandstone megalith ("The Quoit") lies near the road at a distance of about 618 yards to the north-east of the Great Circle; and two smaller oolitic stones lie 1,100 yards north by east of that circle, in a field known as the Middle Ham. On Broadfield Down, about 6½ miles distant, is a dolmen ("The Waterstone") bearing a little north of west.

That the dolmen and these outlying stones form part of a definite scheme of construction seems probable from the facts that, according to the careful survey of Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., (1) the Quoit, the centre of the Great Circle, and that of the South-West Circle are nearly in the same straight line; (2) the Cove, the centre of the Great Circle and that of the North-East Circle are again in very nearly a straight line; and (3) the bearing of the Cove from the centre of the South-West Circle is very nearly the same as that of the Middle Ham stones from that of the Great Circle. These can scarcely be regarded as mere coincidences. Mr. Ernest Sibree has suggested that there are other interesting relationships, which indicate not only a unity of plan but a connection with the method of dealing with the cycle of the year. Further research on these lines may afford a clue to the state of culture of the circle-builders and the race to which they belonged.

The megalithic remains are undoubtedly very ancient, but opinions differ as to the race by whom they were placed in their present position. By some they are regarded as the work of the Neolithic Mediterranean race who were in possession of England before the Celtic incursion. By others they are ascribed to these later bronze folk invaders.

As to their purpose, by some they are regarded as temples. Others look upon them as burial-places. The view, however, that is gaining ground is that they are connected with astronomical observations of guiding value to a people whose practical interests were agricultural.

An exhaustive account of these circles will be found in Mr. C. W. Dymond's memoir on the Ancient Remains of Stanton Drew (1896). Sir Norman Lockyer deals with Stanton Drew from the astronomical standpoint in his work on *Stonehenge*. Mr. Sibree's conclusions have been communicated to the Bristol local newspapers.

Thus ended a most enjoyable and well-organised meeting. It was

the first time that motors were used by the Society for the conveyance of members, and that they worked so well with the brakes was due to the excellent management of Mr. Lewis Way. The Society was received most kindly and hospitably by the dignitaries both of the Cathedral and of the City, and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose absence from the meeting on account of illness was regretted by all, and to Mrs. Kennion, as well as to the Dean and to Miss Armitage Robinson for their hospitality, and for their permission to visit the Palace and Deanery; also to the Dean and to Canons Church and Scott Holmes for their kindness in receiving members at the Cathedral and Library and explaining their history and interest. Our best thanks are due also to the Mayor, the Corporation, and the Town Clerk of Wells for receiving us in the Town Hall, and allowing us to see their Corporation Insignia, Plate and Charters, and to the Mayor for his kindly hospitality; also to the College of Vicars Choral for exhibiting their most interesting collection of Silver Plate. The most interesting lectures delivered by Mr. St. George Gray, F.S.A., Mr. H. Balch, F.S.A., and Mr. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A. on the Lake Villages, Wookey Hole, and Glastonbury Abbey, were a great help to members in bringing before them the chief points of interest in the scenes which they visited; and they were very grateful for the kind welcome accorded to them by the members of the Wells Natural History and Archæological Society. Also our best thanks are due to the Vicars of the Churches of St. Cuthbert, Wells, Croscombe and Shepton Mallet and to the occupier of land at Stanton Drew, for allowing us to visit the churches and ancient remains under their care. Lastly, but certainly not least, we were indebted to the Rev. W. E. Hodgson, Principal of the College of Vicars Choral, for so admirably discharging the office of Local Secretary, and to Canon Bazeley for the archæological notes which we have incorporated in our account of the meeting.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

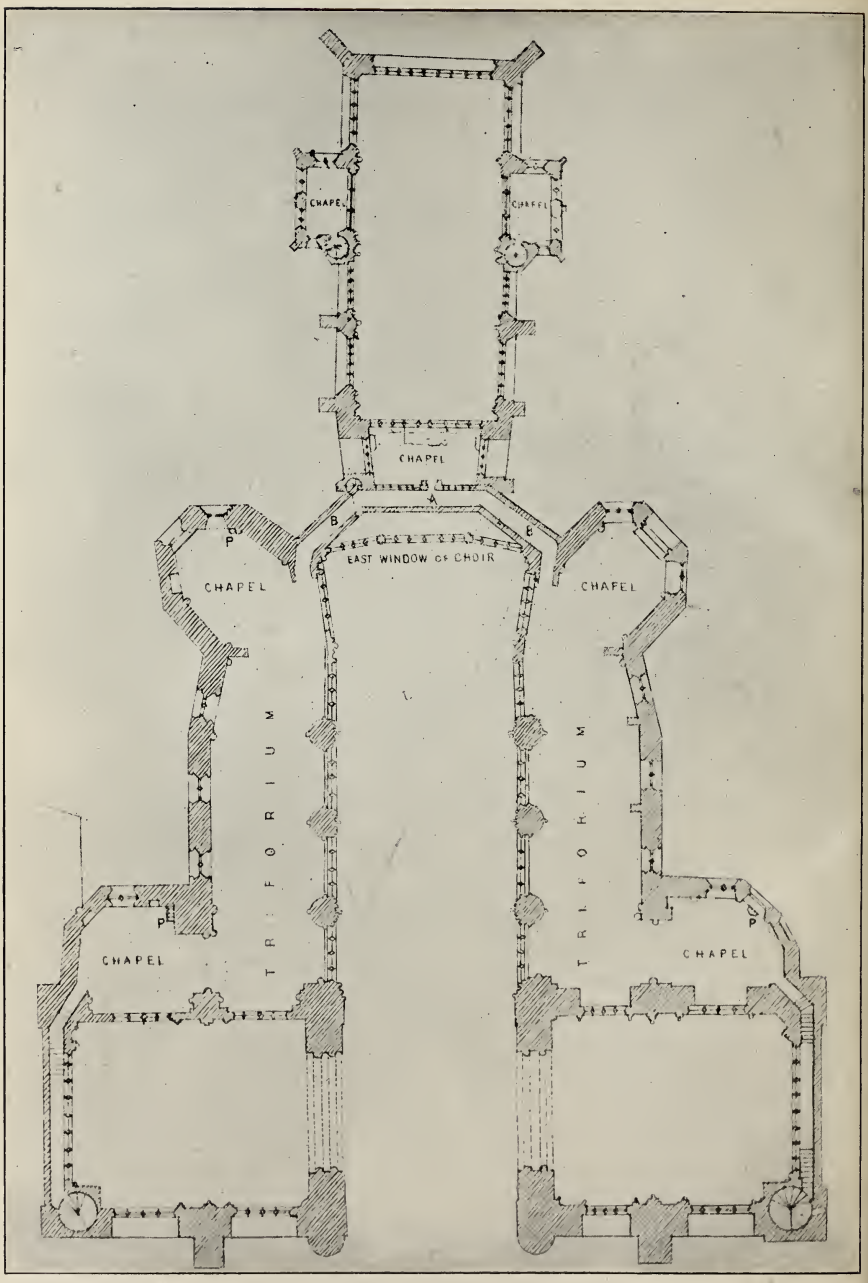
At the Autumn Meeting,

At Gloucester, Tredington, Stoke Orchard and Swindon,

September 2nd, 1913.

A long period has elapsed since our members have had an opportunity of visiting Gloucester Cathedral at one of their regular meetings. The ground they covered on this occasion, which was made the more interesting by the inspection of the Church and Manor House of Tredington, and the churches of Stoke Orchard and Swindon, was last visited by the Society in 1889, under the presidency of Mr. Agg-Gardner, M.P. A return to the Cathedral of Gloucester was made out of compliment to the President, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, who had sung the praises of his fine edifice when he had attended the Wells meeting in the summer, as it were, to adjust the balance of his sympathy between the two dioceses. Gloucester Cathedral was therefore visited by members, with the exception of the nave, which was closed on account of the necessary preparation for the Three Cnoirs Festival. And as the crypt and triforium were also withheld from view, the examination was confined to the eastern portion of the building, to the choir and its transepts, the presbytery with its ambulatory and chapels, and the lady chapel. In the south transept more than a hundred members and associates had assembled to hear a brief address from the Sub-Dean, the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, to whose Mastership a canonry of the cathedral has been annexed since 1713.

After listening to the Sub-Dean the members were divided into parties under his guidance, as well as that of Canon Bazeley and Mr. Waller, to whose care as an architect is entrusted the maintenance of the fabric of the Cathedral, as well as that of Tintern Abbey. They explained the architectural beauties, and narrated the history of this eastern limb, with its story going back to St. Petronilla's Chapel in the first Abbey Church of St. Peter, Gloucester, founded by Osric in 681. In all probability this early chapel was on the site of the northern chapel of the lady chapel, a supposition which leads to its being the burial-place of the Northumbrian king and his sister, Kyneburg, the first abbess. Mr. Waller had much of interest to say about the amazing architectural delicacy of the panelled facing superimposed upon the older and heavier Norman pillaring of the choir, and explained what risks the architect of the fourteenth century took in supporting a beautiful and heavily-embossed vaulting upon the slender support of this Perpendicular facing. Risks were undertaken which would not be dared to-day, and yet the venture was justified, as it had stood the test of five hundred years, and had not shown signs of decay until the fall of stone from the vaulting near the episcopal throne a few years ago—greatly endangering the bishop's life—led to a careful survey and to necessary repairs. The builders of Perpendicular days also trusted to fortune in the delicate fabric of the tower, which they had raised three times higher than that of the Norman building—to 250 feet—without enlarging the Norman foundations. This venture has also stood the test of centuries, although the top story of the tower is only nine inches thick, or the size of a brick, in the depth of its panelling ; and it has to carry the weight of pinnacles at each corner of twenty tons each, and also to withstand the wind pressure, often equivalent to many tons, of a gale blowing up the Severn Channel. Across the north and south transept arches of the tower are the exceptionally beautiful and ingenious flying arches, designed to give æsthetic finish rather than architectural support to the groining of the roof. These light arches, which seem suspended in mid-air, have served Mr. Waller as an index of the stability of the tower. They are the lightest piece of masonry in the building, and would be the first to be affected by any subsidence or defect in the heavy masonry above. He compared them to a doctor's thermometer, and held them in great esteem. A visit was also made to the library, where some of the manuscripts dating from monkish times were shown, and in the Lesser Chapter House were arranged several books of great value, one being the Coverdale Bible, dated 1536. It is one of two perfect copies, the other being recently sold by Lord Jersey for £500. The valuable Saxon MSS. narrating the life of St. Mary of Egypt were also exhibited in this room.



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, CHOIR AND LADY CHAPEL.

Canon Bazeley gave an address in the Boteler Chapel of the Cathedral on the rule of Abbot Boteler, 1437–50 A.D., and on the heraldry and sculpture of the reredos and the floor tiles. In his opinion it bears internal evidence that it was used as a chantry chapel by the Abbot and the Boteler family. It is situated at the north-east angle of the choir, and has five unequal sides. The reredos, which has been much injured, still contains twelve statuettes and many heraldic shields though by no means all the shields that were originally there. The nine principal statues have disappeared. They were probably destroyed or removed from their brackets in 1548, and the twelve statuettes which remain appear to represent twelve of the Apostles, including St. Paul.

The following notes were written for the programme by Canon Bazeley :—

In 1330–37 the south transept, called in the abbey registers St. Andrew's Aisle, was transformed from Norman into what we see at present : the earliest example of Perpendicular work in existence. The chapel on the east, with its ancient reredos, was decorated by the late Mr. Gambier Parry with wall paintings illustrating the history of St. Andrew.

St. John Baptist's Chapel on the north contains the remains of the reredos erected by John Tyron. In the ambulatory we have two chapels, one called St. Philip's on the south-east, and another known as Boteler's Chapel on the north-east, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and in honour perhaps of St. George or SS. Edward and Edmond. In the north transept, St. Paul's Aisle, transformed in 1368–73, we have the chapels of St. Thomas of Canterbury on the east and St. Dunstan on the south. The vestibule of the lady chapel stands on the site of the eastern Norman chapel, destroyed about 1345 in order to make room for the great east window, unless indeed the de Willington lady chapel in 1224–27 was a new erection, and not, as many believe, merely the adornment of the Norman apsidal chapel.

The lady chapel, built between 1457–99, principally in the reign of Edward IV (1461–83), has a chapel on either side with a minstrels' gallery above. The chapel on the north side probably occupies the site of St. Petronilla's Chapel in the first abbey church of St. Peter, Gloucester, founded by Osric in 681. If so, here was the burial-place of the Northumbrian king and his sister, Kyneburg, the first abbess.

The whole of the eastern limb is very rich in sculpture, stained glass, tombs, mediæval floor tiles, heraldic shields and badges, and ancient inscriptions, but the vast majority of visitors give but a hasty glance at all these treasures of ancient ecclesiastical art.

Boteler's Chapel derives its name from Reginald Boteler or Boulars, Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, from 1437 to 1450.

It bears internal evidence that it was used as a chantry chapel by the Boteler family. It is situated at the north-east angle of the choir, it has five unequal sides, and is separated from the ambulatory by a light stone screen. The brackets remain which supported the back of the altar, but the slab and the legs on which the altar rested in front are gone.

The reredos, which has been much injured, still contains twelve statuettes and many heraldic shields, though by no means all the shields that were originally there. Mr. Dugdale very kindly photographed the statuettes for me, and about 1880, with the help of Mr. J. D. T. Niblett's notes, I copied the bearings of the shields. Mr. Howitt some years later drew them for Mr. C. H. Dancey, and I believe his drawings are now in the public library. See also Fosbrooke's *History of Gloucester*, fol. p. 128.

A few days ago I examined these shields again and found that the heraldic bearings and tinctures had become during the last thirty-three years still more indistinct and difficult to decipher.

I now propose to describe the statuettes and shields. The nine principal statues have disappeared. They were probably destroyed or removed from their brackets in 1548 by order of council, dated February 11th (*Dixon's Hist. of Church of England*, II, 492).

The twelve statuettes which remain appear to represent twelve of the apostles, including St. Paul. (1) Apostle holding book in right hand and staff in left, (?) St. Jude. (2) St. Matthew with a locked tax gatherer's purse hanging from his right wrist. (3) An apostle holding a boat in his two hands, (?) St. Simon Zelotes. (4) St. James the Less with fuller's club and book. (5) St. Bartholomew with flaying knife. (6) St. Paul with sword and book. (7) St. Peter with book and key. (8) St. Philip with three loaves. (9) An apostle holding up his right hand and grasping a halberd with his left, (?) St. Thomas. (10) St. John with serpent coming out of a chalice in right hand and palm branch in left. (11) St. James the Great with pilgrim's staff and the book of the gospels in his hand and cockle-shells on his cloak. (12) St. Andrew with his transverse cross.

Upper row of Shields :—

(1) and (25) "Argent a cross gules," ST. GEORGE.

(3) "Gules seven mascles 3.3. and 1. argent," GUISE.

(4) "Ermine a millrind sable," MILL OF HARESCOMBE.

(5) "Quarterly per fess indented argent and azure," ACTON OR LANGLEY.

(8) "Gules a chevron ermine between ten crosses patty argent," within a bordure of the last. BERKELEY OF BEVERSTONE OR STOKE.

(11) "FRANCE quartering ENGLAND."

(12) "Gules diagram of the Holy Trinity or."

(16) "Or a chevron gules," STAFFORD.

(18) "Gules three covered cups or," BOTELER OF HARDWICKE, ABBOT BOTELER.

(19) "Argent on a quarter gules a rose or," BRADSTONE.

(21) "Argent a fesse sable in chief three hurts," LANGLEY OF SIDDINGTON.

(22) "Gules three lions passant impale argent," GIFFORD OF BRIMPSFIELD.

(25) ST. GEORGE.

Lower row of Shields :—

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(1) ST. GEORGE.

(2) "Argent a stag's head cabossed gules," A PARKE, BOTELER AND TYRE OF HARDWICKE.

(3) "Gules a fesse checky or and azure," WHITTINGTON OF PAUNTLEY.

(4) "Sable a cross fleurie or within a border engrailed argent, in the first quarter a mullet pierced of the second," GREVILLE.

(5) "Or between two bendlets gules an escallop in chief sable," TRACY.

(6) "Gules on a chevron argent three bars gemelles sable," THROCKMORTON.

(7) BERKELEY.

(8) "Gules a fesse between six martlets or," BEAUCHAMP.

(9) "Quarterly argent and gules 2nd and 3rd fretty or, over all a bend sable," DESPENCER.

(10) FRANCE quartering ENGLAND.

(11) "Azure a cross fleurie between five martlets or," EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

(12) "Sable two keys in saltire surmounted by a sword in pale or," (tampered with), ST. PETER'S ABBEY.

(13) "Gules two swords in saltire point downwards argent pommelled and hilted or bladed argent," ST. PAUL.

(14) "Azure three crowns or," ST. EDMOND.

(15) ENGLAND quartering, "lozengy" (Fosbrooke says "2nd and 3rd or a cross azure").

(16) "Argent and gules three fusils in fesse gules," MONTACUTE.

(17) "Argent a fleur de lys between three bulls' heads cabossed sable," WALROND OR BULLEYN.

(18) "Azure an eagle displayed within a double tressure fleurie counter-fleurie argent," VAMPAGE.

(19) "Azure a chevron between three falcons' heads erased gules," CASSEY OF CASSEY COMPTON AND DEERHURST.

(20) "Or a chief indented azure," BOTELER.

(21) "Argent on a bend sable three calves passant or," VEALE.

(22) "Argent on a cross sable a leopard's face or, in dexter chief a fir-cone gules" (Fosbrooke says "pomegranate"), BRYDGES.

(23) "Sable two bars sable within a bordure gules," DEANE.

(24) ST. GEORGE.

Fosbrooke gives many of these shields, but the tinctures are not always as above. It is impossible to be sure of them. I have to thank Mr. F. Were, who has examined the reredos since our meeting, for some suggested corrections. Rudder has confused this chapel with that of St. John Baptist, which is at the north end of the south transept, behind the choir stalls. On the floor of Boteler's Chapel are many interesting tiles bearing (1) three covered cups, (2) a fish, (3) a cross fleurie between two birds, (4) a lion's head reversible, etc., etc. There was also an escutcheon in this chapel bearing three golden cups, but it disappeared long ago.

After lunch members travelled by motor car or motor brake to see Tredington church which was described by Canon Bazeley.

The Manor of Tredington was part of the great lordship of Tewkesbury, and shared its fortunes until the time of Henry VII, when it passed into the hands of the king. Queen Mary granted it to Anne, widow of Sir Adrian Fortescue. Sir Francis Fortescue was lord in 1608; William, Lord Craven, in 1712; Augustus Berkeley Craven in 1785; and William, Earl Craven, in 1825. But none of these dwelt at Tredington. The principal resident landowners in the time of King James I were Thomas Surman, Charles Cartwright, and Charles Bick. The following descendants of Thomas Surman appear to have been owners of a house and estate in Tredington: John Surman, died 1687; William Surman, who married Jane Packer, an heiress, died 1742; William Surman, died *s.p.*; his brother, John Surman, in possession 1803; and John Surman, D.L., who gave a flagon to the church in 1887.

A stream called the Swillgate, which rises at Marl Hill, Cheltenham, flows through Swindon, Stoke Orchard, and Tredington towards Tewkesbury, and there are many traces of the ancient road, known as the Ridgeway, which passed through the same villages. It was along this road that Edward IV marched on May 3rd, 1471; and he spent the night before the Battle of Tewkesbury at Tredington, either at the old rectory or the manor house. The advowson of the living belonged to Llanthony Priory, and after the Dissolution to the Fortescues and Cravens. The Bishop of Gloucester is now the patron.

TYMPANUM OF NORTH DOORWAY, TREDINGTON.

The Church of St. John the Baptist consists of a nave with south porch, south and north doorways, and a western bell tower, rebuilt in the nineteenth century, and a chancel.

There was a chapel attached to the north side of the nave.

The Norman south doorway is of two orders with a hood-moulding decorated with pellets and dragons' heads. The inner order springs from detached shafts and carved capitals. The north doorway, now bricked up, has an interesting Norman tympanum. The subject of the carving may be the adoration of our Lord by two evangelists. The central figure holds a pastoral staff, but has no nimbus. The door with its ancient ironwork has been removed to a private residence. It surely ought to be repaired and replaced.

Let into the floor of the porch are the fossil bones of an ichthyosaurus, or some other extinct saurian. How they came there I know not.

The plaster has been stripped from the inner walls. This gives the church a cold, vault-like appearance which was never intended by the original builders. The plaster should be replaced.

The low, twelfth-century chancel arch remains, and there are traces of the rood beam and rood loft. In the rood beam are mortice holes for the crucifix and the figures of St. John and St. Mary. A stone seat runs along the north side of the chancel. Some fragments of stained glass remain. There is an aumbry, or cupboard for the sacred vessels, in the east wall of the chancel. The altar rails are Jacobean, of the time of Archbishop Laud. It has been thought that the carved flat stone, covering a nameless tomb, opposite the entrance to the south porch, is the original altar slab. If this could be shown to be the case, the slab should be placed on the Holy Table, which is now too small for such a large chancel, and lacks dignity.

In the churchyard are the steps and a very attenuated shaft of a fine fourteenth-century cross. On the summit of the shaft, which is 12 ft. 8 in. high, a Maltese cross has been placed in modern times. There are holes drilled in the shaft indicating that some object has been affixed to it. A cross of similar date at Stalbridge, Dorset, has attached to its shaft a figure of the patron or donor beneath a crocketed canopy.

The ancient wooden campanile was replaced in 1883 by a half-timbered tower, the gift of the late John and Elizabeth Surman. The five bells were cast by the Rudhalls at Gloucester, three in 1700, and two in 1760, and bear the names of William Surman, William Cartwright, and Charles Bick. The nave is ceiled with plaster and is ornamented with rude figures.

The communion plate consists of a small Elizabethan chalice and

paten cover, hall-marked 1576, and a flagon given in 1887 by the late Mr. and Mrs. John Surman.

The parish register dates from 1550, but is imperfect.

In the autumn of 1610 the plague raged at Tredington, and a fourth of the inhabitants perished. It broke out again in the spring of 1611, and three members of the Cornwall family were buried within eighteen days. It would be an interesting inquiry whether there are more than the usual number of deaths recorded in 1610 and 1611 in the registers of neighbouring Gloucestershire parishes.

The illustration of the tympanum has been very kindly lent by Charles E. Keyser, Esq., F.S.A., from his beautiful work on Norman tympana.

On leaving the church the party went to Tredington Court where they were courteously received by the owner, the Rev. W. Surman Mansell.

The party then left for Stoke Orchard, which derives its name from the family of le Archer, who held the manor from the time of Richard I till 1350. Lettice, wife of Robert the archer, paid four marks for having her dowry near Cleeve, A.D. 1196 (Rot. Pip. 7 Ric. I). In 1285 Nicholas the archer held part of Stoke Archer of the king *in capite*, by the service of the serjeanty of finding one man with bow and arrows in time of war for forty days at his own cost (Kirby's quest). He died in 1309, seized of 240 acres of arable and five acres of meadow land, his son, Edmond le Archer, being his next heir, aged forty years and more (Inq. P. M. 2 Ed. II, No. 39). Edmond died in 1314, his son, Geoffrey le Archer, being his next heir, aged twenty-one (Inq. P. M. 7 Ed. II, No. 7). Geoffrey died in 1349, leaving his daughter, Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, his sole heir, aged twenty-four (Inq. P. M. 24 Ed. III, No. 74). After the death of Joan, who married as her second husband William de Whyttington, her Manor of Stoke passed to her son, Thomas of Coberley. He died without issue, leaving his manor to his half-brother, Sir Thomas Berkeley. This knight died in 1405, leaving by his second wife, Elizabeth Chandos, two daughters, co-heiresses. The elder, Margaret, who was the wife of Nicholas de Mattesden, had a son, Robert, who died without issue; the younger, Alice, married Thomas Brydges, and had a son, Giles Brydges, Lord Chandos, who after a while inherited the whole manor (Inq. P. M. 47 Ed. III, No. 551, and 6 Hen. IV, No. 5). See also *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xvii, pp. 96–125. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the manor of Stoke Archer passed by marriage to Sir John Kennedy, and he sold it to Sir Richard Baker. The Bakers sold it to the Baynings, who held it for four generations. It then became the property of the Rogerses of Dowdeswell.

Stoke Orchard

Another manor was held by the de Clares, Despencers, and Beauchamps, and came to the Crown after the death of Anne Neville. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1314, seized at Stoke Archer of one capital messuage with garden and curtilage adjoining, 230 acres of arable land, seven acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, and a certain old water mill (Inq. P. M. 8 Ed. II, No. 68).

One of the ancient manor houses probably stood on the site of the Manor Farm, now occupied by Mr. Thayer. Parts of the moat remain.

The church of Stoke Orchard, a chapel of Bishop's Cleeve, consists of a nave and chancel, with a campanile or bell turret over the chancel arch. The nave has north and south doorways and small round-headed windows deeply splayed. The shaft and imposts of the chancel arch are Norman, the arch itself is Perpendicular.

The side windows of the chancel are square-headed, and the late fourteenth-century east window is pointed with two lights. There are mural paintings on the west wall. There is a similarity between the Church of Stoke Orchard and Postlip Chapel. The font is Norman.

The communion plate consists of a slender chalice and a paten cover, with the hall-mark of 1618. The two bells have no inscription. See *Trans., B. & G. Arch. Soc.* vol. xiv, p. 201, and vol. xxviii, p. 32.

The view of the church is from a sketch by Mr. Petit, 1847.

The company then made their way to Swindon, which appears to have been part of the original endowment of St. Oswald's priory, Gloucester, granted by Ethelred and Ethelltheda in 909 ; but in the time of the Confessor, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained possession of it. Stigand was deposed by the Conqueror, and the manors belonging to St. Oswald's which he held in Gloucestershire, Swindon, North Cerney, Churchdown, Hucclecote, Compton Abdale, and Widford (now in Oxon), were placed under the protection of Thomas, Archbishop of York, and remained in the hands of his successors till the dissolution. Parishes thus held have no history. Their inhabitants lived and died in peace. I find Robert Moryn paying aid for making the Black Prince a knight in 1349, for half a knight's fee in Swindon. A hundred years earlier Simon Moryn, " lord of Swindon," leased his mill " below Arle " to Simon the Chaplain, son of Michael the Miller of Arle, and Simon gave it to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester (*Calendar of Glos. Corp. Records*). Simon Moryn was the son of Robert Moryn, a coroner of the county, who died in 1246. The Moryns were a Gloucester family who gave their name to Moryn's Mill on t'Wyver, which, however, passed out of their hands in 1220. The chaplain's deed of gift (Cal. No. 478) contains many Swindon place-names, amongst others the Sandy Way, *i.e.* the Sarn, a British or Roman road. The mill was called Priest's

Mill, no doubt because of the gift of it by the Chaplain. It was on the Swillgate ; but his father's mill at Arle was on the Chelt. Priest's Mill existed within the memory of many inhabitants of Swindon in the field opposite the church, but it has now entirely disappeared.

After the Dissolution all the manors of St. Oswald passed into lay hands. Swindon was held successively by the families of Clifford of Frampton, Walwyn, Trotman, Ashmead, Stormy, Stratford, Beale, and Stratford. A branch of the Surman family lived at Swindon Hall, and it passed with an heiress to the Goodlakes.

The Church of St. Lawrence, Swindon, consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a western hexagonal tower. The nave, with the exception of the east wall of the south aisle, was entirely rebuilt about seventy years ago, and is therefore not of archæological interest. The chancel was also restored, but it retains its fourteenth-century character. The chief interest of the church lies in its hexagonal tower, which has been ably described by Dr. A. Harvey in the *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. v. It seems probable that this tower was built as a nave of a small Norman church, and that the nave, destroyed about 1845, was an after-thought of the twelfth-century builders. As at Ozleworth, which we visited last year, each face of the uppermost stage has a two-light Norman window with a semi-circular arch.

A fourteenth-century traceried window was inserted in the west face in the fourteenth century, when much else was done to the church. There is a Norman doorway with moulded arch, jambs and shafts in the north-east face of the tower. A porch of Norman character was added in the nineteenth century. Internally the tower has three stages ; but there is evidence that before the fourteenth-century window was inserted the tower was open to the roof.

The tower arch, which is eleven feet wide, is ornamented on the west side by massive circular shafts with plain Norman capitals, whereas on the east side it is perfectly plain. This fact, and the unusual position of the doorway on the north instead of the west face, certainly favour Dr. Harvey's contention that this tower, though comparatively small in area, was intended by its builders to serve as the nave.

The blocks of these illustrations of Swindon Church have been very kindly given to this Society by the Clifton Antiquarian Club.

Members then drove on to Arle House, where they were most kindly and hospitably welcomed by Mrs. Welch, who provided afternoon tea.

Canon Bazeley was asked by Mr. F. Were to call the attention of our members to the dials scratched on our church walls, with a view to notes being made of such as exist. They appear on fifty or sixty churches in Somerset and on many churches in Gloucestershire.

TOWER OF SWINDON CHURCH.

NAVE OF SWINDON CHURCH.

Sometimes pieces of the gnomons are found in their holes. The dials are commonly from five to seven ft. above ground, and vary according to the orientation of the church. No figures are found, but holes marked the time of day as the shadow of the gnomon fell upon them. It is supposed that these dials were made for the use of the clergy and the ringers.

After the Bishop had expressed the thanks of the members to Mrs. Welch for her kindly hospitality, the company separated for their homes, most of them finding their way by motor cars to Gloucester.

And so ended a very pleasant day. The thanks of members are due to Mr. Roland Austin, who so kindly discharged the duties of Local Secretary, to Bishop Mitchinson, Canon Bazeley and Mr. Waller, for conducting them round the Cathedral, to the clergy of the churches visited, and to Mrs. Welch for so courteously receiving them at Arle House. A special word of thanks also is due to Canon Bazeley for preparing the archæological notes for the programme, which proved to be so helpful.

THOMAS BEKYNTON.

By The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, D.D.

A Presidential Address delivered at Wells on June 3rd, 1913.

Those of us who drove over from Bristol this morning, as we came down the road from the top of Mendip, caught our first glimpse, at a turn of the road, of a group of buildings, which, in the words of the late Professor Freeman, "has no rival either in our own island or beyond the seas." The buildings, with which you who are strangers to Wells hope to make a closer acquaintance within the next few days, have changed little in outward appearance since two Oxford students are said to have looked down on them some four hundred and fifty years ago from the same range of the Mendip Hills; and their conversation, as they gazed on them, has happily been preserved for us in a contemporary MS., an extract from which was first published by Wharton in the *Anglia Sacra*;[1] and a brief account of it may fitly serve as an introduction to what I have to say to you to-day. The conversation begins by one of the two undergraduates calling for a halt on the brow of the hill, and pleading to be allowed to lie down and rest awhile before descending to the village which he descries below. "*Village*, indeed," says his companion, who evidently knows the place well, "why, you ought to call it a *city*," and in justification of this he proceeds to describe in glowing terms the glory of the lovely cathedral church of St. Andrew, and the Bishop's Palace surrounded on all sides by streams of running water, and

[1] Vol. ii, p. 357. It is also printed in *Bekynton's Correspondence*, vol. ii, p. 321 (Rolls Series).

girdled with a delightful range of walls and towers. He goes on to dwell with enthusiasm on the learning and princely munificence of the bishop, who has added lustre to the city, provided the cathedral green with gateways and towers, and greatly improved the palace and surrounding buildings, so that he deserves to be called not indeed the founder, but the ornament and glory of the church. He then passes on to praise the affability of the courteous dean, the urbanity of the canons, renowned for their hospitality and kindness to strangers, in inviting whom to their houses they seem to vie with each other. Then the "inferior clergy" and the vicars choral come in for their share of praise, and we hear of the harmony and orderliness of the citizens, the excellence of the local government of the city, the cleanness of its streets (down which even then the streams of water were running), and the charming position of the city, which, we are told, is called Wells, so named by its original inhabitants from the wells which rise within it and flow forth from it.

Altogether it is a most pleasant picture that is given us of the place in which we have met together for our annual gathering, and of its inhabitants, and as the buildings remain unchanged, so we have only to introduce into the extract the names of the present bishop and dean, and of the holders of the various posts and offices mentioned, to make the description of the men also applicable to the present day, and to find in this ancient document a true account of Wells and its principal inhabitants in this year of grace 1913. But it is the bishop introduced into the picture whose acquaintance I am specially anxious for you to make to-day, as his name stands high in the list of the benefactors of Wells, and he was in many respects a typical mediæval prelate; and as you wander round the city you can scarcely fail to notice his quaint device, the canting rebus of the "beacon" on the top of a "ton," referring to his name of Bekynton, which is, for example, a conspicuous object on the great gateway leading from the market place into the

cathedral green, familiarly known as the "Penniless Porch." I propose, then, to give you a brief sketch of his career.

Thomas Bekynton, as his name indicates, was a native of the village of Beckington, some three miles from Frome, and thus was born (probably about 1390) within the limits of the diocese over which he was afterwards to preside. Educated at William of Wykeham's recent foundations of Winchester and New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow, and from whence he took his degree of Doctor of Laws, he entered in comparatively early days into the service of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, whose Chancellor he became about 1420, and shortly afterwards we meet with him as holding various ecclesiastical preferments, as the living of Sutton Courtney in Berkshire, the Archdeaconry of Buckingham (1422), and a prebendal stall in York; and the estimation in which he was held is shown by his appointment as Dean of Arches in 1422, and Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1433, 1434, and 1438. About this time he passed from the service of the Duke of Gloucester to that of his nephew, King Henry VI, as whose secretary he appears to have acted as early as 1437, although his formal appointment dates only from 1439. The position he had now attained is indicated by the importance of the embassies in which he was employed. Even in 1432 he had apparently taken part in the abortive efforts made to negotiate a treaty of peace with France. But more important was the embassy to Calais under Cardinal Beaufort in 1439, when a more serious effort was made to come to terms with the French. Of these negotiations we have a full account from the pen of Bekynton himself,[1] who acted as secretary, though, truth to say, we gather from a private letter of his which still remains[2] that he was thoroughly bored by the

[1] "Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to the Marches of Calais in June, 17 Henry VI, 1439, to treat for peace with France." *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, vol. v, p. 334. The authorship is certain, as "Ego Bekynton" occurs in several places.

[2] *Correspondence*, vol. i, p. 103.

proceedings, which ultimately proved unsuccessful, as the French insisted on harder terms than any which Beaufort was prepared to accept.

The next embassy on which Bekynton was employed was of a more romantic character. It was to negotiate a marriage for the king, who was now over twenty years of age. The Count of Armagnac was the father of three daughters, and suggested that one or other of these might prove a suitable bride for the young King of England. The proposal found favour in this country, and an embassy, consisting of Sir Robert Roos, Dr. Thomas Bekynton, and Sir Edward Hull of Enmore in Somerset, was accordingly dispatched to Bordeaux to conduct the negotiations. This is certainly the most entertaining episode in the whole of Bekynton's career, and fortunately we possess not only a small collection of his private letters, written on his journey,[1] but also a very full diary of his doings from day to day, which was kept by one of his suite. A translation of this was edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, and published in 1828,[2] and in it we can trace Bekynton's footsteps and proceedings from his start at Windsor on June 5th, 1442, till his return to England and audience with the king at Shene, on February 26th, 1443.

From Windsor the journey was made by easy stages to Plymouth, whence he was to sail for Bordeaux, stopping at Henley-on-Thames, his living of Sutton Courtney, Great Bedwyn, where he held a prebend, and Devizes, and from thence, by way of his native place, Beckington, where he stopped for dinner, and whither the Lord de Hungerford sent him two flagons of wine in bottles, to Wells, where he supped, and the next day "drank with the precentor, and

[1] *The Letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou.* Ed. Cecil. (Camden Soc., 1863.)

[2] *A Journal by one of the Suite of Thomas Beckington.* With Notes and Illustrations. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. London. 1828. The Journal, in the original Latin, French, and English, is given in an Appendix to *Bekynton's Correspondence*, vol. ii, p. 177, *seq.*

was there installed in the choir " as Prebendary of Worminster, to which stall he had been collated by Bishop Stafford some three years before. From Wells he passed to Glastonbury, where he supped with the Abbot, who " lent his lordship a horse ; " and so to Taunton, whence he turned aside to Enmore, to visit his colleague in the embassy, Sir E. Hull, and hold conference with him on the state of Guienne, the country for which they were bound. The information which he received from Sir Edward caused considerable alarm to the worthy doctor, who wrote forthwith to the king and to the Lord Chancellor, expressing his fears lest the embassy should be " nought or little fructeux," and his own person should be in jeopardy. In spite of his fears, however, he went forward past Tiverton to the castle of the Earl of Devon, where he dined, and it is recorded in the diary that he " afterwards drank on the road to Exeter, and there supped and passed the night." At Exeter he spent some days, dining with the dean, the chancellor and some of the prebendaries, and receiving a present of a buck from Tiverton. This we gather from the diary, but Bekynton's own letters from Exeter show that he was not altogether satisfied with the good cheer provided for him by the hospitable Chapter, for he complains of " being now in the uttermost parts of the world," and " in the land of wilderness," where, as he says twice over, there is " fern and fiefs enough, but good ale none or little." Still rather anxious " touching the great jeopardy in passing unto the country that we be sent unto," he rode forward to Plymouth, where he received letters from the king modifying the instructions previously given, which had apparently specified one of the count's daughters in particular to be treated for, whereas now the king was anxious that they should treat in general that he might have the choice ; and therefore in order that he might be guided in his decision he wished them to employ an artist to paint the portraits of all the three ladies " in their kertelles simple, and their visages, like as ye see their stature and their beauty, and

colour of skin, and their countenances, with all manner of features; and that one be delivered in all haste with the said portraiture to bring it unto the king, and he to appoint and assign which him liketh." Fortified with these fresh instructions, Bekynton and Sir Robert Roos embarked on board the *Katharine* of Bayonne, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 10th, and landed at Bordeaux on the afternoon of Monday the 16th, when they "breakfasted with Sir Robert Clifton, Constable of the Castle, and supped at an inn." And now began a long and weary time of waiting, for the English cause in Guienne was steadily losing ground, and (perhaps not unnaturally under the circumstances) the Count of Armagnac was playing a waiting game. It was but a sorry tale that the ambassadors had to report to the king, of the loss of town after town which fell into the hands of the French king, who was ravaging the country almost up to the gates of Bordeaux itself. Still they remained at their post, and on October 22nd Sir Edward Hull, the third of the commissioners, joined them from England, bringing with him Hans the painter, who was to take the likenesses of the three ladies, and who was at once sent forward to begin his work, with letters to the count's council making suggestions for pushing forward the negotiations with regard to such important matters as the bride's dowry, the trousseau, styled "the paraphernalia or female ornaments, commonly called *le chambre*," the place to which the bride should be conducted at "the charge and expense of his lordship, with the homage, etc." This looked more like business; but still the matter dragged, though on November 22nd the arrival of the artist was reported, and the commissioners were informed that he was "every day diligently employed on the work for which he came."

Some time later they were assured that within four or five days the first of the three portraits would be on the canvass, and the others would soon be finished. A month

later the ambassadors had to write again to complain of the delay, and to beg that the artist might be sent back to them as soon as possible, as they were evidently in despair of bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. There was no response to this for some time, and the year drew to a close with no change of the position. The new year opened with an amusing exchange of presents. Beckington gave his companions each a scarlet hat, and received himself two pots of green ginger, some spiced wine mixed with honey, and wafers, as well as apples; and from the lady of the inn he received a mysterious gift described as "lemog fixed in a rod of lorey with a little book in the middle" (*lemogiam fixam in una virgula de lorey cum libello in medio*), which the editor of the diary interprets as something good to eat, consisting of a lemon and sweetmeats. The festival was scarcely over before the ambassadors lost patience, and determined to return to England without further delay. Accordingly on Jan. 10th Beckington embarked, without the portraits, in the *Helen* of London. Scarcely had he done so when letters arrived stating that one of the portraits was really finished, and explaining how the work had been delayed by the severe cold which congealed the painter's colours, so that he could not complete it sooner. It was added that he was beginning to work at the others, which he hoped to finish shortly, "weather permitting." The letters came too late to prevent Beckington's departure. He only heard of them after his arrival in England. He finally sailed from Bordeaux on Jan. 14th, putting in on his way at the port of Crowdon in Brittany, where, says the diarist, he "heard masses, and afterwards my lord ate oysters." He arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, Feb. 10th, and thence made his way to Maidenhead, where he found the king, and made his report, the journey having proved, as he had all along anticipated that it would, "little fructeux." A few days later he dined with the king at Shene, and so the diary ends. The king never got his pictures to select his bride

from, and, as everybody knows, within two years married, not one of the three daughters of the Count of Armagnac, but that strong-willed lady who so completely dominated him, Margaret, the daughter of René of Anjou, titular King of Naples, Sicily and Jerusalem.

I have dwelt at some length on this episode in Beckington's life, because it is probably new to most of my hearers, and gives an interesting picture of the times; but I must pass rapidly over the events of his episcopate. The reward of his services was not long in coming. Almost immediately upon his return he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, nor was ecclesiastical preferment delayed much longer. To tell the truth, he himself had done a good deal to make the way for this easy, by lavish presents of scarlet broad cloth and other gifts to the Pope himself, and to some of his officials at Rome some years before, for details of which the curious must be referred to the volumes of his official correspondence.[1] Anyhow, when on the death of Archbishop Chicheley a few months after Bekynton's return to England, John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was translated to Canterbury, the vacant See, which, as the vacancy was due to translation, was "provided for" by the Pope, was refused by Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury, the king had no difficulty in securing it for his secretary,[2] and Bekynton was consecrated on Oct. 13th, 1443, in the old collegiate church of Eton, and celebrated his first mass *in pontificalibus* in the chapel of the king's new college there, the walls of which were sufficiently

[1] See *Correspondence*, vol. i, Letters 124, 165, 166, 167, 168, 124, 178, 179, 180, 181.

[2] There are several letters in the *Correspondence* concerning the appointment. Apparently it was expected that Ayscough would go to Wells, and that Bekynton would succeed him at Salisbury; and Bekynton was over hasty in paying the first-fruits on appointment to the last-mentioned See, which, however, he seems to have been allowed to transfer to Wells, and thus was saved from having to pay them twice. See *Correspondence*, vol. i, Letters 115, 125, 126, 127, 177, 187, 225.

advanced for this purpose, with the help of a tent for a roof. [1]

Up till now Bekynton's career had been far more that of a courtier and statesman than of an ecclesiastic, and "his personal history after he became bishop," says the late Mr. Gairdner, "is uninteresting." [2] For some little time he was apparently still employed in the king's service, and the diocese was administered by suffragans, the first of whom, James, Bishop of Achonry (who also acted as Suffragan of Salisbury and Worcester), received his commission a fortnight after Bekynton's consecration. Later on the same post was held by John, Bishop of Tenos *in partibus infidelium*, while William, Bishop of Zidon, also appears to have helped for a time. [3]

The twenty-one years of Bekynton's episcopate (he died at Wells in January, 1465) were troublous ones for the country, as they witnessed the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses, the battles of St. Albans, Wakefield, and Towton, and the proclamation of Edward IV as king; but the diocese of Bath and Wells seems to have suffered from the disturbances of the time less than some others, nor did the bishop attempt to follow the fortunes of the king whom he had served for so many years. He was excused from attendance in Parliament on the ground of age and infirmity in 1452, and again in 1461, and his episcopate as a whole must be pronounced uneventful, although he was an active administrator, and there are episodes in his government of the diocese which ought not to be overlooked, as, for instance, his inquiry into the "various excesses and abuses" prevailing among the vicars choral in 1450, and his publication of fresh ordinances for them, in addition to those of Ralf of Shrewsbury, who first incorporated them as a

[1] Registrum Stafford, fol. clvii, 6, quoted in *Correspondence*, vol. i, p. cxix.

[2] *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. ii, p. 87.

[3] Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum*, pp. 199, 200, 208.

college. To this may be added his correspondence with the Abbot of Glastonbury, over which he claimed the right of visitation, a correspondence which exhibits him in the light of one whom it would be better to have as a friend than an opponent; and lastly his regulations for the observance of decency by the bathers at Bath.

But that which gives him a special claim to be remembered in Wells is his work as a builder and princely benefactor of the city. The cathedral church itself was already complete, and if Bekynton did nothing to the fabric it was, as the late Professor Freeman has said, "because there was really nothing for him to do." The surroundings, however, owe much to him. It is believed that the western wing of the cloisters, with the rooms above it, and the organist's house hard by—now, alas! a ruin, but which some among us can well remember as still standing—was his work. Hard by the spot where we are met together stands the matchless "Chain Gateway," uniting the cathedral church, by means of the Chapter House stairs, with the Vicar's Close on the other side of the road, and this is certainly due to him. The original Close itself is the work of Ralf of Shrewsbury, and the chapel at the north end of it of Bubwith; but Bekynton or his executors repaired the houses throughout, and added the room above the chapel. It was he, too, who erected the three famous gateways leading from the city to the palace and the cathedral green, locally known as the Bishop's Eye, the Penniless Porch, and Brown's Gateway. The Palace was much in need of repair when he came into possession of it, and he could get nothing from his predecessor. Accordingly he spent large sums of money upon it in his lifetime, and left £100 to his successor for dilapidations.

Much of his work here has since been destroyed, including a tower, and cloister to form an inner court; but there is

[1] *Cathedral Church of Wells*, p. 145.

apparently a good deal still remaining.[1] Besides this, he built a range of fifteen houses on the north side of the market place, which he granted to the Dean and Chapter. The houses are still standing, though sadly modernised; and a further benefaction of his to the city was the conduit erected in the palace gardens, and connected with the high cross in the market place, thus furnishing the city with a constant supply of running water. The deed of gift still remains among the MSS. belonging to the cathedral church, where those who are interested in such matters may read the condition attached to it: "For this benefit the master and burgesses grant that they and their successors shall once a year visit the place where the said bishop is buried in the Church of St. Andrew, to render prayers to God for his soul."[2] Whether the condition is still fulfilled to-day it is for the Mayor and Corporation to tell us.

One other work of Bekynton's remains to be mentioned, and that is his own tomb in the cathedral, which he consecrated on January 15th, 1452 (just thirteen years before his death), when we are told that he "said mass for his own soul, for the souls of his parents, and of all the faithful dead, in the presence of a vast congregation gathered to gaze on their great bishop, decked in all the ornaments of his office." The actual tomb is still there, with its two effigies of the bishop as he appeared both in life and in death, in the south ambulatory of the choir, but alas! it has been robbed of its splendour, for the chapel which surrounded it is gone. When Britton published his volume on Wells Cathedral in 1824 he describes the chapel as "now most lamentably broken and defaced," but it was still standing, between the second and

[1] See the account given by Chyle in Reynolds's *Wells Cathedral*, p. li, and Chancellor Holmes' description of the Palace in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, 3rd Series, vol. xv (1909), p. 42.

[2] *Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells*, vol. i, p. 433.

third arches from the east end of the choir on the south side, and a representation of it is given in plate xiv of his work, with the following description :—

> "This (*i.e.* the chantry) is designed in the most florid style of decorated architecture; and, although partly of wood, excites great interest for the excellence of its execution and the elaborate manner in which it is wrought. The western side is entirely open with the exception of a compartment of rich screen work near the top, which, among other ornaments, exhibits two demi-angels displaying shields of the five wounds and having large expanded wings, the feathers of which are so profusely spread as to fill the spandrils below the cornices. All the canopy or roof is underwrought with elaborate tracery, including pendants, quatrefoils, panelled arches, etc. On the south side is a small piscina, and over the eastern end is an enriched canopy. Small graduated buttresses, having rich pinnacles, sustain the sides of the chapel, and the mouldings of the cornice are ornamented with rosettes and fruited vine branches."

To-day we look in vain for the chapel. The canopy indeed exists, but all the rest is destroyed, and even the canopy has been rudely divorced from the tomb to which it belongs, and now stands in a meaningless position in the Chapel of St. Calixtus in the south transept, where it serves as a sort of baldachino to a hideous modern stove.[1] It was therefore with real joy that some of us read not long since in the appeal for funds for various necessary works put forth by the present Dean and Chapter this mention of their desire to replace in its original position the canopy of Bishop Bekynton's tomb. "The restoration of this chantry, con-

[1] This statement is, I am happy to say, already out of date, as the stove referred to above has already been removed by the Dean and Chapter (Dec., 1913), but the canopy still remains divorced from the shrine.

templated by the Chapter in 1899 and abandoned on account of expense, would be a duty of gratitude to a great bishop, one of the chief benefactors to our church and city, and the recovery of a most stately historical monument, solemnly dedicated in the fifteenth century, and desecrated in the nineteenth."

I need hardly add that the Dean and Chapter will have the warm sympathy, and, I trust, the generous support of all who love the Church of Wells in their laudable endeavour to replace the canopy in its rightful position.

One word only remains to be added to complete this slight sketch of the history of the famous fifteenth-century prelate. It is that he has not escaped the fate of our own Osric at Gloucester. Like him, he has been spied upon by curious eyes, for nearly four hundred years after his death, in March 1850, his tomb was opened, and his skeleton, that of a tall man with a well-formed skull, was found, though much decayed, yet still lying undisturbed in the place where the body had been originally laid in January, 1465.[1]

And here I must end. We cannot claim Thomas Bekynton as one of the saintly bishops, who are not wanting to the See of Bath and Wells. But, as I said at the outset, he deserves to be remembered not only as a typical prelate of the fifteenth century, but also as a generous benefactor not to Wells alone, but to Winchester and Lincoln College, Oxford, also, on both of which he has left his mark; and it will, I hope, add to the pleasure and interest of your visit here to feel that you know something of one of those whose works you will admire, and whom we may fairly style the last of the great episcopal builders of Wells.

[1] See *Correspondence*, vol. i, p. 125

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LEIGH WOODS, IN THE PARISH OF LONG ASHTON, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

BEING A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BRISTOL MEMBERS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1913.

By LEWIS J. U. WAY, F.S.A.

The city of Bristol is fortunate above its fellows in the possession of objects of natural and historic interest in its immediate vicinity, not the least of which are the far-famed hanging woods of Leigh, situated on the farther shore of the River Avon, the city's western boundary, in the parish of Long Ashton and County of Somerset. Stretching from the river bank up the precipitous sides and over the summit of its confining cliffs, these woods enclose within their leafy area the sites of two prehistoric camps, divided the one from the other by a deep combe or ravine, properly called Stokeleigh Slade, but now known by the appellation of Nightingale Valley. The camps lie north and south; the northern is called Stokeleigh, the southern Burwalls, modernised into Bowerwalls. Stokeleigh still exists, uninjured, save by the hand of time; Burwalls with its triple rampart has given place to villa residences, gardens and pleasure grounds.

The aim of this paper is to trace from as early a date as possible the successive private ownership of the camps and their surrounding woods, which taken collectively are called the Leigh Woods. To accomplish this we must seek information from two sources: first from documents and deeds, secondly from the published records of county and city

historians. The deeds we are fortunate enough to find at Ashton Court, for historians we can turn to Collinson and John Latimer.

1066.

After the Conquest the whole Manor of Ashton was granted by King William to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, afterwards Constable of Bristol Castle, together with vast tracts of land in different parts of the country. The Exon. Domesday states that he had at Ashton 60 " equæ indomitæ," probably unbroken brood-mares kept for military purposes, and 64 goats. Both mares and goats would have found a home on the open pasture of Ashton and Leigh Down, and sheltered from rain and wind within the green fastnesses of the Leigh Woods. At the Bishop's death in 1093 his estates passed to his nephew, Robert de Moubrai, and on his rebellion in 1095 they reverted to the Crown, and were granted to various people, a large share going to form the endowment of the Honour of Gloucester.

The first person recorded as owning any considerable property in Ashton is one Geoffrey de Heyrun, who flourished in the time of Henry I. Dying in the reign of Stephen, he was succeeded by his only daughter and heiress, wife of Alexander de Alneto, de Alno or de Auno, a benefactor to the Priory of St. Peter of Bath, and buried at the west entrance of the abbey. To Alexander succeeded Robert, Henry, Fulk and Geoffrey de Alno or de Auno, which last in 1259 held two carucates of land in Ashton, and dying the same year, was succeeded by Alexander de Auno his son, who owned both Stokeleigh and Burwalls, with the waste and wild country surrounding them, except the wood underneath Burwalls.

The earliest deed we have is represented by an incomplete copy in the handwriting of Sir John Hugh Smyth. The original was produced at the Manor Court of Ashton Meriet on August 3rd, 1378, by the Master and Brethren of

St. Katherine's Hospital in Bedminster as evidence that they should be exempt from paying suit of court for their lands in Ashton.

The undated deed follows :—

TO all Christian people by whom this present writing shall be seen or heard. Alexander de Alneto wisheth safety in the Lord for ever. Know that I out of divine charity, for the safety of my soul and of my wifes and of our Progenitors, Fathers, Mothers, Ancestors and Successors and all Christian Souls, have granted and by this present writing have confirmed to God and the Blessed Mary and the house of St. Katherine's of Brychtynebough near Bristol and the brothers and sisters there serving God and their successors in free, pure and perpertual alms at the desire of brother Robert then Master of the same place, All those lands with their appurtenances lying in Botercylve between the land which was Katherine of Ashton's on one side and the grange of John le Gospel on the other, and those two acres of land with their appurtenances . . .

Here the deed breaks off, and we are left to assume that it went on to deal with Burwalls, which belonged, as the following note by Sir John Hugh Smyth tells us, to St. Katherine's :—

Alexander de Alneto granted Burwalls to the Hospital of St. Katherine of Bedminster.

This Alexander also gave to the Hospital of Billeswick in Bristol a messuage and lands in Ashton. He died during the reign of Edward I, after having sold some of his Ashton estate to one William de Lyons ; his wife, surviving him, succeeded to the rest of his property. Our next deed is her confirmation of lands to William de Lyons.

William de Lyons is said by Collinson to have been the son of Nicholas de Lyons, who in 1252 was Reeve of the city of Bristol. Whether this was so or not, William was a man of

wealth, who bought a considerable estate in Ashton, and eventually imposed his name upon his manor there; it is called Ashton Lyons to this day. He died in 1312, after having built a manor house, portions of which are incorporated in the present Ashton Court. He left three sons. Adam, the eldest, born in 1287, succeeded his father, but died the year after. His next brother, Thomas de Lyons, succeeded, and died childless in 1318, and was in turn succeeded by his last brother, Edmund de Lyons, born in 1303, who much increased his estate of inheritance in Ashton. He died in 1367 leaving two sons, William who dying childless in 1370 was succeeded by his brother Thomas de Lyons, founder of the present parish church, who obtained a charter of free warren and liberty to enclose a park in his Manor of Ashton in 1392. His wife's name was Margaret; they left no children, and so the family of de Lyons of Ashton ended.

Confirmation by Agnes de Auno.

Let present and future men know that I Agnes who was the wife of Alexander de Auno in my lawful widowhood and power have granted and by this my present writing have confirmed to William de Lyouns all the lands and tenements which he holds of the fee of the aforesaid Alexander my husband or in any manner can claim in Ashton. Namely:

One messuage and one yard land with appurtenances which Adam Le Blound formerly held;

One messuage and one yard land which Adam Hereward formerly held;

One messuage and one quarter of a yard land which William Whateman formerly held;

One quarter of a yard land which William Koppe formerly held;

One quarter of a yard land which William Le Kymus formerly held;

One messuage and half a quarter of a yard land which John atte Lane formerly held;

Six acres of land which lie in Bolecroft.

Six acres of land which lie above La Langedoune

Three acres of land which are called le Hulle.

Three acres of land which are called Estgarstone.

Six acres of land which are called Le Schupenelonde.

Three acres of land which lie in the coombe above Yhonlegh.

One acre of land which is called Holecroft.

Three perches of land which lie in Berecroft.

Half an acre of land which Richard le Theyn held extending above Endemore.

And twelve acres of meadow which lie in the moor of Ashton which meadow indeed was of the lordship of the aforesaid Alexander my husband ;

And all that wood which is called Stokelegh ;

And eight shillings of rent to be taken from one yard land which Adam de Lamyngton held ;

And four shillings, one pound of pepper and one pound of cummin of rent to be taken from the two yard lands which William le Theyn and Robert de Feolonde hold ;

And two pence of rent to be received from William le Theyn ;

And two pence of rent to be taken from the tenement which William Hereman and Adam le Frankelcyn formerly held ;

And twelve pence of rent arising from a yard land which Nicolas Steven formerly held ;

And two pence of rent arising from two acres of land and from two acres of meadow which Robert Masseday held ;

And two pence of rent to be taken from two acres of meadow which Elyas Gote held ;

And four pence of rent arising from one acre of land which Matilda Yhonlegh held ;

And one pound of cummin to be taken from three acres of land which Amice who was wife of Richard Hayrun held :

And one pound of cummin arising from one acre of land which William Hereman held in Ashton ;

To have and to hold all the aforesaid tenements with homage, wards, reliefs, escheats and suits of court with every other thing and augmentation arising of freemen as well as of serfs, holding the aforesaid tenements for ever, and also the aforesaid serfs with both their offspring and their cattle for ever. From me and my heirs to William and his heirs, freely, quietly, well, hereditarily for ever. In such wise that I the aforesaid Agnes and my heirs shall be able to exact or demand nothing of right or of claim in the lands or tenements of the said William or of his men in Ashton for ever. Returning thence annually to me and my heirs one grain of pepper on Easter Day at William's own house if it shall be demanded by me or by my heirs for all services, suits, quarrels, exactions and every other kind of trouble and demand to me and my heirs belonging for ever. For which concession indeed and in confirmation of this present charter the said William has given into my hands a certain sum of money. Wherefore I, the said Agnes and my heirs, all the aforesaid tenements with all their appurtenances to the aforesaid William and his heirs against all mortals will warrant acquit and through the aforesaid service will for ever defend. In witness whereof I have sealed this present writing with the impression of my seal. With these witnesses Sir Nicolas of Apper Legh, Sir Adam of Hutton, Sir John de Sancto Laudo, Knights, Simon of Ashton, Robert of Stone, Robert of Acton, Adam of Lamiton, Thomas the priest and others.

This document in perfect condition bears a seal of yellowish wax much damaged. On the seal is the upright figure of a female with head-dress, holding a bird. The inscription has mostly been broken away. There only remains AGN . . . . . NO, which is sufficient to enable us to fill up the gaps and make Agnes de Auno.

Our next deed, also undated, deals with the precipitous

stretch of wood underneath Burwalls, which was part of the possessions of another family existing contemporaneously with those of de Alno and de Lyons, namely that of de Ashton, lords of another manor in Ashton called Ashton Philips, the remaining wing of whose manor house at the present day is known as the Lower Court.

Let present and future men know that I, William de Ayston, have granted and quit-claimed and by this my present charter have confirmed to William de Lyuns one messuage, two acres of land which Adam Tanqu formerly held in Ayston.

And all those meadows in the manor of Ayston which are called Le Gores ;

And all that wood which lies beneath Burwall in the same town ;

And one messuage and one quarter of a yard land which Sarra le Fox held in the same town ;

And ten shillings of rent arising from the tenement of Alicia Durant in the same town ;

And ten shillings of rent arising from the tenement of William Le Theyn in the same town ;

And five shillings of rent to be taken from the heirs of Adam le Herdare from the land which is called the Wykelonde in the same town ;

And ten shillings of rent to be taken from Walter Gylle and Elya of Barewe for the mill of Kenscote in the same town.

To have and to hold the said messuages, lands, meadows, wood and rents aforesaid with all their appurtenances wheresoever they be both with homages, fidelities, suits of court, other services, wards, reliefs, escheats and with all othre proofs of tenements of the aforesaid men passing from me and my heirs to the aforesaid William de Lyuns and his heirs and assigns freely, quietly, well and in peace in hereditary fee for ever. Returning thence annually to me and my heirs one half-penny of silver at the feast of St. Michael for all the

services, suits and reliefs and all worldly demands belonging to me or my heirs for ever. So that I the aforesaid William of Ashton and my heirs are able to exact or claim et cetera ; nothing of right or claim in the aforesaid tenements for ever. For this concession, indeed, remission, quit claim and for this my present charter of confirmation, the said William de Lyuns has handed to me a certain sum of money. And for greater security I have affixed the impression of my seal to this present charter. With these witnesses Sir John de Sancto Laudo, Knight ; Nicholas de Apperlegh, Roberto de Acton, Ralph de Lyuns, William de Gatecumbe, Stephen de Whytewode, William then Vicar of Ayston and others.

The Leigh Woods were by this time divided between two owners, St. Katherine's Hospital holding Burwalls, while William de Lyons held Stokeleigh and the wood beneath Burwalls.

Our next deed is the first one dated, and deals with Stokeleigh.

1331.

Let present and future men know that I Edmund de Lyouns of Asshton near Bristol have given, granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of the Church of Saint Augustine of Bristol in free, pure and perpetual charity all that my place of pasture with the woods and with all their appurtenances lying in Asshton aforesaid, namely, between the wood of the said Abbot and Convent of Leghe on the north side and the Burwalls on the south side, and extends to the course of the water of Aven on the east side below, up to Leghedoune and Asshtondoune on the west side above, within which place Stokeleigh, Ludhull, Knyghtwode are contained, to have and to hold the aforesaid place of pasture with the woods, footpaths, roads and all other its appurtenances wheresoever they be, to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors in free, pure and perpetual charity for ever. And I, the aforesaid

Edmund and my heirs, will warrant acquit and defend against all men for ever all the aforesaid place of pasture with the woods and all other its appurtenances wheresoever they be.

In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this present charter. With these witnesses, Walter de Rodneye, Andrew de Brompton, Robert de Asshton, Joyce de Bayouse and John Beket and many others. Given at Asshton aforesaid on Friday in the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward Third after the Conquest.

This grant was invalid without a licence from the king. The next deed tells us how, pending the arrival of a licence, both parties agreed to take no advantage of the grant of the other.

1331.

To all Christ's faithful ones by whom the present writing shall be seen or heard, Edmund by divine permission Abbot of St. Augustine of Bristol, Nicholas by the same permission Abbot of Kaynesham and Edmund de Lyouns of Aysshton near Bristol health in the Lord.

Let all men know that divers strifes and discords were moved between the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot of St. Augustine and the Convent of the same place on one side and Edmund de Lyouns aforesaid on the other, concerning the common of pasture which is called Stokeleigh in Asshton aforesaid.

Friends intervening, and all the discords having been smoothed over and the parties to this then nominated, are agreed and united in form which follows.

Namely, that the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns has given and granted by his charter to the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine all that place of his pasture in Aysshton lying between the woode of Legh on one side and a

certain place which is called Burwalls on the other side stretching to the course of the water of Aven below up to Leghdoune and Aysshtondoune above. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Convent and to their successors for ever as is fully set forth in the aforesaid charter of enfeoffment for which grant and warrant the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Convent have given and granted to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns his heirs and assigns eight shillings of annual rent to be taken from all the lands and tenements which Henry atte Fenne holds from the same Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine and to be taken for ever as the charter to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns then made fully witnesses. Namely, the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine have granted by their writ to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns one robe of the suit of their Esquires with sufficient fur and three yards of cloth of the suit of the Abbots own pages, two white conventual loaves, one measure of conventual beer, a lodging, stall, hay, litter and provender according to the form and tenor of the said writ which the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine have made to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns.

And because from very many causes the said Religious of St. Augustine are not able quietly and peacefully to obtain peaceable seizin of the aforesaid pasture according to the strength, form and effect of the aforesaid charter of Edmund de Lyouns to them then made, without the special license of the Lord King, to enter upon the lay fee, so the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine as well as the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns have unanimously granted with assent that all and singular the charters and writs above mentioned shall be handed over, deposited in a little box, countersigned with the seals of both parties, to Sir Nicholas by the grace of God Abbot of Kaynesham in safe custody in this form.

Namely, that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine at their own proper charges shall seek the license of the Lord King to enter, to have and to hold the aforesaid

pasture in form above said as quickly and effectively as by good means they shall be able to do, against the feast of All Saints next following, and as soon as they shall obtain and have the said licence, the aforesaid Nicholas Abbot of Kaynesham shall be bound without delay to hand back the aforesaid charter of enfeoffment of the aforesaid pasture remaining in his custody, to the aforesaid Sir Edmund the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine and the said Edmund de Lyouns shall be bound immediately to deliver to the same Abbot and Convent seizin of the aforesaid pasture according to the strength, form and effect of the same charter.

And immediately afterwards the charter of the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Convent of eight shillings of annual rent together with the writ of delivery and corredy abovesaid shall obtain in all and singular their force and effect and be delivered to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns by the aforesaid Sir Nicholas the Abbot without any hindrance.

And if the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine shall not be able to obtain the license in the premises against the feast of All Saints aforesaid from the lord King, it shall then at once be fully lawful for the aforesaid Sir Nicholas the Abbot of Kaynesham as quickly as he shall be forewarned by the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot, to open the aforesaid little box and to hand back and annull for ever the aforesaid charter of enfeoffment of eight shillings of rent abovesaid together with the writ of the abovesaid delivery and corredy to the aforesaid Sir Edmund Abbot of St. Augustine or his assigns on that side. And the same Edmund the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine grant that immediately the aforesaid charter which Edmund de Lyouns made to them at the same time concerning the aforesaid pasture is handed back to the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns or his assign and shall come to the hands of anybody it shall stand for nought.

And I Edmund de Lyouns by the presents grant that for the rest I will neither sell, claim nor obtain any emolument

or profit of the aforesaid rent of eight shillings nor of the delivery or corredy abovesaid until the aforesaid Sir Edmund the Abbot of St. Augustine shall have license by charter of the lord King to have and to hold the said pasture in form abovesaid and seizin shall have been delivered peacefully and fully by me to the same Sir Edmund the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine according to the form tenor and effects of my aforesaid charter made to the same religious.

Likewise let all men know that we the aforesaid Nicholas by divine permission Abbot of Kaynesham have granted to be held and by the present writ to be bound to receive, guard and to hand back all and singular the charters and writings to the abovesaid parties in manner and form above written the gainsaying of either party notwithstanding.

In witness of all which matters we the aforesaid Edmund Abbot of St. Augustine have caused our seal to be appended to two parts of this indenture of which one part remains in the possession of the aforesaid Sir Nicholas Abbot of Kaynesham and the other indeed remains in the possession of the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns.

And I the aforesaid Edmund de Lyouns have affixed my seal to two parts of this indenture of which one part remains in the possession of the aforesaid Sir Edmund the Abbot the other ineed in the possession of the aforesaid Sir Nicholas the Abbot.

And we, the aforesaid Nicholas Abbot of Kaynesham have signed with the impression of our seal two parts of this indenture remaining in the possession of the aforesaid Edmund the Abbot and Edmund de Lyouns.

Given at Bristol on Thursday the morrow of St. Peter ad. vincula in the fourth year of Kind Edward Third after the Conquest.

This deed bears two seals: First, of red wax, a single escallop shell in an ornamented border with the inscription, "Sigillum: Edmunde de Knulle : . . . ns." The second, of

green wax, bears a shield of arms within an ornamented border, viz., "Ermine, three lions rampant on a chevron," with the inscription, "Sigillum de Edmundi de Lyons." The seal of Nicholas de Taunton, Abbot of Kaynesham, is missing.

That the licence from the king was obtained we learn from a note by Sir John Hugh Smyth :—

1331.

License granted to Edmund de Lyons to grant 200 acre of waste in Ashton to the Abbey of St. Augustine of Bristol.

The licence, I fear, has perished.

This, however, does not seem to have been sufficient to give the Abbot and Convent a perfect title to Stokeleigh, as two years afterwards we find the heads of two knightly houses of the neighbourhood also granting their rights in Stokeleigh to St. Augustine. These rights were probably manorial, either real or fancied, or claimed perhaps in right of their wives or of trusteeship; in any case, whatever they may have been, Edmund de Knolle appears to have thought it necessary to get a grant of them to fully secure his convent in their ownership.

1333, April 4th.

To all Christ's faithful ones to whom the present writ shall come. Robert of Aysshton health in the Lord everlasting. Be it known that I have granted, remised, and altogether quit-claimed, for me and my heirs and for all my men and tenants for ever to the Religious men, the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine of Bristol and their successors, all my right and claim which I had or in any way so ever could have or in the future shall be able to have in a certain common of pasture in a waste place containing two hundred acres with woods and other its appurtenances whatsoever in Aysshton and Legh. Which place indeed lies between the wood of Legh of the said religious on one side and the

Bourwalles on the other side; and stretches to the course of the water of Aven below up to the western head of a close of the Prior of Bath called Stokeleigh above. Within which place Stoklegh, Ludehull and Knyghtwode are comprehended. I grant also that the aforesaid religious may be able lawfully and without any hindrance from me, my heirs and all my tenants to enclose the aforesaid place of waste with its woods and other appurtenances and to have and to hold it enclosed to them and their successors for ever. So that neither I nor my heirs nor any of our men or tenants nor anybody else for us or in our name shall be able to exact, sell, claim, or have anything of right, claim, exaction or in the aforesaid common of pasture or in the aforesaid place of waste or in any of their appurtenances et cetera, but by the present writ we are totally excluded thence for ever. In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this present writ of quit claim. With these witnesses Sir John de Clyvedon, knight; Walter de Rodneye, Andrew de Brompton, Robert atte Berwe, Robert Bavent, John de Gatecumbe, John Beket and others. Given at Aysshton aforesaid on the fourth day of the month of April in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward Third after the Conquest.

Then follows a deed of equal date and exactly similar, except that the rights in Stokeleigh are granted to St. Augustine's by John de Clyvedon Lord of Clyvedon.

The first of these deeds is sealed with red wax, displaying the arms and crests of the de Ashtons, viz. "A bend over two fesses, for crest three torches." There is no inscription.

The second, also of red wax, shows the arms and crest of the de Clevedons between two escallop shells, viz. "On the field a lion rampant, for crest a plumed helmet." Both are perfect.

The Leigh Woods were now, save for the strip underneath Burwalls, definitely alienated from the Lords of the Manor of Ashton, and continued the property of Mother

Church up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. So two hundred years elapse before the date of our next document, which brings us to the reign of Henry VIII, who granted the Manor of Abbots Leigh, part of the possessions of St. Augustine's which they had held since 1148, to Paul Bush, first Bishop of Bristol, who on May 25th, 1559, regranted it to King Edward VI, who on September 23rd of the same year granted the reversion of it after the death of Paul Bush to Sir George Norton and his heirs for ever, at whose death, amongst other possessions, a thousand acres of waste are mentioned. It is probable that Sir George's heirs chose to include Stokeleigh in the waste of Leigh, ignoring the fact that it was situated in the parish of Long Ashton.

By this time the de Lyons, the Choke, the Daubeney and Arundel families had in turn flourished as lords of Ashton and passed away, and the Smyth family reigned in their stead, Hugh Smyth being lord of the manor, who failing the possession of any definite grant of Stokeleigh, would doubtless claim it as part of the Manor of Ashton. The next document embodies a dispute between Sir George Norton and Hugh Smyth.

1568.

This indenture made the 18th day of November in the Tenth year of the reigne of our sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queene of England, Fraunce and Irelande, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Between Sir George Norton of Lighe in the countie of Somerset, knight, of th' one part and Heugh Smyth of Longe Aishton in the saide Countie of Somerset, Esquyre, of th' other part. Witnesseth that where controversy and stryfe hath been between the said George Norton and the said Heugh touching the possession, right and title of a parcell of waste grounde or soyle with all wooddes thereon growinge or standing, sett and being in Ashton aforesaid, between the woode of the saide Sir George Norton called Lighe woode on

the north part and a place ealled Burwalls on the south part, and stretcheth to the Ryver of Aven on the east side and to Ashton doune and Lighe doune on the west side, within which saide parcell of grounde or pasture Stokeleigh, Ludhill alias Lydehill, Knightwood, Ligheslade and Holmslade are conteynèd. And thereupon by mediation of William Lovelace Sarjaunte-at-Lawe and John Ippesley Esquyer it was agreed between the saide parties: That the saide Sir George shall release his title and righte and cease to make any further chalenge or clayme in or to the premises and that the saide Heughe shall reteyne have and keep to him and to his heires the saide parcell of grounde and other the premisses. The said Sir George Norton therefore as well in consideration of perfecting the saide agreement as also for a certen sume of money to him the saide Sir George paide by the said Heughe before the ensealing and deliverie of theis presents, which saide some the saide Sir George doth acknowledge by theis presents to have received of the saide Heugh, hathe bargayned, sold, alyened, released, and confirmed, and by theis presents doth bargayn, sell, release and confirme to the saide Heugh, all and everie the saide parcell of grounde and pasture and all and singular other the premises together with all dedes, wrytyngs and charters only touchinge or concernynge the premisses or only any part or parcell thereof. To have and to hold all and singular the premisses to the said Heugh Smyth his heirs and assigns for evermore. And the said Sir George Norton for himself, his heirs and executors doth covenant, promyse and grant by theis presents to and with the saide Heugh Smyth his heirs and assigns that all and singular the premisses nowe are and so from henceforth shall alwayes be and contynue to the saide Heugh his heirs and assignes clerely acquytted and dyscharged or otherwise sufficiently saved harmless of and from all former bargaynes, sales, estates, rents arrerage of rents and of and from all other charges, troubles, titles and encumbrances whatsoever had, done, made, suffered, or comytted by the saide Sir George Norton

or any other claiminge in, by or under the saide Sir George. And the saide Sir George and his heires all and singular the premisses to the saide Heugh Smyth, his heires and assigns agaynst him the saide Sir George his heires and assignes shall and doe warrant, acquyte and defende by theis presents. In witness whereof the parties above saide to theis present Indentures enterchangeablie have sett their seales. Yeven the daie and yere first above mentioned.

By me George Norton

Signed, sealed and delyvered
in the presens of us whose
names are hereunder written
M. Smith
per me William Sely.

After this Stokeleigh remained with and passed with the Ashton Court estate, being as we shall see let from time to time for the sake of its timber and stone.

Nearly fifty years elapse before the date of our next deed. Hugh Smyth was dead, his brother Matthew had succeeded him and passed away, and Sir Hugh Smyth, Knt., son of Matthew, was owner of the Leigh Woods.

1626, March 19th.

Indenture between Sir Hugh Smyth of Long Aishton Knt. and John Baylie, lymeburner of Clifton.

Witnesses that Sir Hugh leases to Baylie, one cottage adjoyning and one Lyme Kill with all the quarres and the stones within the quarres fitt for the making of Lyme situate in the slade under Stokley Wood between the land of John Garland alias Tovie below Rownham and the wood called Lye Wood with common of pasture for two pother beasts in the common thereto adjoyning saving all manner of trees, woods and underwoods thereuppon growing for the term of 21 yeres. Paying yearly £7 : 10 : 0 and suite to the courte of Sir Hugh twice yearly uppon reasonable warning. And

J. Baylie undertakes that on reasonable warning being given he will cause to be delivered unto the saide Sir Hugh at the west side of the passage or ferry called Rownham ferry and likewise at St. Augustine's back att the Great House of Sir Hugh there soe much good and marchantable stone lyme att the price of twopence the bushell and so much of courser lyme att the price of one half penny the bushell as the said Sir Hugh shall have occasion to use. And also that neither he nor his servants will att any time moote upp, waste or spoile the woods or underwoods of the saide Sir Hugh adjoyning to the saide premisses but shall keep the same safely from the waste and spoile of other persons soe much as in them lyes.

Signed John Baylie his mark
Sealed in the presence of Thos: Smyth
William Prowse
Thomas Evered.

Sir Hugh died in 1627. His son Thomas succeeded, who died in 1641, leaving his son Hugh Smyth a minor under the guardianship of his widow, who married as her second husband Colonel Thomas Pigott, of Brockley, co. Somerset. Our next deed granted in their names tells us that a new industry had sprung up in Ashton.

1655, Sept. 10th.

This indenture between Thomas Pigott of Long Ashton Esq., Florence his wife and Hugh Smyth of Long Ashton Esq. of the one part and John Satchfield and Arthur Satchfield of Long Ashton mindrey men of the other part,

Witnesseth that the said Thomas, Florence and Hugh in consideration that the said John and Arthur Satchfield shall forthwith erect and builde at their owne proper coste and charge a substantiall, convenient, and necessary house with the appurtenances for the smelting and blowing of lead and lead oare on the parcell of grounde hereafter named have by these presents granted and demised to the said John and Arthur all that one quarter of an acre of pasture ground be it more

or less lyeing by the side of the river Avon under the wood beneath Stokeley situate within the parish of Long Ashton as also a competent parcell of ground to be taken for making and preparing of a way for carts and carriages to and from the saide house which way is to be made at the proper coste of the said John and Arthur Satchfield but always reserved out of this grant and demise all timber and timber trees now standing or growing upon the saide premises To have and to hold the aforesaid pasture and house to be erected to John and Arthur Satchfield for the term of one and twenty years, yielding and paying yearly a rent of fifty shillings and doing suite to the court of Ashton Lyons.

Signed the marke of John Satchfield
,, ,, ,, ,, Arthur Satchfield

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Tho: Everard
Henry Gwin.

1660, Nov. 9th.

Indenture of this date between Thomas Pigott of Long Ashton Esq. and Florence his wife of the one part and John Painter of Bedminster Brickmaker of the other part. Witnesses that the first named parties have demised and granted for a yearly rent to the said John Painter all that the Quarre and stones within the Quarre fitt for the making of lime with the appurtenances in Stockly Coombe neere unto the view of the old Bloome house there between the haven and Stockly Wood, scituate, lyeing and being within the parishe of Long Ashton and now in the tenure of the said John Painter, to hold the same for the term of five yeares, paying the yearly rent of forty shillings.

Signed, John Painter.

Witnesses.
Henry Flower.
Francis Vincent.
Edward Flower.

Before our next deed was drawn up Hugh Smyth had been created Knight of the Bath and Baronet.

1667, April 3rd.

This indenture between Thomas Pigott of Long Ashton Esq., Florence his wife, and Sir Hugh Smyth Knt. of the Bath and Baronett of the one part and Thomas Godman of the City of Bristoll baker of the other part,

Witnesseth that the said Thomas, Florence and Sir Hugh, have demised unto the said Thomas Godman all those their woodes, underwoodes and coppices nowe standing and groweing in and upon the Slade contayning one hundred acres be it more or less nowe in the occupation of the said Thomas Godman for the terme of one and twenty years excepting all wayes the bodyes of all timber trees as also all young trees stathells, standers, and storers as are nowe groweing there, paying yearly the sum of five poundes and the said Thomas Godman undertakes that neither he nor his workmen will fell or cutt downe any of the said woods but at seasonable tymes in the yeare, that is to say, between the feast of St. Michael and the Annunciation of our Lady to ye end yt. ye springs and issues growing in and upon ye. same woods may be saved and preserved according to ye. custome of ye. country.

Signed Thomas Godman

Witnesses

Ambrose Jackson
William Godman
Arthur Flower.

The next deed seems to show that the building authorised to be put up in the lease of 1655 had not been erected, as the next lessee obtains the same permission.

1678, March 1st :

This Indenture between Sir Hugh Smyth of Long Ashton, Knt. of the Bath and Barronett of the one part and

Arthur Coster of the City of London, gent: of the other part

Witnesseth that the said Sir Hugh hath granted to the said Arthur Coster All that Quarrie commonly known by the name of Stoaklee Quarrie and also the Quarrie lying in the Slade which is now in working being in the occupation of one Thomas Branch with liberty to the said Arthur Coster and his workmen to digg, quarrie, sinke, trench and mine for stones in and uppon the several quarries and also the said Sir Hugh hath granted all that peece of waste grounde lying at the lower end of Stoaklee Slade and adjoyneth unto the river side there contayning halfe an acre togeather with all the wayes paths and passages to the same with full liberty for the said Arthur Coster to builde and erect such houses, outhouses, and other buildings as may be necessary upon the saide waste ground. The said Arthur Coster paying an annual rent of ten pounds for the aforesaid premises.

Signed Arthur Coster

Witnesses

William Powlett

Hen: Lawrence

In the next deed we find that the house called the Cupiloe and always so named in Ashton tax records is built. It stood by the river-side not far from the spot where at the present day the archway under the railway line gives access to Nightingale Valley. Meantime Sir Hugh Smyth, Kt. and Bart., had died, and given place to his son and heir, Sir John Smyth, Bart.

1684, August 10th:

This Indenture between Sir John Smyth of Long Ashton, Barronett of the one part and Talbot Clerke of Puttney in the county of Surrey Esq. of the other part,

Witnesseth that the said Sir John Smyth for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds seven and sixpence paid to him in the name of a fine and also for the yearly rent

hereafter expressed hath demised, granted and to farme letten to the said Talbot Clerke all those new erected buildings situated att the lower end of the Slade called Stoaklie Slade and adjoyneth to the river side there, called by the name of the Cupeloe with all appurtenances to the same belonging. As also all the Quarries called by the name of the Stoaklie Quarries and all that quarrie lying in the Slade with liberty to digg and quarrie for stone and the stone so quarried to carry away—and liberty to build all such further houses or outhouses as shall be necessary. Always reserved to the said Sir John Smyth all timber and timber trees, woods and underwoods groweing upon the said premises, and also reserved a sufficient way through the said half acre of ground unto the river side with free liberty of ingress, egress and regress for the said Sir John Smyth and his servants To have and to hold the above named premisses for the term of twentie one years paying and yielding annually the sum of ten pounds. And also the said Talbot Clerke undertaketh for himself and his workmen that neither he nor they shall kill, shoote, catch, take or destroy any of the game of the said Sir John Smyth as namely deere, hares, pheasants, partridges or wild fowl with gunns, netts, setting dogs or otherwise howsoever belonging unto his Royaltie of Hartcliff cum Bedminster and his several manors lying in Long Ashton or elsewhere without the leave and license of the said Sir John Smyth

Signed Talbot Clerke

Witnesses, Ed: Flower
Bryan Wade
Tho: Costwicke

No further evidence concerning the Cupiloe is forthcoming until the year 1719–20, when we have two documents which tell us that Sir John Smyth, being unable to obtain the rent due to him for the Cupiloe, is compelled to distrain for it.

1719–20. January 18th.

An account of goods distrained for rent due to Sr. John

Smyth for the Cupilo in Long Ashton in the County of Somerset lately belonging to Sr. Peter Floyer and John Huggins Esq. there being three year and a half's rent due Michaelmas last past which is thirty five pounds. The said goods being appraised this 23rd. day of January 1719–20. by us whose names are under written being sworn to appraise the same by Mr. Saunders Constable of the Hundred.

Imprimis, ten barels of bone ashes valued at ..	L3.	os.	od.
Item, the mill for grinding clay	L3.	os.	od.
Item a tun and a half of cast iron	L6.	os.	od.
Item, a shot tub and barel..		6s.	od
Item, two wrought iron bars		9s.	od.
Item, two tubs		4s.	od.
Item, the bottom of the furnace and stuf round the works which have sum lead in it ..	L3.	os.	od.
Item, old wrote iron		3s.	6d.
Item, a Grine Stone and Turner		3s.	6d.
Item, two scale boards and sceives		2s.	6d.
Item, one table board		7s.	od.
Item, one tub		2s.	6d.
Item, two beds and the things belonging thereto	L1.	15s.	od.
Item, two pair of Bellows	L1.	5s.	od.
Item, a Beam and Scales and Old Iron		15s.	od.
Item, two lead cisterns	L4.	10s.	od.

The maker of William West
J. Watkins 1719.

Sold the above goods to Mr. Hobbs of Bristol for which I had L25. 3s. 6d.

Feb. 17th. 1719–20.

Know all men by these presents that I Sr. John Smyth of Long Ashton in the County of Somerset Barrt. have made, ordained, constituted and appointed and in my place and stead putt Robert Prigg and Samuel Paul of the same place yeomen my true and lawful attornies for me and in my name

and to my use to aske, requier, demand and receive Five pounds for half a year's rent due to me at Ladyday last for certain buildings called the Cupilowe with the Quarries and lands belonging scituate within the parish of Long Ashton aforesaid and on payment thereof to give an acquittance or other discharge for the same and for non-payment thereof for me and in my name to enter into and upon the said Cupilowe and premises and possession thereof for me and in my name to take, and further to do and exercise such other acts and things as shall be necessary and expedient in the premisses ratifying and hereby confirming all and whatsoever my said attornies shall lawfully do in the premisses. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this fourth day of April in the year of our Lord 1720.

John Smyth.

Signed sealed and delivered (the paper being lawfully Stampt) in the presence of William Bennett, David Dyer.

With this instance of the mutability of human affairs our documents concerning the Cupiloe and the north or Stokeleigh part of the woods come to an end, and we must turn our attention to the south side, called Burwalls.

Burwalls.

No early records remain to tell the history of Burwalls from the time of the suppression of St. Katherine's. It passed with the site of the hospital, which was granted in 1587 to Edward Herne and John Nicolas, who sold it in 1588, to Henry Neville, Esq., lord of the Manor of Bedminster, whose grandson sold it to Sir Hugh Smyth, Knt., in 1605, from which time it remained with the Ashton Court estate.

1621, Sept. 30th.

Indenture of this date between Sir Hugh Smyth Knt. and Arthur Tanner of Long Ashton, yeoman.

Witnesseth that Sir Hugh has granted to Arthur Tanner one close of pasture or woodey grounde called Burwalls

contayning eight acres more or less situated at the east end of Aishton Doune late in the occupation of one John Robinson deceased and one half acre of pasture called Smyth's half acre lying in Mearns in Long Aishton To have and to hold the same to Arthur Tanner and his heirs for the term of four score and nine years if the said Arthur and Stephen and Thomas Tanner his sonnes shall soe long live.

Paying the sum of twenty shillings yearly and suite to the court of Sir Hugh Smyth

Yeven the day and year above written
Heugh Smyth

On the back is written Arthur Tanner's lease of Burwalls. It was of St. Katherine's land, but they are to do suite of courte to the Manor of Long Ashton, and the half acre was of Water Smythe's land.

In our next deed we find the first reference to the Scarlet Well, a stream which rises in a cavern near the summit of Burwalls cliff, flows down to the level of the railway line, under which it passes and discharges itself into the River Avon. William Wyrcestre gives us a description of it as it appeared in his day.[1]

" Scarlet Well is the beautifully clear stream which flows from the cliff on the opposite side of the river in the estate of Leigh, and it is in height, in the upper part of the rock on the Leigh side, twelve feet (above the river)."

I am indebted to the Rev. C. S. Taylor for this translation. I forbear to inflict the Latin. At the present day the name Scarlet Well is somewhat of a puzzle, as the water is sparkling and clear, showing no trace of colour. In former times it may have flowed through deposits impregnated with iron which have since disappeared, and which certainly might have given the water a sanguine hue, or it may have gained its name from the colour of the rocks over which it

[1] Dallaway, p. 54.

cascaded, which even now where they are not concealed by the ivy present after rain a distinctly ruddy tinge. In building the mill, of which the following deeds tell us, these rocks were probably to some extent cut away.

1649, Aug. 27th.

Articles of agreement of this date between Sir John Smyth Bart. and Jeffrey Pinnell of the city of Bristol, Linendraper, as follows. Imprimis, that Sir J. Smyth doth demise, grant and to ferme lett unto the said J. Pinnell all that well or fountaine of water situate in the parish of Long Ashton at the lower end of a ground called Burrow Walls now in the tenure of one John Mayne the elder commonly known by the name of the Scarlet Well, with a sufficient way to go to the said well from Rownam, the said way to be made and maintained at the proper cost and charge of the said J. Pinnell. To have and to hold the said well for the term of 99 years. Paying annually the sum of forty shillings.

Item, Sir J. Smyth doth also grant to the said J. Pinnell the revercon of all that peice of meadow or pasture lying above the said well now in the occupation of the said John Mayne the elder being part of a ground called Burrowalls and now held by the said John Mayne by copy of court roll for the term of his life and the life of John Mayne his son. To have and to hold the said peice of meadow unto J. Pinnell and his heirs from and immediately after the death of John Mayne and of John his son, for so many years as shall make up fourscore and nineteen years from the date thereof, together with a sufficient way for horse or footmen from Leigh Downe to the said well paying yearly the sum of three pounds.

Item, it is agreed also that at the end of three years the said J. Pinnell if he think fit shall be at liberty to vacate and deliver up the said premisses to Sir J. Smyth, but if he shall decide to continue to hold and enjoy them that then he shall be obliged to build, erect and sett up on some part of the

premisses one fair water gritt mill and the same so built to repair and mantain at his own proper cost.

Jeff. Pinnell.

Witnesses

Francis Pinnell.

Fra. Carrington.

1699, Dec. 12th.

Indenture of this date between Sir John Smyth Bart. and Jeffery Pinnell of the city of Bristol linendraper. Witnesses that Sir John Smyth doth demise, grant and to farm lett to the said J. Pinnell all those new erected buildings which are already built and sett upp or which may hereafter be sett upp by the said J. Pinnell at a certain place commonly called the Scarlet Well lying by the river side running from the city of Bristol and now used and converted to a water grist mill with the stable and parcel of ground above the said mill hereafter mentioned (that is to say) from the Rock by the Stable to the point of a rock that runnes out into the river below the house, being in length facing the River 140 yards, and from high water marke upp the hill being the south part thereof 94 yards and at the topp from Rock to Rock being the south-west part thereof 94 yards and from the topp down to the river being the north-west part 94 yards as also a sufficient way to go from the downe called Ashton downe or hill and from Rownam to the said Mill. Yeilding and paying annually to Sir John Smyth and his heirs forty shillings.

Jeff. Pinnell.

Witnesses

Sam. Stokes

Henry Eastmont

Fra. Carrington.

We hear no more of the mill driven by the waters of the Scarlet Well until the construction of the Port and Pier Railway a century and a half later.

We next come to a series of documents dealing with the little known chapel which Collinson tells us stood together with a hermitage adjoining northward of the passage house at Rownham Ferry. I think it possible that parts of the chapel may exist in the walls of the cottage which stands behind the railway line north of the house called the New Inn.

1598, March 9th.

Indenture of this date between William Clerk of Mynchen Barrowe, Som. Esq. and John Gostlette of Long Ashton, sayler.

Witnesses that William Clerk doth demise, graunt and to ferme lette unto John Gostlette, all that tenement or cottage some tyme a chappell with the curtilages thereunto adjoyninge and belonginge and also one garden or orcharde and one close of pasture grounde thereunto likewise belonginge containing by estimacion one acre or thereabouts be yt more or less, with all commons profitts and commodities thereunto belonginge. All which premisses are situate, lying and being in the parish of Longe Ashton and nowe or late were in the tenure of one Katherine Berkensall widdowe. To have and to hold the said premisses for the term of fower score and nineteen years yf he the said John Gostlette, William Gostlette his sonne and John Dagge the sonne of Johane Gostlette wief of the said John Gostlette or any of them so long shall live. Yeilding and paying yearly the sum of six shillings and eight pence.

Johis. Gostlette, his marke.

Witnesses

Richard Halswel

William Olliver.

William Clerk was the owner of Barrow Court, which had been granted him by Henry VIII. He had also acquired the greater part of a small manor in the parish of Ashton called Ashton Theynes by purchase from Christopher Kenn. His son Christopher Clerk sold it in 1603 to Sir Hugh Smyth.

Knt. The chapel cottage at Rownam formed part of this manor.

1620, Oct. 27th.

Indenture of this date between Sir Hugh Smyth Knt. and Elizabeth Tanner daughter of Arthur Tanner late of Long Ashton deceased. Witnesses that Sir Hugh Smyth hath granted to her all that cottage sometyme a chappell with the curtilage thereunto adjoyning contayning one acre or thereabouts late in the tenure of one John Goslet To have and to hold the same to the said Elizabeth for the term of fourscore and nyneteen years. Paying yearly the sum of eight shillings and sixpence and suite to the courte of Sir Hugh Smyth twice a year at his courte of Aishton Thaynes. And the said Elizabeth doth undertake to do all needful reparations to the said premisses for which purpose it shall be lawfull for her to have sufficient houseboote, hedgeboote and fierboote to be taken, spent and bestowed in and uppon the said premisses and not elsewhere.

Sealed in the presence of
William Prowse
Thomas Myehell

Endorsed, Elizabeth Tanner's counterpart for the Chappell at Rownam.

1642, March 29th.

I, Thomas Start of London maryner and Elizabeth my wife formerly Elizabeth Tanner daughter of Arthur Tanner deceased late of Long Aishton. For the sum of L20 paid us by John Mayne of Long Aishton shippwright and Agnes his wife have granted unto them all the tenement or cottage formerly a chappell for the residue of the term for which we hold it by lease from Sir Hugh Smyth deceased.

Signed and sealed in the presence of
Roger Chambers
Thomas Tanner.

1642, Aug. 18th.

On the back of the last appears the following:

I, John Mayne of Long Aishton, shippwright, assignee of the within demised tenement doe hereby surrender and yield up into the hands of the Right Worshipful Florence Smyth, widowe, now Ladye of this tenement the same covenant granted and all the estate and term hereby demised, to hold to her and her assigns for ever.

Signed, John Mayne his mark.

In the presence of Jo. Herault and John Edwards.

1642, Nov. 11th.

Indenture of this date between the Righte Worshippful Florence Smyth of Long Ashton in the county of Somerset widdowe and John Mayne of Long Ashton, shippwright, Agnes his wife and John Mayne their sonne. Witnesses that the said Florence Smyth for and in consideration of a surrender of the cottage hereafter demised which was held for the term of 99 years determinable on the death of Elizabeth Tanner and for the sum of L14 to her in hand paid by the said John Mayne the elder, hath demised, graunted and to ferme letten unto the said John Mayne, Agnes his wife and John Mayne their sonne, All that tenement or cottage sometyme a chappell with the curtilages thereunto belonging and also one garden or orchard and one close of pasture ground thereunto also adjoyninge, conteyning by estimation one acre or thereabouts with all commons, profitts and commodities thereunto belonging All which premisses are situate, lying and being in the Parrishe of Long Ashton aforesaid and late were in the tenure of one John Goslett and nowe are in the holding of one John Paradice. To have and to hold the said premisses to John Mayne the elder for the term of his natural life, with remainder, after his decease to Agnes his wife for the term of her natural life, with remainder, after her death and that of her husband to John Mayne the younger their sonne, for the term of his natural life. Yeilding and

paying annually the sum of six shillings and eightpence of lawful money of England and doing suite to the courte of the manor of Ashton Thaynes.

Signed, John Mayne his marke.

Witnesses, Tho. Evered.
Jo. Herault.

From this time forward we hear no more of the chapel cottage. Our next deed takes us back to Burwalls.

1649, March 3rd.

Indenture of this date between Stephen Tanner of Long Ashton clothier, one of the sonnes of Arthur Tanner, late of Long Aishton deceased and Thomas Tanner of London, maryner, one other of the sonnes of the said Arthur Tanner. After reciting Sir Hugh Smyth's lease of Burwalls of 1621, it goes on to witness that Stephen Tanner for the sum of L12 paid by Thomas Tanner sells to him for the rest of the unexpired term the lease granted to their father by Sir Hugh.
Witnesses,
William Mines,
The mark of Pope Playsterer and John Hartwell.

1649–50, Feb. 14.

Deed of sale between Thomas Tanner of Shadwell in the parish of Steponheath alias Stepney in the county of Middlesex maryner and Robert Simpson of Shadwell yeoman.

Witnesses that for the sum of £50 Thomas sells to the said Simpson all his household goods whatsoever including Sir Hugh Smyth's lease of Burwalls made to Arthur Tanner.

After this by some means or other the lease falls into the hands of John Mayne, who already held the Chappell cottage. I have not been able to find the deed of transfer from Robert Simpson.

1651, July 16:

Indenture of this date between Thomas Pigott Esq. of

Long Ashton, Florence his wife and Hugh Smyth Esq. of the one part and John Mayne of Long Ashton, shippwright, Ann his now wife and John their sonne of the other part, witnesseth that in consideration of the surrender of the lease of 1621 and for the sum of £7, T. Pigott, Florence and Hugh have granted to John Mayne, Ann and John all their close of pasture or woody ground called Burwalls and the half acre called Smyth's half acre but alwaies reserved out of this demise all tymber and tymber trees growing uppon the said premises. Paying yearly twenty shillings and suite of courte to the manor of Long Ashton

Witnessed by Francis Vincent
Tho: Everard.

Memorandum on the back:

The within mentioned half acre of pasture was long before the ensealing hereof exchanged for half an acre of meadowe lying in the east moore at a place there called Underhill belonging to a tenement nowe in the possession of John Saunders called Hunt's house.

1686, Oct. 25th.

Indenture of this date between Sir John Smyth Bart. and John Maine the younger of Rownam.

Witnesses, that Sir John Smyth grants to John Maine all those two cottages or dwelling houses with two little garden splotts thereunto belonging the one of them now in the tenure of the said John Maine and the other late in the occupatoon of Anthony Feild deceased together with all outhouses, ways, watercourses etc. all which premisses are situate at Rownam and lieth neer the River side there. To have and to hold the same for 99 years if the said John Maine, Cisly Maine now wife of the said John Maine, Edward Mayne and Deborah Mayne sonne and daughter of the said John Mayne or any or either of them so long shall live. Paying yearly the sum of five and twenty shillings and doing suite

unto the courte of the said Sir John Smyth for his manor of Ashton Lyons twice a year.

Signed, John Maine Junr. his mark.

Witnesses,

Mary Flower
Susannah Mathews
Edw. Flower.

This is the last deed having to do with Burwalls and its adjacent houses. We find nothing more about it until the nineteenth century sale to the Leigh Woods Land Company. The cottages here dealt with stood on the site of Clifton Bridge or Rownam railway station.

In the foregoing account of Stokeleigh we have arrived at the year 1684. No further deeds concerning it exist until about a hundred years later. In the meanwhile Sir John Smyth was dead, as was also his son and heir, Sir John Smyth the second, whose brother-in-law, Sir Jarrit Smith, Bart., was now, with Edward Gore, Esq., lord of the Manor of Ashton. This document is a letter written to Sir Jarrit by a Bristol worthy, Mr. Samuel Worrall; it is dated

1772, Dec. 10th

Merchants' Hall, Bristol

Sr.

The Committee of this Society having lately taken a view of the River and the Quarrys, found it necessary, for the benefit of the Navigation to order that one of the Quarrys which this Society hold under you should be worked and that a large single Rock, commonly called the Shaking Rock, should be taken away, so low that a tow line may with ease be thrown over it; there being a great necessity for strength in that place to hale off the ships from the opposite shore on which the force of the current constantly throws them, but the Committee have been informed that sometime ago when the Quarrymen were working at the Quarry and Rock above-mentioned, they were forbid by your orders and they

therefore decline working there again; the Committee therefore ordered me to write to you on the subject and to acquaint you that it is not intended to remove the Shaking Rock quite away and therefore destroy the boundaries of your Manor (which they understood to be your objection) but only to reduce it so low that it may not be an impediment to the towing of Vessels in that part of the River, and they will leave it in such a state that it may answer all the purposes of a boundary; And with respect to the Quarry care will be taken that it shall be worked in such a manner as not to occasion any inconvenience to your Manor, but only to render the Navigation of the River more easy. It will be very acceptable to the Committee to have a line of approval from you, that the Workmen may be satisfied.

I am,

Your most obedient servt.

Sam: Worrall

To Sir Jarrit Smith Bart.
Long Ashton.

The Shaking Rock must have stood by the second tunnel from Clifton Bridge Station.

Mr. Worrall was Clerk to the Merchant Venturers, having succeeded Mr. Thomas Fane in 1757, about the time he succeeded to the Earldom of Westmoreland. Worrall was a lawyer, became a partner in a local banking firm in 1766, and acquired considerable wealth. Worrall Road, Clifton, commemorates him. In 1786 he was dismissed from office by the merchants for using disrespectful language to Mr. George Daubeny. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Jeremiah Osborne, who died in 1798. Sir Jarrit Smith's reply to the Merchants has not survived.

We now reach an interesting bit of local history, namely the beating of the bounds of Abbots Leigh, which marches for a considerable distance with Long Ashton.

A letter from W. Barrett, the Bristol historian, to Sir

John Hugh Smyth, son and heir of Sir Jarrit, announcing the perambulation of Wraxall, is also of interest.

1788.

Wraxal, Oct. 10: 1788

Dear Sir,

You will excuse my enclosing this notice in a Letter to you, but as it was necessary to inform you of the occasion that Sr. Charles Bamfyld has appointed this Day for the purpose and Mr. Spenser might not possibly see you ; I took ye. liberty to do it myself ; and if you will please to let one of your servants give this notice to be read Sunday in the church of Ashton by the Clerk of your parish it will be doing ye business secundum legem. I should be glad to see you at Wraxal, when you ride this way, ye history begins now to confine me closely to it ; we are got to ye 300th page. I beg my compliments to Lady Smyth and am

Most truly and sincerely
Yours W. Barrett

Notice is hereby given that on Monday Sennight the 20th of this instant there will be a perambulation of the parish of Wraxall in order to ascertain the Bounds of the said Parish and all whom it may concern may attend. Sunday 12th Oc: 1788.

Note by Sir John Hugh Smyth Bart. 12th Oct: 1788 notice was given in Ashton Church that Wraxal parish intended to perambulate their Bounds on Monday 20th Oct: that day I attended at Fayland and proceeded most part of the way with them (to Nailsea Heath). They began on the west side the gate leading to Mr. Whitehouses estate and proceeded after a narrow path thro' the Fern to a small combe on the hill and kept on the west side that combe to the Lipstone.

We gather from the account which comes next that Stokeley was in hand in 1788, and supplied timber and firewood.

James Abbots acct. of Wood sold by him at Stokeley 1788

	£	s	d
To Cash received of Mr. Blannin for 8 ton 19 cwt. of Boat Timber at £1 5 per ton	£11	3	9
To ditto of him for 4 pieces of Timber measuring 17½ ft. at 15d. per foot	1	1	3
To Do: of Mr. Poultney for 700 double bond Fagots at 14/ per hundred	4	18	0
To Do: of him for 100 single bond Fagots at ..		5	0
To Do: of Mrs. Daltera for 100 single bond do.		5	0
To Do: of Samuel Reed for 200 do: at 5s. per hundred		10	0
To Do: for 400 single bond Fagots myself at 5s. per hundred	1	0	0
To Do: of Samuel Rumley for some small boat timber		5	6
	19	8	6

On the other side follows :

	£	s	d
By Cash paid for making 1500 single bond Fagots at 2/ hundred	1	10	0
By do: paid for cutting 54 ton 5 cwt. of coalpit timber at 1s. per ton	2	14	3
By do: paid for cutting out the Boat timber ..	1	1	0
By do: paid hauling 9 ton 10 cwt. Boat timber at 3/6 per ton	1	13	0
By do: paid for making 700 double bond Fagots at 3s. per 100	1	1	0
By do: paid H. Chaplin for 3000 Fagots at 7d. per 100		17	6
By do: paid for cutting posts and poles for Sir J. H. Smyth's use		16	6
By due to ballance	9	15	3
	19	8	6

Ballance rec'd 14: Jany. 1789

J. H. S.

1799.

Eleven years later the neighbouring parish of Abbots Leigh resolved on a perambulation, and accordingly sent notices to Long Ashton.

To the Parishioners of Long Ashton.

Take notice that the parishioners of Abbots Leigh intend to perambulate the Boundaries of the parish on Tuesday the Twenty-second day of this instant October, begining at a place called the Hugstone on Leigh Down—at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are desired to attend. By order of the Lord of the Manor Abbotts Leigh

F. T. Mansfield

15, Oct: 1799.

The following is in the hand of Sir John Hugh Smyth :—

Saturday 19th October 1799 notice was sent to Tho: Crib, Clerk of the parish of Long Ashton, to be set up on the Church Door and also to give notice in the Church, that a perambulation was to be made for the parish of Abbots Leigh, on the Tuesday following the 22nd of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to begin at the Hugstone.

That day went on the hill to the place aforesaid where I saw the perambulation began, they went to the right boundary till they came about half way the ridge of stones leading towards Beggars Bush, when Fowler of Leigh aged 64 informed them he went a perambulation for Leigh about 50 years since and that they then went below the ridge of stones to the middle of the Combe, On that I went to them, seeing they were at a stand, and informed them they were proceeding wrong, that I went round the boundary 41 years since and we then went after the middle of the stone ridge to a stone a little above Beggars Bush ; They still persisted and dug up a turf, I forbid them and told them it was actionable, as I claimed the Manor of Ashton to the centre of the ridge of stones on the north west side the combe, at

Beggars Bush I informed them that I remembered L. A cut on the lower side that bush, I informed them that from thence we proceeded to a yew tree leading towards Stokeley, where a psalm was sung and from thence proceeded to the corner of Leigh Wood, Mr. Dyer of Failand said he had twice attended at perambulations for Leigh and that both times they went the boundary as I showed them. Fowler, notwithstanding the above, and to whose advice they listened, led them from the arch below Beggars Bush, to a stone where Mr. Daniel fancied he saw the letters L. and the other side an A. I viewed the stone, but could see nothing of it, they went from thence to the corner of Leigh Woods next Stokeley, at that place Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Daniel proposed a reference to settle the matter, I said I had no objection, Mr. Mansfield said he should be here again in May and then it might be done.

Persons who were at the Perambulation 17 May: 1758

Moses Barns
Will: Cambridge } showed the boundaries

Mr. G. Pomroy met us at the ridge of stones and went to the corner of Stokeleigh

John Howard
Tho: Poultney
J. Knight

A Psalm was sung at ye. Lipstone and at the Yew Tree between Beggars Bush and Stokeleigh.

We hear no more of the Leigh Woods during Sir John Hugh Smyth's time. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by the eldest son of his brother, Thomas Smyth, of Heath House, Stapleton, who became Sir Hugh Smyth, third baronet of the second creation. In his time all over the country an outcry arose against the depredations of footpads, travelling tinkers, gipsies, and the like, who harboured in the waste places and common lands which existed to an enormous extent in England, with the result that :

1813.

On May 1st, 1813, was passed an Act of Parliament for enclosing lands in the parish of Long Ashton, reciting that there were within the said parish several commons and waste lands containing together 690 acres or thereabouts, and reciting that Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., and William Gore Langton, Esq., were lords of the Manor of Long Ashton.

For dividing these lands Young Sturge, of the city of Bristol, and John Brown, of Brislington, Gent., were appointed commissioners, who awarded to Sir Hugh Smyth for his right of common and all other his rights and interests in and upon the said waste lands in respect of his freehold estates in Long Ashton, amongst other portions one piece of land, part of Ashton Hill, containing 84 acres or thereabouts.

1824, 1829.

Henceforward the greater part of these 84 acres of common land which lay between the former park wall and the Camps of Burwalls and Stokeleigh became part of the Leigh Woods, a smaller portion was thrown into the park and enclosed by a new wall. Sir Hugh Smyth dying in 1824, the Leigh Woods passed to his only brother, Sir John Smyth, Bart., who in 1829 sold 4½ acres for making an approach from the Leigh Road to the Suspension Bridge, which was not actually built until many years afterwards. The price of the land was fixed by a jury at £1,107. Sir John is pilloried by John Latimer in his *Nineteenth-Century Bristol* in the following words:

1842.

"In the autumn of 1842 public attention was called in the local newspapers to the destruction of the natural beauties of Leigh Woods and of the Somerset bank of the Avon by the proprietors of the property. From statements in the Press, it appeared that a portion of the ancient British camp had been converted into a potato garden; the wood was let as a

rabbit warren ; many of the large trees were cut down, and sylvan spots of eminent beauty, open to the public from time immemorial, were hedged off from pedestrians, who were insultingly driven away by the man who had taken possession of the place. All this was done, it was added, in order that the poor annual pittance of £20 sterling might fall into 'coffers already overflowing,' and letters addressed to the owner of the estate were contemptuously ignored. On the river bank, the destruction worked on another property by pickaxe and blasting powder was playing still greater havoc with scenery of surpassing grandeur and beauty. A conservative editor remarked: 'Of the unintelligent, unscrupulous and merely mercenary and vulgar character of the general invasion of which this fine scenery has long been the victim, there can be in every generous and feeling mind but one opinion.' The protests of the public were, however, of no effect. A toll was demanded of everyone entering Leigh Woods, while on the other estate every large tree was cut down in the wood overhanging the river from Stokeleigh Camp to opposite Cook's Folly. In July, 1849, the restrictions imposed upon pedestrians frequenting Leigh Woods were abandoned, and the boorish potato grower disappeared."

1849, 1852.

Latimer forgets to add that the disappearance of the potato man and abandonment of the toll coincided with the change of ownership of the Ashton Court estate, for Sir John Smyth died a bachelor on May 19th, 1849, and his sister Florence, widow of John Upton, Esq., of Ingmire Hall, Westmoreland, reigned in his stead. This lady was empowered by virtue of a royal licence dated June 28th, 1849, to take and use the surname of Smyth only. She died in 1852 (July 15th), and was succeeded by her grandson, John Henry Greville Upton, Esq., who was a minor, and immediately assumed the name of Smyth.

1854.

"On September 10th, 1854, a murder was perpetrated in Leigh Woods by a man named John William Beale, who had lived as butler with various families in the neighbourhood. His victim was a woman named Charlotte Pugsley, who had some time been a fellow-servant of his. On the day before the murder Beale, who had left the district to serve with a gentleman near Daventry, went to a country house at Freshford where Pugsley was cook. She had previously given notice to leave, and departed with her companion for Bristol, informing the other servants that they were about to marry and emigrate (Beale had a wife living). In the evening of the following day they were observed walking together in the rabbit warren on top of Nightingale Valley. Next day Beale returned to his employer's at Daventry, with the woman's luggage, which he stated had belonged to his sister, whose funeral he had just attended. The body of Pugsley was found on the same day by one of Mr. Miles's gamekeepers. The woman had been shot in the head, which was nearly severed from the body by a gash in the throat, and her remains had been thrown over the precipice overhanging Nightingale Valley, but had rested on a ledge about twelve feet from the summit. It was not until nearly a fortnight after that Pugsley's friends suspected that she was the victim, and by that time the features were no longer recognisable. Identity was, however, established by means of the clothing, and by a peculiar tooth. No adequate motive for the deed was discovered. Beale's wife lived in the neighbourhood of Daventry, and the money possessed by Pugsley did not exceed a few pounds. The murderer was tried and convicted at Taunton Assizes in the following December, and was executed in January, 1858, refusing to admit his guilt even on the scaffold."—Latimer, *Nineteenth-Century Bristol*, p. 354.

1857.

On June 2nd, 1857, Mr. Greville Smyth came of age. On

February 24th of the same year he freed from the entail certain portions of his estate, including wastes, warrens and commons left him under Sir Hugh Smyth's will, vesting them in his uncle, Arthur E. Way, Esq., to be held in trust.

1859.

On April 25th, 1859, Mr. Smyth was created a baronet, being thenceforth known as Sir Greville Smyth. In 1860 he gave £2,500 towards building the Suspension Bridge, provided it were increased from twenty-four to thirty feet in width. For this gift he was granted free passage for his carriages for thirty-five years, which privilege he enjoyed to within a few years of his death.

To continue the story of the Leigh Woods we must again turn to Latimer's invaluable *History*, where we find the following :—

1862.

During the autumn of 1862 an advertisement appeared in the local Press offering prizes for the best designs for laying out about 170 acres of Leigh Woods, including Nightingale Valley, for building sites. It was subsequently announced that prizes had been awarded to two firms which had responded to the invitation, and in the spring of 1863 it was understood that approval had been given to a design which mapped out the locality for 850 houses, with an extensive hotel, and a bridge over the valley. The prospect of the destruction of the sylvan scenery occasioned deep regret amongst the public, and evoked bitter comments in the newspapers. After an interval, however, the Mayor (Mr. S. V. Hare) was informed that Sir Greville Smyth would spare the woods provided the Corporation undertook to lease them for fourteen years, at a rental of £500 per annum, and a ready-money payment of £300. The Mayor, in reply, suggested an extension of the proposed term, or a sale of the freehold to the Corporation, but was informed that no

PROPOSED BUILDING SCHEME WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE LEIGH WOODS LAND COMPANY.

(No. 1.)

PROPOSED BUILDING SCHEME WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION
OF THE LEIGH WOODS LAND COMPANY.

PROPOSED BUILDING SCHEME WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION
OF THE LEIGH WOODS LAND COMPANY.
(*No. 2.*)

alteration could be made in the terms. The Finance Committee having declined to approve of a short lease of unproductive land at a rental of £3 an acre, the matter came to an end. In September, 1864, it was stated that Sir Greville Smyth had sold the woods to a London speculator for £50,000, and that the purchaser had sent down a plan of his intended operations. The plan showed some 800 tenements, many of them of a poor character, several of them small shops, to be erected on the romantic site, thereby, of course, making it an eyesore to Clifton. As might be expected, the Mayor and others who saw it were appalled at the threatened desecration, and a private meeting was called to consider the offer of the speculator, who required £10,000 for his bargain—that is, that the citizens should pay him £60,000. Suspicions as to the *bona fide* character of the speculator's threats were, however, excited in many minds. In spite of the menaced devastation, it was soon clear that the city would not subscribe the exorbitant amount demanded, and the next tidings of the projector were that he had failed to pay the first instalment of the purchase money, and had departed to speculate in parts unknown. It being apparent that the permanent preservation of the scenery depended solely on the public spirit of the citizens, the Leigh Woods Land Company was formed by a few generous-minded persons, with Sir George Thomas as chairman. The result we shall presently learn.

1863.

In June, 1863, a Bill authorising the formation of the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company received the Royal Assent. The construction of the line began in the following year. Amongst the buildings removed during the laying out of the railway were two or three dwellings called in the old directories Chocolate houses, on the shore of the Avon, nearly opposite the Hotwell, which were amongst the favourite summer resorts of working-men and their families.

These, of course, were our old friends the Scarlet Well mill and the remains of the smelting-house called the Cupiloe, at the foot of Stokeleigh Slade, which, having survived the industries formerly supporting their occupants, had come down in the world, and were finally swept out of it by the relentless tide of modern progress.

In view of the negotiations with the Land Company, inquiry was made as to whether Sir Greville Smyth was absolute owner not only of the surface but also of the mineral rights of the land proposed to be sold, when it was discovered that though the surface was entirely his, a third part of the mineral rights were vested in his distant cousin, William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, Esq., of Newton Park, Somerset, inherited as part of his share of manorial rights from Edward Gore, Esq., grandson of Sir John Smyth, Bart., who had died in 1726. To get over this difficulty the following agreement was drawn up :—

1865, Dec: 1st.

Indenture of this date between W. H. P. Gore-Langton of the one part and Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart., of the other. Witnesses that in consideration of the sum of £2,000 the said W. H. P. Gore-Langton agrees to exchange his one-third share of the mineral rights of the land in question for the mineral rights under a piece of land on another part of the Ashton estate.

This was duly signed and witnessed.

The way was now clear for Sir Greville Smyth to conclude negotiations with the Leigh Woods Land Company.

1865, Dec: 30.

By Indenture of this date between Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart., of the first part, the Leigh Woods Land Co. Ltd., of the second part and George Oldham Edwards of the City of Bristol, Banker, and William Henry Harford of the same city, Banker, of the third part

Reciting, that Sir Greville Smyth had contracted with the said Company for the sale to them at the price of £40,000 of the Leigh Woods,

And reciting that the Company had paid to the said Sir Greville £5,000 part of the said purchase money

And Reciting that it had been agreed that the payment of the sum of £35,000 the residue of the purchase money, should be secured in the following manner, that is to say

£5,000 on or before the 29th of Sept. 1866
£5,000 on or before the 29th of Sept. 1867
£5,000 on or before the 29th of Sept. 1868
and £20,000 on or before the 29th of Sept. 1875

Witnesses that the said Sir Greville Smyth, by the direction of the said Company has granted unto the said G. O. Edwards and W. H. Harford

All that piece of land, containing about 168 acres in the parish of Long Ashton, bounded on or towards the north by land of Sir William Miles, Bart.; on or towards the south-west by the turnpike road leading from Bristol to Portishead and by a small strip of land awarded by the enclosure Commissioners for a Public Stone Quarry; on or towards the south by a close of land, lately sold by the said Sir G. Smyth to the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company, and on or towards the east by the River Avon. Save and except that portion of the said land which had been sold to the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company. To have and to hold the said land subject to the rights of way belonging to the towing path along the River Avon, to the use of the said G. O. Edwards and W. H. Harford and their heirs

Upon trust that the same might be a security for the payment of the said sums of money with interest at the times appointed.

Then follow clauses giving the Company full powers to cut up the land into building lots, to sell it, to make roads

over it, and to fell the timber, without any interference from Sir Greville Smyth or his heirs.

Executed by the said Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart., G. O. Edwards and W. H. Harford, and duly attested. Sealed with the seal of the Leigh Woods Land Co. Ltd., and executed by two of the Directors. Memorandum of seal being affixed, signed by two Directors, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Of the 168 acres thus acquired about sixty were set apart for ornamental purposes and twenty for roads, leaving about eighty acres eligible for building lots, the ground rents of which it was anticipated would eventually bring in some £3,000 per annum. The last instalment of the purchase money due to Sir Greville Smyth was paid in 1875.

The spade of the builder made short work of the camp and ramparts of Burwalls, which, with the rest of the woods on the south side of Nightingale Valley, gradually assumed their present aspect. The financial success of the Company, or otherwise, hardly comes within the scope of this paper.

1892.

On August 1st, 1892, the foundation stone of a church to serve the now numerous inhabitants of the Leigh Woods as a place of worship was laid by Lady Smyth. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated by Bishop Bromby on October 18th, 1893.

No further step of importance took place in the history of Leigh Woods until the year 1909, by which time the land south of Nightingale Valley having been fully developed, the Company naturally directed its attention to the northern side, and rumours became rife that Stokeleigh and the land surrounding it was to share the fate of Burwalls; a short road, as a matter of fact, was constructed close to the Leigh Court boundary wall, a continuation of which would have pierced through the heart of the remaining woods.

At this juncture a gentleman residing in the woods nobly

came to the rescue, and acquired by purchase the remainder of the estate, as witnesses the following Indenture :—

1909.

Indenture of Conveyance dated the 15th day of May 1909 between the Leigh Woods Land Co. Limited of the one part and George Alfred Wills of the other part witnesses that the said Company in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to them by the said G. A. Wills sell and convey to him his heirs and assigns the estate above named.

Its continuation sets forth Mr. Wills' generous intentions:—

And whereas the said G. A. Wills is desirous of vesting the said hereditaments in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty in order that the same may be held for ever for the benefit of the Nation in accordance with the National Trust Act of 1907 Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said G. A. Wills conveys unto the National Trust all those lands, hereditaments and premises containing by estimation 80 acres and 22 perches, formerly part of the Leigh Woods estate, situate in the parish of Long Ashton co. Somerset comprising Nightingale Valley and part of the hanging woods all which premises are delineated on the plan annexed To hold the same in accordance with the Provisions of the National Trust Act of 1907 for the reasonable benefit of the public, subject to such regulations as the Council of the National Trust and the Committee of Management of the LeighWoods constituted by an Indenture of even date herewith may from time to time think proper. In witness whereof the said G. A. Wills has hereunto set his hand and seal and the National Trust have caused their common seal to be affixed.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named George Alfred Wills in the presence of E. J. Swann, J.P.
and Henry Napier Abbot.

A certain part of the sustentation fund for the upkeep of the woods was provided from shares in the Leigh Woods Land Co., left by a donor at the disposal of the Merchant Venturers' Society, for promoting the acquisition for the benefit of the public of these woods. The Society of Merchants are represented on the Committee of Management.

With this most generous gift, which was duly lauded not only in the local but in the national Press, as indeed it deserved to be, having traced the descent of the Leigh Woods from Norman bishop to mediæval knight, noted their transit from knightly hands to the keeping of Holy Church, seen them once more revert to the Lords of Ashton, whence through the channel of a modern Limited Company they passed into the custody of the liberal-minded donor who made the nation his debtor, I may fittingly bring this account to a close.

BRISTOL ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1912.[1]

XIII.

By JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

In taking up the phrases one has seen so frequently used in recent times in our newspapers, such as the "City's changing aspect," or "Bristol's enterprise," it may be interesting to-night to investigate some of the events of the past year which the writers had in mind, as well as other statements connected with our local history which need the light of careful consideration and correction.

An eminent eighteenth-century writer once said that:—

> *"Those who have declared themselves of a particular opinion, cannot bring themselves to think they could possibly be in the wrong; consequently they cannot persuade themselves of the necessity of re-examining the foundation of their opinion."*

Though this was, I believe, written from a political standpoint, somehow I think it just suits our case; and in venturing to take the latter half of this sweeping assertion first, I venture to hope—nay, I am confident—that after looking at some recent statements carefully and comparing them with hard facts, we shall find that after all there will be a ready admission of the inaccuracies pointed out, followed by an effort to set them right. In Bristol we should at least prefer fact to fiction.

But before referring to those matters, let me take some other events which have occurred during the past year.

The first note of alarm occurred about a year ago, when

[1] Read at the Bristol Evening Meeting, February 3rd, 1913.

I heard from one of the Trustees of Ridley's Almshouse,[1] which is situated at the corner of Milk Street and Old King Street, that the city had acquired a strip of their land for necessary street widening upon which still stands one of the two remaining WATCHMEN'S BOXES in this city, known, as some are aware, as "Charlies' Boxes." (*See illustration.*)

To us in Bristol accustomed to the guardianship of a police force second to none in England, it is difficult to realise the state of things which existed in the old days and nights of watchmen, when these curious boxes were necessary, and no member of this Society can, of course, remember the quaint, if sometimes contradictory, cry recorded to have come from these old fellows when on their rounds, such as :—

"Past one and a cloudy night;"

or

"Two o'clock in the morning, a fine frosty night."

Many anecdotes exist about these old characters, and relating to the watch box that used to stand nearly at the top of the ascent leading from College Place to Brandon Hill more than a century ago, it is said that :—

> "One night, about eleven o'clock, two young gentlemen were returning from dinner at Clifton, when passing the watch box they discovered 'Charley' inside as fast asleep as Somnus, his lantern, as usual, hanging by his side. They quietly closed the door and fastened it outside, and then, giving the box a heave with their shoulders, they sent it rolling down the hill on its side, Charley inside revolving with it, and coopered up as if in a cask. The civic authorities were very irate at the offence, though the old watchman, rolled in his sevenfold great-coat, received no hurt. A reward was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, and posted on all the watch boxes, but to no purpose—the secret was kept."

[1] See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxii. p. 106.

RIDLEY'S ALMSHOUSE.

"CHARLEY'S BOX" IN FOREGROUND (DEMOLISHED).

In reviewing the subjects of the year, there is hardly time to touch upon the history of such an old-world topic as this, and I will leave it for one of our members to thrash it out. It will form a most interesting paper for another session. But just let me say that local history records a very unsatisfactory state of things during the eighteenth century, as up to the year 1730 there were only twelve night watchmen employed for the protection of the residents of this city. A century later, in 1832, the Corporation established some day constables in addition, twelve in number, the night watching still remaining in the hands of the "Old Charlies."

These guardians, of course, took this nickname from Charles I, as the "Bobbies" or "Peelers" did from Sir Robert Peel.

When the police force was established in 1836, with a total of two hundred and thirty-two men, the old watch boxes became useless as such, and many of them were demolished, but some got merged with adjoining property, whilst others were rented by small traders for green-grocery stands, snuff and cigars and stationery, and one even was used as a "monster tea shop."

The following list of the sites of the watch boxes is hardly likely to be complete, but we know that one existed at each of the following spots in the city; it is quite possible there were others:—

Wine Street.
Union Street.
Horsefair.
St. Stephen's Avenue.
North-west side of Drawbridge.
The Butts, opposite St. Augustine's Church.
Top of ascent from College Place to Brandon Hill.
Top of St. Michael's Steps.
Old Wool Hall, Thomas Street.
Redcliff Hill, near Trough.
Redcliff Street, by the Dundas Wharf.

These are in addition to the one first alluded to, and the only other remaining box is in Brunswick Square, erected at the corner of Brunswick Chapel ground and York Street.

As far as one can find out, they varied considerably in size, and some were even movable, as we have heard. Government red-tape measurements were unknown in those days.

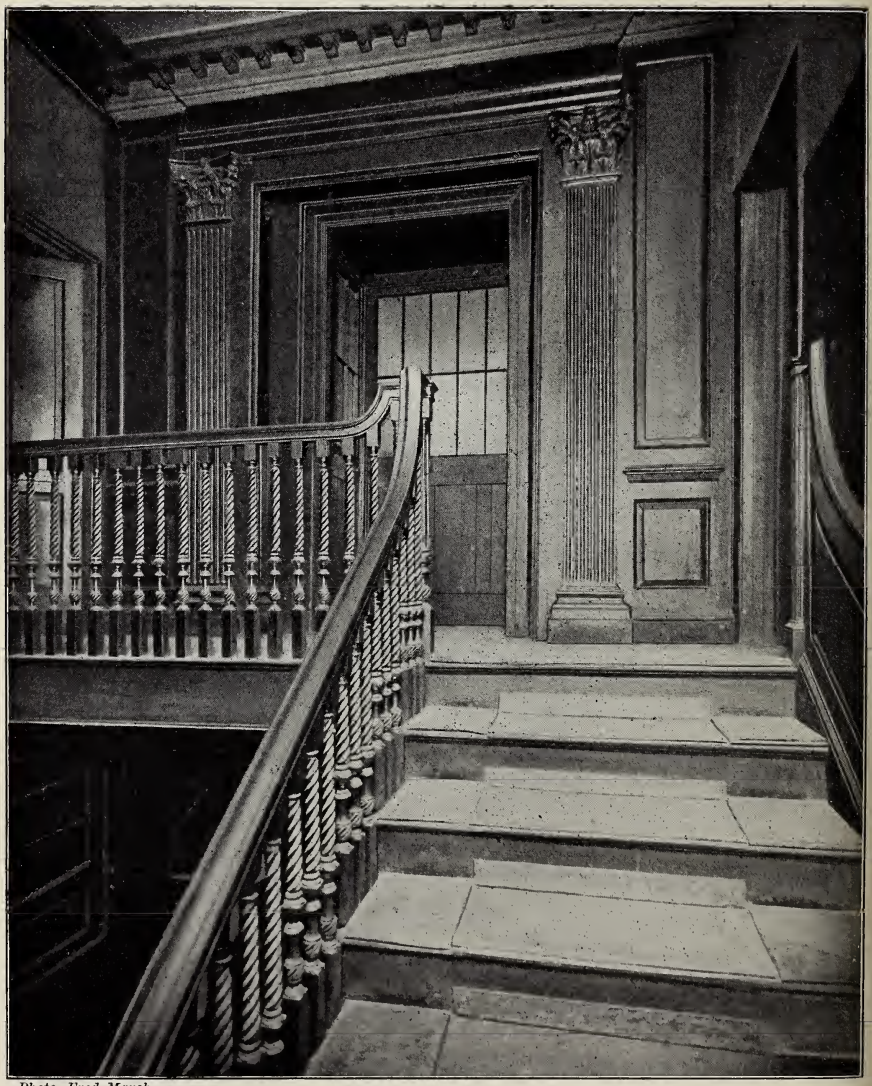
The "Old Charlies" were usually recruited from old servants, and often too infirm to work. But they were well clad in thick coats provided for them, and supplied with a lantern and of course the requisite staff for protection against assault.

During the past year it has been noticed that certain building changes have been going on in *Queen Square*, a spot which is gradually losing its old-world character and peculiar charm.

We have been accustomed in crossing this space in the course of our every-day life to look upon the ranks of houses overlooking the green sward (made historic by the famous equestrian figure of William III) as immovable dwellings, typical of the famous days of eighteenth-century Bristol, when its wealthy merchants of those progressive times were in occupation.

It is worth while remembering that this spot was known as the "Marsh," and possessed a "bowling green" up to the time that the first house was erected for the Rev. Dr. John Reade, Vicar of St. Nicholas in 1701. It was here that modern bricks were first used for building purposes, the entire square being finished before 1720.

Owing to the great increase of trade at this period, the old Custom House on the Back was insufficient, and the Corporation agreed to erect a suitable building in the square. This is clearly depicted in probably the earliest view of the square, drawn by W$^{m.}$ Halfpenny, a well-known architect



Photo, Fred Marsh.

STAIRCASE—No. 15 QUEEN SQUARE.
(DEMOLISHED.)

circa 1735, and is distinguishable by the bold pillars to the basement of the building.

The Riots of 1831 were responsible for the loss of that important corner block, as well as of the Mansion House, which stood at the other end of the same side. As all the intervening houses were burnt at that time, it will be understood that those that now stand on the north side of the square are more modern than the rest; this will be detected by members if they will take a ramble through that district and carefully inspect the entire scene. A great difference will be noticeable in the houses, and the designs vary considerably.

There are very few double houses, but many that are left are excellent examples of the period, No. 10 being one of these.

Then No. 16, occupied by Messrs. Grace Brothers for many years as offices, is a double stone-built mansion, with heavy moulded pediment and cornice, backing the flour mills on the Welsh Back. It stands at the corner of Mill Lane, formerly called "Ferry Avenue," which leads to the ferry-boat crossing to Redcliff Parade.

Quite recently the houses adjoining—Nos. 13, 14 and 15—have been demolished, and upon that space a large addition to the mills of Messrs. Grace Brothers has been made. This is a distinct innovation to the square, though down in the south-west corner—but not fronting the green—is a new brick warehouse.

These commercial developments entirely alter the architectural character of the square, but we can of course only bow to the march of commerce.

The fine town residence, No. 15, recently demolished, was one of the few stately stone-built double houses, with striking elevation, and bold cornice and pediment; and when this dwelling was doomed the fine staircase had to go.

I am glad to be able to show you some views of this

grand interior fitment,[1] more especially as associated with it were two "secret chambers" on the first landing. They each measured 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., thus giving sufficient space for the admission of a human being. The chambers were arranged for by "hinging" the beautiful fluted pilasters to be seen in the *illustration*. I do not remember any similar "hiding-places" in old Bristol houses.

This is undoubtedly one of the earliest instances of the use of Spanish mahogany for interior work in Bristol, for it was only then—1712 to 1720—coming into use owing to its cost.

This house formerly contained some frescoes on plaster believed to be the work of Antonio Verrio (1639–1707). They were removed and presented to the city some few years since by Messrs. Grace Bros. These represent "The Judgment of Paris," and "Achilles being supplied with inpenetrable armour, made by Vulcan," and they can be seen in the Architectural Court at the Museum.

Two other double houses stood between Mill Avenue and Bell Avenue (formerly Bell Lane), Nos. 22 and 25, the latter brick-built, with stone dressings.

But the greatest house in the square, and the finest architectural example, is without doubt *No. 29*, which is on the south side. This is also built of brick and stone. It is approached through its original wrought iron entrance gate of fine design with side posts, and the house is divided into five bays, four storeys high. The elevation is distinguishable by the introduction of the three orders of architecture, the Tuscan, the Doric, and the Corinthian, superimposed, the entire range of windows being well planned. The ground and first floor windows have pediments differing, and the keystones are all carved with "grotesque" mask heads; a bold straight pediment surmounting the frontage, with small dormer windows inserted in the roof. (*See illustrations.*)

[1] By the courtesy of Messrs. Hancock & Co., of Park Street.

Photo, C. H. Horton.

ENTRANCE GATE.

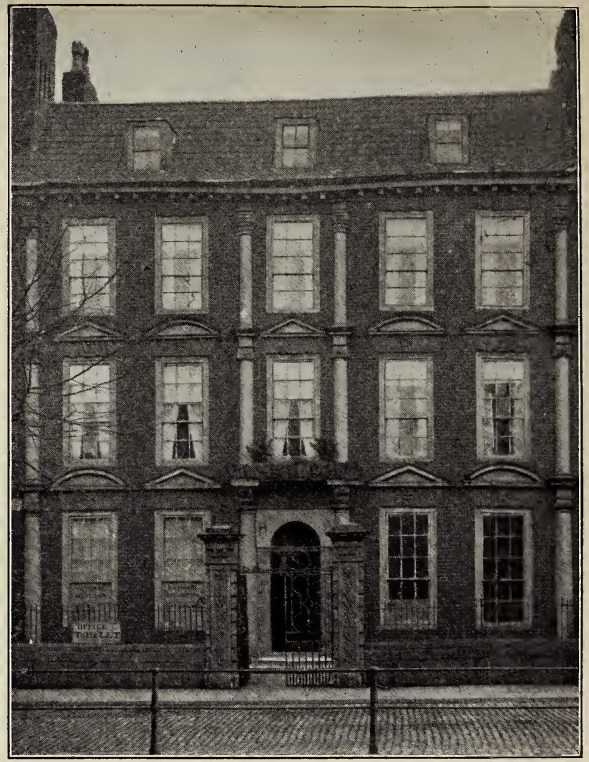


Photo C. H. Horton.

FRONT ELEVATION.

No. 29 QUEEN SQUARE.

Number 32 on the same side is another double-fronted house, but apart from this one there are no other buildings of importance.

Just in passing I should like to mention two houses in the city which possessed similar grotesque mask-head key-stones as the one first noticed. The first one stood in Trinity Street, College Green, close to the east end of the Cathedral, some few years since demolished, but the other still stands in Dowry Square, just at the foot of Hope Hill. Both these houses were brick-built in the same architectural style.

That Bristol should not be destitute of places of rational amusement, wrote Barrett in 1789, a theatre was built by subscription, and an "elegant *Assembly or Music Room* is erected in Prince's Street."

When our Society spent its summer meeting here in 1906, a visit to this room was included in the city itinerary. The building, though in jeopardy then, remained intact until last year, when the frontage and a good part of the body was destroyed. The site has yet to be cleared. There is little to be said of it beyond what most of us know. A grant of land was made by the Corporation in 1753 for its erection, subject to a "fine," and with this proviso, that they reserved the right of occupying the hall for "six days" in every year. It was finished by the end of 1755, and a performance of the *Messiah* was given in January, 1756, in the "New Musick Rooms."

Its architect is not known, but the design has been attributed to William Halfpenny.

This important building stood on the west side of Prince Street, and possessed a fine freestone frontage, with rustic basement. The approach was by a flight of steps, and the pediment was supported by four massive Corinthian columns, making a very effective appearance, the entablature within the pediment, set above a triple-

lighted window, bearing the most interesting motto, in letters of lead :—

"*Curas Cithara tollit,*"

which is understood to mean that "Music dispels care," or, according to the old guide writers, "Music is a specific for care." (*See illustration.*)

It is clear to us nowadays that with so many wealthy families living in the vicinity of Prince Street, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the social life of the community demanded such a room; and Bristol consequently had then, what she does not possess to-day, an attractive regulation ball-room, where subscription dances were held fortnightly.

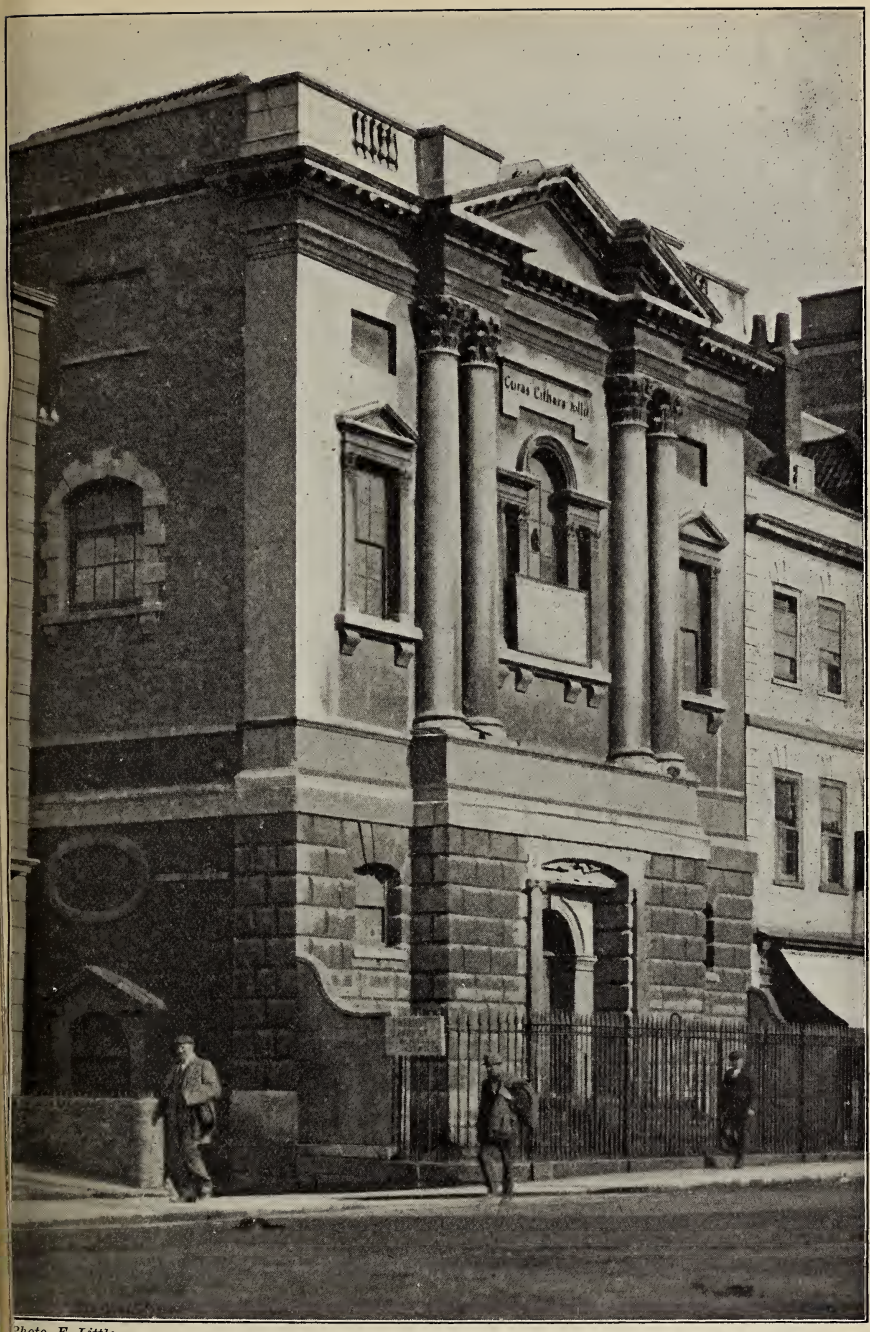
Shiercliffe evidently thought this was of such importance to the commercial city of Bristol that he printed in his first Guide of 1789 a list of the "established rules" of the ball-room. They are most comprehensive and worth reading. Important civic events must have happened in this room, and great persons must have attended. Latimer tells us that a ball in honour of the Duke of York, brother of George III, was held here on 28th December, 1761, and we know also that Edmund Burke attended the annual meeting of the Anchor Society in that room on 14th November, 1774, when the Mayor and the two Sheriffs were present.

The ball-room was a very handsome and lofty apartment, 90 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, and contained some beautiful moulded-plaster decorations at the end facing the entrance, beneath which were two doorways leading to the retiring rooms.[1]

It was well lighted by rows of segmental-headed windows on both sides, and below an excellent carved and panelled ceiling was a cornice of considerable strength in design. There was a gallery at the east end.

As we are in *Prince Street*, a thoroughfare totally changed

[1] For an illustration see *Transactions*, vol. xxix. p. 24.



Photo, F. Little.

OLD ASSEMBLY OR MUSIC ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET.
(DEMOLISHED.)

in character during the last half century, let me remind those who appreciate early eighteenth-century architecture that at the south end of that wide street, on the west side, there still stand—who knows for how long?—three most interesting and typical houses, known as Nos. 66, 68 and 70.

The view on the screen will instantly prove to you that I am not exaggerating the importance of these buildings. They are stately dwellings, and were erected on Corporation land, leases being granted, according to the city records, to John Becher (Mayor 1721), Henry Combe (Linen Draper, Mayor 1740), and other merchants, who had agreed to build houses upon the site.

One feature about these houses is that they each carry armorial bearings upon a scroll-work shield on the tympanum beneath the pediment. Few of our old Bristol houses are so embellished, and it is interesting to retain the association.

In visiting a house in Clifton some years ago, I was shown an interesting *Carved Stone Chimney-Piece*, which had been removed from a mansion either in Temple or Redcliffe Street.

I was informed that the arms were those of a French count, and no suggestion to the contrary was of any avail.

The chimney-piece may not be considered of the greatest interest, but it had been apparently in obscurity for many years in one of the old mansions in the city, whence it was transferred to a private residence on the hill, and it is now finally lost to Bristol.

From the view I am showing it will be noticed that the chimney-piece is of two periods, and must have come from two distinct houses. We know part of its history, for the arms are those of the "TALLOW CHANDLERS' COMPANY," and this is the first instance I can remember of these being so used, though many cases are known of other companies.

The coat is of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, incorporated 1463, but this unfortunately does not prove the man in whose house it was erected, as there was not any accompanying shield bearing a family coat, and only proves what so many members of a company or guild preferred doing, using their corporate coat instead of their paternal. Latimer says that this Company had a Hall here, but the locality of it is unknown.

The blazon is, " Per fess azure and argent a pale counterchanged three doves of the second each holding in its beak an olive branch or. On esquire's helmet (so I read it) on wreath argent and azure a demi-angel (? a cherub) issuing from clouds proper, vested azure, wings expanded and crined or, on his head a cap (? of the second, *i.e.* az.) thereon a cross patty of the third, holding a dish argent glorified or, thereon the head of St. John Baptist proper."

Such is Burke's blazon of the crest, which must have given the sculptor a fine display of his skill, and I should think has gradually dwindled away to what the photo says of it now.[1]

The usefulness of the correspondence columns of the Press has again been exemplified in archæological matters by getting the ancient stone replaced in its original position on *Redland Green.*

This has been done by the city authorities with the aid of old photographs and ordnance plans.

There is no evidence as to its origin, and it is not considered to be megalithic, but it may have been a Roman boundary stone.

The *old courts* and *lanes* dividing up the back paths and by-ways of the old city would make a very interesting study, and form a charming paper for one of our winter evenings.

[1] I am indebted to Mr. F. Were for his notes on this shield.

I am told that an old passage, formerly named "City Bow Alley," between Hillgrove Street, Kingsdown, and Gay Street, has just been altered by the authorities to "Gay Lane." This is undoubtedly a more convenient style, but the identification of the old place will be a very difficult matter to many in the future.

Some time since a question was asked by a correspondent in one of the local papers as to the name of Johnny Ball Lane, but no one has clearly answered it as yet.

In an old deed relating to the Grammar School lands for 1731 it is called Johnny Balls Lane," and in 1734 to 1744 "John a Ball's Lane."

Probably some member may be able to throw further light upon that subject.

A letter in the correspondence column of the *Times and Mirror* a few months ago called attention to the relics of the *fortifications* of *the sieges* of this city to be found on Brandon Hill. It shows once more how carefully our historic possessions are watched, and in the communication referred to it was urged that the solitary "weather-worn iron notice" was insufficient to indicate the considerable remains to be still seen on the hill.

Of course, the Cabot Tower monopolises the principal attention of the public who go there, but I understand from the caretaker of the tower that in the summer months numbers of visitors are largely interested in tracing the lines of these fortifications.

Another descriptive notice might with advantage be placed on the summit of the hill, and also upon the site of the "water fort," which was built on the edge of the rock overlooking the river below.

The slide on the screen is taken from Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, in which work will be found a good account of the fortifications.

The present simple notice is worded as follows :—

REMAINS OF FORT
PART OF THE
DEFENCES OF BRISTOL
DURING THE SIEGES
1643–1645

and is hardly fixed at the right spot to indicate the story.

Whence came the *Gateway at Arno's Castle*, Brislington ?—sometimes called Black Castle—has many times been asked during my own time, and doubtless in days long before, but the answers have varied considerably, and no satisfactory result has accrued.

At the present time the subject has cropped up in more definite, or may I say in more acute form, for in the spring of 1911 this property, long held by Mr. Clayfield-Ireland, of Brislington, was submitted to public auction, and secured by a firm of local antique dealers. After considerable and most commendable renovation and some additions, Arno's Castle with its grounds has been planned for business purposes, and is now occupied.

The *Gateway* which formerly stood some way down the lane, just off the main road, has been recently taken down, and is now re-erected at the corner of the property, facing the main thoroughfare and the Tramway's Depot, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Brislington. (*See illustrations.*)

The auction particulars referred to this masonry as "The Historic Carved Stone Gateway," and stated that it was believed to have been one of the old city gates.

In due course the buildings and grounds were opened to the public, and a *Guide to Arno's Castle* by Stanley Hutton, has been sold to visitors and others.

I have no intention of giving you a résumé even of the history of this curious pile of slag, noticed by Horace Walpole

Photo, C. H. Horton.

GATEWAY, BRISLINGTON.

AS STANDING PRIOR TO 1912, SHOWING FIGURES REMOVED FROM NEWGATE.

Photo, C. H. Horton.

GATEWAY, BRISLINGTON.

AS STANDING PRIOR TO 1912, SHOWING FIGURES REMOVED FROM LAWFORD'S GATE.

when he came to Bristol in 1766, as you can easily look up the few known facts in local guide books; but to those who do not know its history, I may say that it was built by one William Reeve, who appears, from what little is recorded, to have been very much interested in the antiquities of this city.

Just about his time many of the old buildings were being demolished in our midst, and he was then able to secure some of the relics, which he incorporated in his building schemes at Brislington.

Now I wish to draw your critical attention to two or three paragraphs to be found in the Official Guide, and the first quotation is as follows:—

Page 8: "The interesting relics are of many architectural styles and periods, but chiefly of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Among them are some of supreme historical interest to Bristolians, notably the remains of the ancient gateways—Newgate, Lawford's Gate, and the Gate of Bristol Castle."

"This last, the most interesting relic of all the Gates of Bristol, is, we are inclined to believe, the present entrance Gateway to the Castle and grounds now at Brislington."

I will not now question the gateways Newgate and Lawford's Gate, though even they are wholly problematical, for when they were demolished no one probably cared for the stones, and no one knows where they went, but I wish to deal solely with the so-called

Gate of Bristol Castle,

claimed in the paragraph quoted to be at Brislington.

Students of the period of the Civil Wars unfortunately know that no contemporary picture or plan of the castle exists. A small plan of the city, measured and drawn by one William Smith in 1568 (in the British Museum) is the earliest in existence, and upon that the castle is shown, but no gate is

visible. Several Dutch surveyors copied Smith's plan, but from them we get no help. We have to jump to the year 1671 for our next plan, which is dated some years after the demolition of the fortress.

As no castle exists to-day, we have to assume the existence of one, and ask ourselves as to its destruction. The most reliable authority must again be Latimer, who has written so clearly on the period of the Civil Wars. The order for destruction was dated by the Protector December 28th, 1654, but it was not until the end of 1655 that the work was completed after much difficulty.

The fortress was destroyed. It was then that the new direct thoroughfare through the site of the castle, now Castle Street, was formed, and a bridge was thrown over Castle Ditch, connecting the new thoroughfare with the Old Market.

As this entrance to the city was too much exposed to the marauding element on the Kingswood side, " directions were given by the Council in December, 1658, for the erection of a gate in Castle Street, for the protection of the new approach to the city."

An order also for a second gate, " at the farther end of Castle Bridge," was given in the following month. The chamberlain superintended the workmen engaged, and items for wages occur in his books for many weeks. The gates, one of which was decorated with a carving of the arms of the city, and supplemented by a porter's lodge, were completed in the following year " (1659).

It is recorded that little more than a century later both these gates were taken down, for the Council, at a meeting in May, 1762, gave orders for the demolition of Queen Street Gate, Castle precincts.

Castle Street was demolished later, in 1766.

Just in passing it will be well to read what Latimer said about Newgate and Lawford's Gate :—

" The gateway at Newgate was partially demolished

about the same time (1766), the gate itself, as well as two interesting mediæval statues on each side of it, being removed. The figures were secured by Mr. Reeve, who placed them on the inner side of the entrance to 'Black Castle.'

"At a meeting of the Council on the 8th July, 1769, a committee recommended the removal of Lawford's Gate, and the purchase and destruction of three adjoining houses, by which 'a very convenient passage would be there opened for persons, horses and carriages.' The chamber ordered the work to be executed forthwith. The two ancient statues ornamenting the gate were secured by Mr. Reeve, who placed them on the outside of the entrance arch to 'Black Castle.'"

It is interesting to recall the fact that these four figures were given back to the city by Mr. Clayfield-Ireland in the year 1898, and are now in the Architectural Court.[1]

So far we thus see that Bristol Castle was destroyed by the end of 1655, that a new gateway at the bottom of Castle Street guarding the ditch was erected in 1659, and afterwards demolished in 1766.

We will now see what the old guide writers and others have to say. Shiercliffe, who issued the first Bristol guide in 1789, a remarkably interesting volume for the time—only twenty-three years after the fortress was demolished, states in referring to Arno's Vale, near Bristol, that:—

"Here is erected the old gate which formrely was the entrance into Bristol Castle from the Old Market, in which are placed, in niches, two ancient images. These images, before their removal hither, stood on the outside of Lawford's Gate, which was taken down in 1767" (really 1769).

The three later editions of Shiercliffe, 1793, 1805 and 1809 repeat the statement.

[1] These are described by R. Hall Warren, F.S.A., in *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, vol. vi. p. 201.

The series of guides by the Matthews family overlapped Shiercliffe's. The first, issued in 1794, was written by the Rev. George Heath, and contained this paragraph :—

> " After the demolition of the Castle, two gates were built for the inclosure of its Precincts, Castle Gate and Queen's Gate, ... When the Castle Gate was taken away and its materials were erected on a smaller scale at a gentleman's seat near the road to Brislington."

The six later editions of 1797 to 1828 are practically identical, as far as this subject is concerned.

The two following guide writers, Edwards and Sheppard, in all their editions simply copy Heath's description.

The Rev. John Evans, in his four editions of *Guides* and *Pictures of the City*, 1814–28, follows the same description.

Now I should like to quote from the first History of Bristol, written by William Barrett, published in 1789, and this is what we find under the date 1766 :—

> " Castle Gate taken down and removed by Mr. William Reeve, Merchant, to his seat at Brislington."

The Rev. Samuel Seyer, in his *Memoirs of Bristol*, published 1821, refers to the subject in the most casual way. He says :—

> " When this gatehouse (Newgate) was taken down in 1766, instead of being placed in some other conspicuous situation within the city, these statues were given to Mr. Reeves, who set them up on the gateway of his stables which he was building at Arno's Vale in the parish of Brislington, where they are still (1822) to be seen."

It is necessary now to review these extracts from city documents and other sources.

(1) The great Castle of Bristol was doomed after the conclusion of the sieges, when the Corporation was ordered to destroy it. We know this was carried out by the end of 1655.

Latimer carefully records this, and Barrett makes the clearest statement in these words :—

> "After Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed protector, orders were given for demolishing the fortifications of the Castle of Bristol, which was began the 3rd of January, 1655, to be dismantled; and in 1656 a new road was made into the county of Gloucester through the said castle; a gate was erected 1659 called castle gate (in 1766 removed), before this the common road was through Newgate into the county of Gloucester.
>
> "Since the demolition of the castle two handsome streets have been built on its site, Castle-Street and Castle Green; on the castle orchard without the sally-port have risen other streets, Queen-Street, etc. And Cromwell's levelling orders have been so well executed that few traces of this venerable structure are now to be seen, which has made such distinguished figure in history, and been the subject of so much contention."

(2) Four years later, in 1659, after the new thoroughfare had been cut through the castle site, the Corporation erected a gate at the foot of Castle Street, as well as one in Queen Street.

(3) These portals protected the Castle district for about a century, when the corporation took them down—Queen's Gate in 1762 and Castle Gate in 1766.

(4) About that time lived one William Reeve, an individual of some wealth, who was building at Brislington. He appears to have obtained the stonework of the Castle Street Gate in 1766, and removed it to his seat at Brislington.

It is perfectly clear to me that all the writers who referred to the "Castle Gate" really meant the gate erected at the bottom of Castle Street in 1659, demolished 1766.

That actual spot was known as the "Castle," and Millerd in both his plans, the small one of 1671 and the great finished plan of 1673, marks the entrance there as the "Castle Gate." What can be clearer ?

But herein lies the absurd statements and the negligent writing of recent years.

The gateway at Arno's Castle has been called both Newgate and Lawford's Gate, often enough, doubtless, because the figures from these gates had been secured by Mr. Reeve to ornament the entrance to his stables.

There is absolutely no evidence that the gateways even went to Brislington.

We find from this recent *Guide to Arno's Castle*, issued for trade purposes, to which I have referred, that the compiler has dubbed the entrance gateway the "Gate of Bristol Castle," which is an absolute absurdity.

He further says :—

> "Barrett, the first of the many historians of Bristol, explicitly states that in 1766 'Castle Gate was taken down and removed by Mr. William Reeve to his seat at Brislington.'"

And again :—

> "Latimer, the greatest authority on Bristol history, tacitly confirms this, for in his annotated copy of Barrett's History he passes by the statement unchallenged." (See page 9 of Guide, lines 3 to 9.)

Why, I venture to think that the compiler of this Guide would be eternally offended if I even suggested that he did not know what Barrett and Latimer had written on the subject of the destruction of the castle and the Brislington gateway.

He knows that the castle was destroyed by 1655, and he must have known that when Barrett spoke of the Castle Gate that that historian meant the gate at the foot of Castle Street to which I referred just now. Who could construe the facts otherwise ?

It is not right to foist upon Latimer the responsibility of such an astounding statement.

Tacit confirmation indeed ! I am compelled to add that John Latimer has over and over again written to the local

papers protesting against statements made in the Press that the gateway was an old structure, and those who appear to take an interest in such matters and read the newspapers must know this.

Personally I have never myself been able to accept the absurd theory of age, and always looked upon the gateway as composite work. In this opinion most of our architectural members agree.

And to further summarise the facts, let me remind you of two things, that assuming Reeve did obtain the stonework of the gateway at the foot of Castle Street, you will have observed from the facts I have narrated and the dates I have given that he must have kept this at Brislington for fully three years without any knowledge of the intended demolition of Lawford's Gate, which was not ordered down until 1769 (three years later), and which probably did not take place immediately.

It is therefore evident that the gateway was specially designed and erected to receive the four statues, two from Newgate and two from Lawford's Gate, any time after the year 1769, for which he may possibly have utilised some of the old material.

Finally, I should like to say that my friend Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., whose knowledge of mediæval architecture is unequalled, has made an examination of the gateway. He had no hesitation in declaring it to be principally of eighteenth-century design, and of very light construction. He says he is convinced that it is of mixed work, and that its erection was not earlier than late eighteenth century, though there are some traces of earlier tooling. The city arms on the inner side are probably of seventeenth-century carving.

As it stands at present, its size would not have conformed to the requirements of a city gate, and it certainly was no part of the gate of Bristol Castle.

It is our duty as a Society to draw attention to these inaccuracies, these myths, and to demand their suppression.

I now want to say something about the pile of modern buildings in Denmark Street, acquired by a firm of printers after the *Red Maids' School* was removed to new quarters at Westbury-on-Trym.

In the newspapers of April last we were informed of the opening of the business there, and that the building had been re-named with the new title of "THE Gaunts' House."

Some letters of protest followed this statement, one naturally coming from the pen of Mr. Russell Harvey; but as the ancient name of "The Gaunts' House" upon a modern brass plate is now to be seen affixed to the nineteenth-century building, it is certainly our duty, as members of this Society, to question the accuracy of this action.

We in Bristol have had much experience of "historic myths," probably more than many other places, but with the education of the present day, and the existence of a University in our midst, it is really inconceivable that such a mis-statement as the one I have pointed out could come into operation even for advertising purposes.

In the first place, let me remind you that this structure in Denmark Street was built for a specific educational purpose as late as 1843, for housing the charity known as the Red Maids' School. When that school was transferred to its new home, in the autumn of 1911, the pile of buildings became void, nameless. How then can these modern debased Tudor buildings be suddenly created into a mediæval house at the whim of twentieth-century folk? Surely we are entitled to "historical accuracy" in this matter.

Now the managing director of the printing house replied to Mr. Russell Harvey's letter, and I think it may be well to examine that contribution carefully and see firstly if there is any ground for the claim he puts forth. I accept his challenge and will adopt his text for my theme.

To begin with, he quotes from Barker's *History of St. Mark's or the Lord Mayor's Chapel*, and as he praises the author for "much careful research," I presume he made the

necessary study of that volume in order to publish his review of it.

The first paragraph in his letter reads as follows :—

> " Like the Boys' School it (the Red Maids' School) has occupied three different buildings, but, unlike it, the third still stands on the site of Gaunts' Estate."

The second paragraph tells us that—

> " The Red Maids continued in the occupation of the premises described until the year 1840, when the present extensive school premises, with a fine Elizabethan frontage to Denmark Street, and still on the site of the old Gaunts' Hospital and on the same spot as the previous school, were erected."

The date given by Barker is hardly correct, but that does not matter. It should be 1842.

The third extract, which is of the utmost importance to the writer of the letter, was as follows :—

> " Further, a provision of the will of Alderman John Whitson, the founder of the Red Maids' School, stated that the accommodation should be provided ' either in some convenient room in the new mansion house of the Gaunts or Hospital of Queen Elizabeth, or in such other necessary place.' "

Upon this he, the managing director of the printing house, makes a definite statement :—

> " The history of the school shows that the mansion house was adopted by the trustees."

These are remarkable extracts to quote from the said *History*, but from what source Barker got his information we are left to conjecture.

> " On the site of the Gaunts' Estate,"
>
> " Still on the site of the old Gaunts' Hospital,"

are statements made within two pages of each other.

Now shall we consider the third paragraph for a moment. The extract quoted was taken from Whitson's will, from which we see that he (Whitson) knew that Queen Elizabeth's

Hospital was carrying on its work in the house of the Gaunts'.

If the writer of the letter (the managing director of the printing house) who praised the *History of St. Mark's*, had quoted to the readers of the newspapers Barker's statement respecting Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, the conflicting statements of that author would have been delightfully exhilarating, but that pleasure now falls to me.

On page 70 Barker writes thus :—

> " The founding of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital in one of the buildings of the old Gaunts' Hospital represents another and more agreeable aspect of the times."

And on page 71 we find this statement :—

> " At first the school was located in the ' Mansion House ' of the Gaunts, a building adjacent to the Chapel."

Latimer in his *Annals*, in referring to this foundation, says :—

> " The Corporation next resolved on granting to the school, in perpetuity, the mansion of the suppressed monastery of the Gaunts and the adjacent orchard. The school was opened in the summer of 1590, when twelve boys were admitted : "

and Sampson, in his *History of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital :*—

> " The premises used for the school were the mansion house and orchard of the dissolved Hospital of the Gaunts, the property of the Corporation, leased for twenty-one years at the quit-rent of £1 6s. 8d. per annum."

Apart from these extracts, the managing director of the printing house might have examined the plans (Nos. 1 and 3) inserted by Barker, which clearly marked the site of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital as on the north side of the chapel.

Are not these statements clear proof that the mansion house of the Gaunts was the actual home of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, which surely all of us know was afterwards the

Grammar School, and now is the site of the Merchant Venturers' School ?

But reverting again to the Red Maids' School, I should now like to deal with the two first paragraphs of the newspaper letter together, and quote Mr. Sampson, who knew more of the history of that school than anyone. In speaking of the early days of the school, founded by the executors of Whitson's will in 1634, he says :—

> " The house referred to was situated near the Gaunts in College Green."—Sampson's *Red Maids' School*, p. 26.

And in a declaration made by Mrs. Whitson's executors in 1655, we find that—

> " In the lifetime of the said Exor: did fit and provide an house and placed and maintained therein two poor maids. Now it is concluded by and between the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city and the Feoffees of the said Mr. Whitson that inasmuch as since the death of the said Executrix lately deceased forty poor maids are by the tenor of the said Mr. Whitson's will to be placed in and provided for in an hospital the Feoffees of the said Mr. Whitson are to build another house near the house built by the Mayor etc near the Gaunts in the College Green, Bristol."

May I now remind you that the last and third building of the Red Maids' School, to which I referred in the first instance, was erected between March, 1842, and August, 1843, upon the site of the early house.

There is not, however, as I think I have proved, a single entry to be found in any of the local records in proof of the statement made by Barker that the Red Maids' School stands on the site of the Gaunts' Estate, and I think I have made it clear that Barker's quotations are wholly contradictory.

The land attached to the hospital doubtless was considerable, and besides fronting College Green at the upper part of Unity Street adjoining the church, must have extended as far as Pipe Lane (where there are some relics let

into the corner house, believed to have come from the old foundation), and probably joined the gardens of the Carmelites.

There is no definite evidence that Gaunts' land extended on the south-east side towards the harbour, though it is quite probable.

And as if it was necessary to be extravagantly incorrect in order to gain a point, listen to the sixth paragraph of the letter :—

> "A line drawn in continuation of the south wall of the church towards Denmark Street would cut off a considerable portion of the school, and if the existing plans, admittedly conjectural, are even approximately accurate, the Red Maids' School must occupy a portion of the site of the Hospital of the Gaunts."

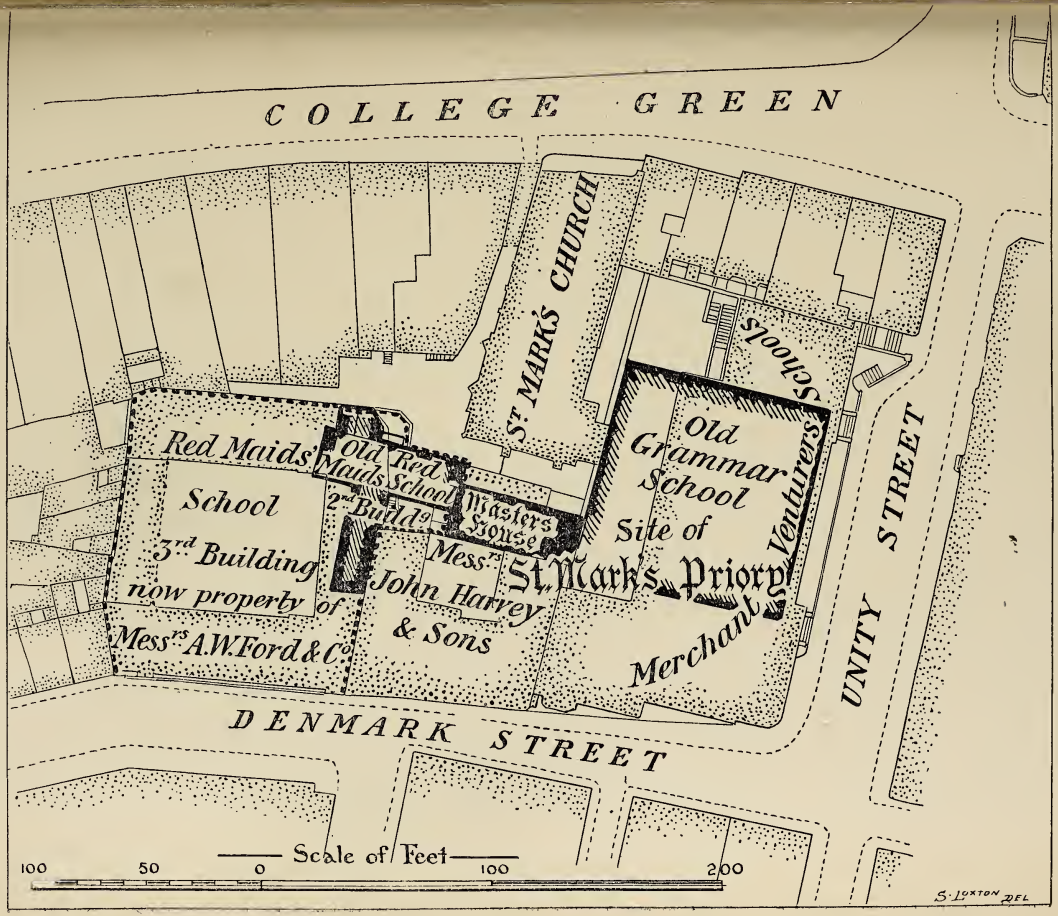
Though this slicing off the plan for personal convenience does not affect the real issue, may I show you the picture. It is so delightful to realise the facts in this way, and I fancy the plans of Rocque (1742), Ashmead (1829) and the present "Ordnance plan" will convince you. (*See composite plan.* [2])

This is a case where we might have been greatly helped by other old plans from the original deeds, but none showing the whole of the Gaunts' Estate are in possession of the city, neither have the Charity Trustees any connected with Queen Elizabeth's Hospital or the Red Maids. The fact is, as the Rev. C. S. Taylor says, "The deeds would have lost all their value by the 'surrender,' and the Corporation title would prevail," hence they have undoubtedly long since been destroyed.

Millerd's large plan of 1673, however, is interesting, as it clearly shows the entrance to and site of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, and also indicates where the 1656 Hospital of the Red Maids may have stood.

It is of course possible that the Red Maids' School may

[1] We are greatly indebted to our member Mr. S. Loxton for this work.


COLLEGE GREEN
St. MARK'S CHURCH
Schools
Old Grammar School
Site of
St. Mark's Priory
Merchant Venturers
UNITY STREET
Red Maids' School
Old Red Maids School
2nd Buildg
Masters House
Messrs John Harvey & Sons
3rd Building now property of Messrs A.W. Ford & Co
DENMARK STREET
Scale of Feet
100 50 0 100 200
S. Loxton Del.

have occupied Gaunts' land, but had that been the case one could have imagined that reference would have been made to this fact in some of the numerous documents in the custody of the Trustees. Whether that be so or no is not the case in point, for it is as clear as the " sun at noonday " that the only people who can claim the site of " The Gaunts' House " are the Merchant Venturers, whose school stands on the ground formerly occupied by Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and afterwards by the Grammar School.

Incorporated in the business premises of Messrs. John Harvey & Sons Ltd., whose family has been in possession of those buildings since 1796, is the " master's house " of the Hospital of the Gaunts, where quite recently a small window was discovered, which I am glad to say has been opened up.

Finally, I contend that the right to name the recently-vacated Red Maids' School " The Gaunts' House " is groundless and incorrect.

It is to be regretted that the very charming business pamphlet should contain inaccuracies that have doubtless been circulated far and wide, for its artistic merits are excellent. I was favoured with a copy by the managing director, and value its possession as such, but naturally its merit has disappeared because the facts are wholly misleading.

To credit themselves with the original site of the mansion of the Gaunts, and to date the house on the cover as 1220—1912, has no foundation.

Neither is it correct to imply " an unique blend of classic antiquity and strenuous modernity " under the circumstances.

Mr. Russell Harvey rightly called attention to the error of the printing company in April last, in contesting their claim to the site of the Gaunts. Another contributor to the column of the daily paper did the same thing, but nothing apparently has been done.

This is my reason for bringing the matter forward, so that the members of this Society, and others besides, may know the real facts.

The owners of the recently-vacated Red Maids' School may call their building, I presume, by almost any name they choose, but they cannot, with any regard to historic accuracy, claim to use the title of "The Gaunts' House, as this right belongs to the Society of Merchant Venturers.

The present owners of the modern building of the old Red Maids' School are certainly under a responsibility to the city of Bristol to rectify this matter, and they should loyally do so.

As to the Archæological Court at the Museum, it is to be regretted that no progress has been made during the past year in the better exhibition of the larger antiquities of Bristol, now housed in the basement there.

The three or four notices exhibited in the hall of the Art Gallery and the Museum indicate that "Visitors wishing to inspect the Architectural Room may do so on application."

This is really an invitation to the "apartment in the basement," which is electrically lighted by the authorities, but unfortunately it does not satisfy the many students of archæology and architecture who come to this city for training. They naturally expect to find in a city of the importance of Bristol ancient examples of domestic work to help them in their studies, artistically set up for their examination and measurement, in some degree as they will be found at South Kensington. A number of students have made use of our specimens, but the conditions for study are not very helpful. The light is bad, and there are no appliances. I will say nothing as to the state of the apartment or the correctness of labelling.

There are rumours that the interesting collections of Romano-British relics are to be scientifically arranged at last. This will be very welcome to students of that period, who have been unable hitherto to find out what the city really possessed.

Is it too much to hope that the local English antiquities will be taken in hand next?

THE HISTORY OF KEMPLEY MANOR AND CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

The name Kempley appears in the Norman Survey as *Chenepelei*. In the twelfth century, when the foreign scribes had learned more fully the valuations of O.E. consonants, it was spelled *Kempelee* (F.F. a. 7 Rich. I.) and *Kenepelege;* later still, in "Feudal Aids," it was written *Kempelege*, and *Kympeley* (1331). The origin of it may be found in an unrecorded A.S. personal name *Cynepa*,[1] and the meaning is the pasture-land of *Cynepa*. The full original form of the name, then, must have been *Cynepanleah*.

In the Confessor's day Edric (Eadric) and Leuric (Leofric) seem to have been joint owners of the manor, as also they were of Winestune (*Winson*), and separately of several other Gloucestershire estates. Twenty years later (toward the date of King William's demise), Roger (second Baron of Lasci, near Bayeux), eldest son of the great Baron, Walter de Laci, is found by the Survey to be in the possession of Kempley, together with twenty-six other manors, constituting part of his princeley territory, the de Laci *Honour*. This shows that he had just inherited these from his father Walter, who had died of an accident at Hereford, March 27th, A.D. 1085.

The Norman Survey reveals some rather surprising facts with regard to Kempley (cf. *The Domesday Survey for Gloucestershire*, by Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A.). Its total acreage

[1] I take this occasion to correct the version of the derivation (printed through an oversigut in proof-reading) in my *Place-Names of County Gloucestershire*. The A.S. *y* alone can give the vowels *e*, *u* and *y*, hence *Cenapa*, which is only a nom. sing. for *Cnapa* (like *Canute* for *Cnute*), should have given *Knapley* not *Kenepley* or *Kempley*.

extended to 1800 acres, and all of those were cultivated. The lord had three teams of oxen there, and the tenants had twelve. There were likewise twenty-four male inhabitants, including seven bondmen, seven bordars, and ten villains. No mill was there, and no priest. Moreover, the manor was worth £1 less than it had been in 1066, it having then been valued at £5.

All this shows that the area had long been cleared of wild wood and was regarded as a productive property. But Roger de Laci did not enjoy his possessions long. Rebelling against William Rufus, he had the misfortune to be captured in 1088 by Bishop Wulstan, of Worcester, and his estates, saving the Manor of Halhagan, in Worcestershire, were transferred by the king to his brother Hugh, who held them until his own death in 1121, when he was buried at Ewyas Harold.

It was probably during the latter's ownership that the church was built at Kempley, although the paintings which decorate the chancel may date from some few years later. Hugh de Laci, who was a marked favourite with Henry I and his hospital-building queen, was a devoted church-builder. The abbey which he built at Llanthony in Wales, was consecrated by Urban, Bishop of St. David's, and Reinelm, Bishop of Hereford, in 1109. Meantime, he had completed St. Peter's Priory at Hereford, wherein his father lay buried, and his younger brother, Walter, was a monk in Gloucester.

It may be mentioned here that it is possible the two bishops who were depicted right and left of the chancel east window, standing within painted niches, may have actually represented the above, his two friends. Kempley lay within the Diocese of Hereford, and at that date the Bishops of St. David's were Metropolitans. It is equally possible, and perhaps rather more probable, that the two figures of lay dignitaries, one on the north and one on the south wall of the said chancel, may have been intended for Walter de Laci

and Roger (or perhaps Hugh himself), and painted to commemorate their piety. But, though it is difficult to surmise who else these could have been, neither of these probabilities is susceptible of proof, and must remain only surmise.

During the fourteen remaining years of the reign of Henry I, until 1135, Kempley and most of the de Laci barony was probably in the hands of the king, the rest of it in those of Pain FitzJohn (d. July 10th, 1137), Sheriff of Salop and Justiciar, aho had married Hugh's niece, Sybil, mother of Cecilia, Countess of Hereford, and of Agnes de Monchensi.

The manor, some thirty years after Hugh de Laci's decease, came into the hands of Gilbert (killed near Aleppo, 1163), his fighting nephew, a son of his sister Emma. After 1163 it descended to his son, another Hugh (killed 1184), the fifth baron, of Irish fame, and Lord of Meath, and it remained in the de Laci family until the death of Walter de Laci, sixth and last baron, in 1241.

Some ten years prior to the latter date, the family of de Miners is shown by the Testa de Nevill to have held half a fee of him in Kempley. This included, as we shall see, the advowson of the Church of St. Mary.

If we turn to the Feet of Fines (v. ii, p. 77), Richard I (1195–6), we find that a final agreement concerning certain hereditaments was reached in the court at Westminster (November 17th), before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Rochester, Hereford, Ely, William de Longchamp, and others, between *Geoffrey de Longchamp*, demandant, and *Walter de Baskerville*, tenant. The main matter in it concerns the entire estate of *Emma de St. Leger* (mother of *Geoffrey*), both in England and in Normandy. This will show why and how the de Miners heiress Isabel and her husband, who presently (after 1232) gave the advowson of Kempley Church to the Hospital of St. Katherine at Ledbury, became possessed of it.

For the lands of Emma de St. Leger included the

Gloucestershire vills of Kempley and Cold Aston, which most probably had constituted part of her dower with her first husband, Hugh de Longchamp, whose mother was (it is considered certain) a de Laci (see pedigree), and possibly a sister of Gilbert, fourth baron. But it is clear, from the document above referred to, that she had married Walter de Baskerville of Eardisley, co. Hereford, after the decease of de Longchamp (before 1194), and that she owned land[1] in the vill of St. Leger, in Normandy. Moreover, it is seen that this Walter received certain lands of hers with her, which he now returned to Geoffrey, and that Walter acknowledged all these lands to belong by right to Geoffrey. Further, Geoffrey quit-claimed Walter in the matter of Eardisley (co. Hereford), which Walter had mortgaged to Roger Boin (? a Jew). And for this quit-claim, acknowledgment, and agreement, Geoffrey gave Walter thirty marks of silver.

Thus Kempley was part of the heritage of Geoffrey de Longchamp, son of Hugh de Longchamp and Emma de St. Leger. The said Hugh was brother to William de Longchamp, the famous Chancellor to King Richard; the Bishop of Ely (d. January 31st, 1197), who figured in the above court at Westminster, and their mother (the grandmother of Geoffrey) is believed to have been born a de Laci. This accounts for Kempley with its advowson coming to the de Longchamp family. Together with Wilton, or part of Wilton, therefore, it was an endowment which had been granted by a de Laci to a near relative.

To return to Geoffrey. It was some years after the date of the aforesaid agreement that he wedded Isabel, daughter of Henry de Miners[2] and Agnes, his wife, whom

[1] Ten librates, besides land at Kinemont (query Kiningmont) and Faningcurt.

[2] Son of William de Miners, nephew of Gilbert de Miners, a knight of Margaret de Bohun, 1166, and perhaps of Roger de Myners, to whom Henry II gave Westbury Manor for the service of a Soar Hawk or XX shillings rent yearly (Placita Q.W. an. 15 Edw. I, n. 17d.).

we find enclosing land at Westbury-on-Severn in A.D. 1200 (Rot. de Oblatis, p. 78). The two families had been probably long intimate, for we find Hugh de Longchamp and William de Miners witnesses to a *confirmatio* of Hugh de Laci, 1163–85 (cf. *History of Ewyas Harold*, by Canon A. T. Bannister, Hereford, 1902, p. 54), son of Gilbert, to the monks of Ewias Harold, of a right of pasture in his forest of Maischoit (1163–85).

In 1207 Geoffrey was indebted to Henry de Miners[1] for 39 marks (Rot. de Fin. 385), and in 1217 he had seizin of Westbury (Ex. e Rot. Fin. 1.4, and Rot. Claus. 2 Henry III, m. 4). He had signed Magna Charta, and thus was included among *inimicos Regis Johannis*, in 1216 (Rot. Litt. Claus. 241–6), but in the following year he returned *ad fidem*. We hear next of his wife, Isabel, on May 30th, 1223, when, with the consent of Geoffrey, she granted to the monks of Winchcomb, in return for receiving fraternity, one yard-land, value 2s., in Hatherley, held then by Roger de Bois, by inheritance. The witnesses were Richard de Miners, Alexander de Greinville, Richard and Robert de Boys and John Folliot, parson of Sherborne (*cf.* Landboc of Winchcomb, 1.161).

Roger de Bois[2] owed fealty to Henry de Miners, Isabel's father, who in his earlier confirmation of the charter of Roger's land at Hatherley (L.B.W. 1.159) calls him *homo meus*. The Fee there was held of de Miners; Roger, therefore, was his homager. From the Pipe Roll, p. 2, a. 22 Henry II, we find that *William de Miners* had the custody of Hatherley, with the daughters of Roger de Troilli, of the fee of Earl Richard (de Clare), and returned 10s. to the sheriff.

Geoffrey and Isabel de Longchamp presently gave sixteen

[1] Died 1216–17.

[2] His sister, Liana de Hatherley, left with her body also her land at Hatherley to Winchcomb Abbey. *Cf.* L.B.W. 1.156.

acres and a manor in Cold Aston[1] to the same Abbey of Winchcomb for the benefit of their ancestors' souls, with the service of Maud, the chaplain's daughter, the monks to pay 12d. a year for a light in Aston Church for all services, save the king's (L.B.W. 1.233). Geoffrey's step-father, Walter de Baskerville, we saw, had held this land at Cold Aston in 1195, no doubt in right of his wife, Geoffrey de Longchamp's mother. Isabel, in 1229, made grant of a quarter of a fee (or 10s.) in land at Culcreton, held of de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, to St. Oswald and to the Canons in Gloucester.

But these, their pious gifts, bring us back to Kempley; for in 1232 Hugh Folliot, Bishop of Hereford, founded the Hospital of St. Katherine at Ledbury, and Geoffrey de Longchamp seems to have lent his active patronage to the project from the first. He and Isabel, therefore, gave the advowson and rectory at Kempley to the hospital, and with these certain fields and tenements lying in that vill. Bishop Ffoliott later on arranged for the impropriation to the hospital, according to an Edwardian charter (Dugdale, *Mon.*, *VI*, 685), after the decease of Robert, the Dean-Rector, perhaps *c*, 1248. We learn that the incumbents there, from 1234 and onwards, were committed to pay one pound of incense to it.[2]

Five years later, in 1239, in an Agreement between William Maunsel and the Cistercian Abbey of Kingswood, we meet with this Robert, Dean-Rector of Kempley, and

[1] This was de Longchamp property, and had been the dower in part of Emma, Geoffrey's mother; but it was held by them from the heirs of Walter de Clifford, who had held it from the Bishop of Worcester, and the last from the king—a good instance of sub-in-feudation. In 1284-5 Ralph Pipard (d. 1309) held this fee from the heirs of de Longchamp. In 1346 Thomas de Dagworth held it, probably from the daughters of Ralph Pipard, respectively married to Edmund le Boteller and John Rodborough.

[2] I owe this last fact to the kindness of Canon W. Capes, of Hereford, as well as knowledge of a quit-claim of John, the vintner, of Kempley, 1286. Cf. *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, 1908, pp. 69, 73.

William de Miners acting as witnesses to it. Robert is shown by Swinfield's Register to have been already at Kempley in 1232 (see the List of Vicars appended, *Robert the Dean-Rector of Kempeley*); so that his life there was important, and it covered many years.[1]

It is certain that before this time Geoffrey and Isabel de Longchamp had succeeded to Wilton Castle, where, no doubt, they chiefly resided. Henry de Longchamp, dying in 1204, had left a widow, Matilda, daughter of William de Cantelupe, and Wilton Castle, which was in the following year confirmed to his nephew, also Henry, and son of Hugh, who died 1212, leaving no issue. His brother Geoffrey consequently had then become his heir.

Linton and Wilton had (likewise with Kempley) originally belonged to the de Lacis, and they may have been given in equal shares, of the value of £16 10s. 0d., by Gilbert de Laci probably in 1155–6 to Gilbert Talbot and Hugh de Longchamp, both of them obviously his near kinsmen.[2] In 1179 the two fees were completely separated, Linton going definitely to Talbot and Wilton to de Longchamp. It was thus that the latter manor descended to Geoffrey and Isabel.[3] Their daughter Maud later carried it in marriage to John, son of Henry de Grey, whose son Reginald thus became the first Baron Grey de Wilton.

In the Register of St. Katherine's Hospital (now in the Cathedral Archives at Hereford), occurs a Final Agreement

[1] The Hospital of St. Katherine at Ledbury, retaining the church, pension and tithes at Kempley, was cited to justify doing this. Nov. 12th, 1318. *Cf.* Orleton Register, f. 82.

[2] Perhaps the gift goes behind this date. The close connection of the de Lacis and Talbots remains, unfortunately, obscure. But in the Gesta Stephani (*sub anno*) the famous Geoffrey de Talbot is mentioned in 1138 as acting at Bristol with Gilbert de Laci *cognatus illius*, which might point to a sister of Hugh de Laci having been Geoffrey's mother. *Cf.* Rolls Series, Chronicles of Stephen, etc., iii. 38.

[3] Isabella's two sisters, Elizabeth and Basilia (or Dulcia) married respectively (1) William de Gamage, (2) Pain de Burghill (co. Hereford).

effected before the King's Justices at Westminster in the Hilary Law Term of 1259 (a. 44 Henry III), between Adam the master of the hospital, and Reginald with his wife Maud (de Longchamp), regarding the advowson of Kempeley. From this it may be concluded that there had arisen a hostile suit to which this concord put an end. The hospital is forthwith to have and hold all lands and tenements in Kempley which it had hitherto held from the parents of Maud there, conceding, however, to Maud twelve acres, and all that portion known as Netherhell (? Netherhale), and giving Maud ten marks of silver. This looks as though there had been some encroachment on the part of the hospital which was now rectified honourably.

It must have been during Reginald, Lord Grey's lifetime as manor-lord of Kempley that the defensive western tower was hastily added to the west end of the church—probably *c.* 1281–3, when the Welsh carried fire and sword into Herefordshire, and captured Raglan. We learn from an Inquis. P.M. (April 21st, 1308) that Lord Grey held the Manor of Kempley by the service of half a knight's fee of Roger de Mortimer and Theobald de Verdon, [1] who represented their de Laci forebears. There was then at Kempley a certain capital messuage *with gardens* and ten acres of meadow, and a park of oak saplings; also forty-five free tenants, and ten nativi, or bondmen.

Reginald Lord Grey, first baron, became duly succeeded by his son John, second baron, aged 40 years or more. This perhaps gives us the approximate date of the marriage of Maud de Longchamp as 1252, with whom the de Longchamps personally seems to disappear from Gloucestershire history. [2]

We have, therefore, to picture to ourselves the old and now isolated little church and village of Kempley aglow

[1] Theobald de Verdon (d. 1316) married Maud, daughter of Edmund Lord Mortimer, and was son of John de Verdon (d. 1309) and Margaret de Laci.

[2] Their second cousins enjoyed the Lincolnshire estates of the family later in the same century. See Pedigree.

Pedigree.

DE MINERS.

Witness to a Confirmatio of Hugh de Laci, 5th Baron, to the monks of Ewyas Harold, 1163.

WILLIAM DE MINERS, of Brenton, Co. Hereford = ? De Troilli.

HENRY DE MINERS=AGNES. . . . She married 2ndly Roger de Leybourn.

H. de Miners enclosed land at Westbury, co. Glos. Cf. Rot. de Obl., p. 78, and probably died *c.* 1217. He had held ½ fee of the Honour of Brecknock, 1211–12.

1 ISABEL DE MINERS=GEOFFREY DE LONGCHAMP. (signed Magna Charta).

MAUD DE LONGCHAMP=JOHN DE GREY, d. 1265.
Wilton and Kempley, and Cold Aston, co. Glos.

MAUD=REGINALD DE GREY, d. Apr., 1308.

d. of LD. FITZ HUGH.

ANNE=JOHN, b. 1267/8, d. Jan., 1324.

d. of WILLIAM LORD FERRERS OF GROBY.

HENRY, b. 1281, d. 1 Jan., 1343.

REGINALD, b. *c.* 1312.

2 ELIZABETH=WM. DE GAMAGES. (Son of Godfrey de G. who d. 1253.)

MATTHEW, d. s. p.

NICHOLAS, left 3 dau.

3 BASILIA=PAIN DE BURGHILL.

ROGER. (Living 1300.)

Pedigree.

DE LONGCHAMP.

Hugh de Longchamp= . . De Laci.
d. *c.* 1197.

Held 1 fee at Wilton (co. Hereford) 1154, from Hugh de Laci, 5th Baron (d. 1184). Witness, with William de Miners, 1163, to a Confirmation by Hugh de Laci to the Monks of Ewyas Harold of a Charter granted by Gilbert de Laci, his father).

Henry de L. = d. 1204. Sheriff of Hereford, 1195–8 Held Wilton Castle, 1199, from Walter de Laci, 6th Baron.

Maud de Cantelupe (d. of Will. de C), Cp. Rot. Lib. pp. 84, 106.

Osbert Sheriff of Yorks and Westmoreland

Hugh de L. before 1194. Held 1 fee in Brai, Normandy, of the Duke.

=Emma de S. Leger. Had in dower the Manors of Kempley, Cold Aston, co. Glos.

William de L. d. 1197. (Chancellor) (2nd=Walter de Baskerville, before 1195.

Stephen Steward of Normandy =Petronel d. of Osbert de Cailly. (lain at Bouvines) Had Frome Herbert, co. Hereford, from Walter de Laci. Three daughters.

Robert Prior of Ely. d. 1239.

(2) (1)

Henry de L. d. 1212 (Wilton confirmed to him 1205). R. B. Exch.

Geoffrey de L. b. (c.) 1173/4 =Isabel de Miners. d. of Henry de M. of Westbury-on-Severn, co. Glos.

(1) Richenda=Matthew de Cleres, Castellan of Dover.
(2) . . . = (? Stephen) D'Evreux.
(3) . . . =

William de L. d. 1203.

=Petronel d. of Guy de Crown

She married (2)=Henry de Mara.
,, (3)=Oliver de Vaux.

Osbert de L. Sheriff of Norf. & Suff., 1194. d. 1207 =Aveline. . .

Hugh de L. Georgia d. of Hen. de Columbariis. Rot. Pipe, a. 3 John (1202).

Maud=John de Grey.

(Greys de Wilton.)

with its curious Norman paintings, with its neighbouring parsonage, a goodly manor house and gardens, and a small park. In 1286 occurs record of a quit-claim of John, the vintner, of Kempley.

Reginald Lord Grey de Wilton married Maud, daughter and heiress of William Lord FitzHugh, and left (besides a daughter Joan, married to Ralph, Lord Bassett) his son and successor to Wilton and Kempley, *John*[1] (who died early in January, 1324), " seized in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of *Kempleye* in co. Glouc., which he holds by the service of half a knight's fee of the king in chief " (I.P.M.).

" The capital messuage of the said manor with the gardens and dove-cote are worth per annum 44s. There are 200 acres of arable land, and they are worth per annum 40s. ; also 8 acres of pasture, worth per annum 8s. ; also 44 acres of wood, worth per annum 5s."

The sapling oaks of his father's day have grown into trees.

" There is there of rent of assise of the free tenants per annum £4 19s. 7d. at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael by equal portions. There are there 3½ lb. of *pepper*, price 3s. 6d., and 1 lb. of *cummin*, price 1d., one pair of *gilt spurs*, price 6d., and one pair of *spurs*, not gilt, price 2d., at the Feast of St. Michael."

In 1308 the prices of these various rents received from the free tenants was but little different. The pepper was the same, the cummin was ½d. instead of 1d., the two pairs of spurs were valued at 6d., and the total sum of rents £4 16s. 4½d.

The hospital at Ledbury continued to hold its fields and tenements in Kempley at a total annual value amounting in the fifth year of Henry VIII to £4 2s. 8d., which were looked after by its bailiffs. These included long leases and life leases of properties known there as Parson's-close or Parson's-field, Wodefyld, Marlay's-mede, Carters, Edwynes, Wodewardes-

[1] See Pedigree.

place, Edwardes-place (with Hall and Solar), Caterswalle, "near Robert de Bickerton's land at le vyntere street," Thynen-lype, Lecheholde, le Reye, Wygge-broke, Mulfield, Bradbragge, Astfeld, Kenendersland, le Woddal-Parrocke, Cloterboke, Frerecourte, Redole, Ffreynsshelond, Brademersshe, Akyrnburyesfeld, and long Parke. Some of the tenants are *nativi* or bondmen, others are *liberi* or free tenants. And of the latter we have the following names: Walter de Acorneburg, Richard Prancant (1324), John Geffray, Mathewe Edwyne, Isabella Janekyns, William le Holder, Robert Nicholas, fined (1331) for marrying a bondwoman of the Lord of the Manor; William Wygge, Margaret Nootes, John Whyttok, Hugh de Lynch, John Wodeward, John Goldhull (1370), Agnes Stutte (1381), William Ludby (1485), John ap Morys, John Elton *alias* Baker, William Wynyett (1514), builds a Hall and Solar at Wodewards-place; Edmund Willys, John Hooper (1555), Henry Webb (clerk), James Wynyatt, John Mayowe, Richard Milward, who "is to keep his hedge between Gloucestershire and Herefordshire in order or be fined xxs."

In 1343 Henry, third Lord Grey, died, having held Kempley from the Countess of March by the service of one-fifth of a knight's fee. The messuage is mentioned in an I.P.M. with its garden adjacent, worth 40s. per annum. The before-mentioned wood is still valued at 5s. The total rents, customary and free, amount to 50s., and the perquisites of the courts there were worth 40d. per annum. Reginald, aged thirty and more, is the son and heir. The latter was lord of the manor in 1399 (I.P.M. a. 22 Rich. II), and Feudal Aids give him also in 1402.[1]

The manor continued in possession of the Greys of Wilton even to the time of that unlucky lord who held Guisnes, and was captured and kept a prisoner by the French (1552) until Wilton and Kempley and other manors of his barony

[1] "Reg. de Grey tenet de Rege *sine medio* in Kempelege." The de Lacis are extinct and represented by the king.

were sold or alienated to pay his ransom. The only temporary under-holder of the manor and the advowson of the church in the fifteenth century known to the writer was John Abrahall, Esq., in 1463–4,[1] when Roger Penley (or Penvey), and his successor, Thomas Balle, were vicars.

Few facts of interest relating to Kempley lands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have come down to us. In 1581 (23 Eliz.) a lease was granted by William Lord Grey de Wilton to one William Pigot of a site "whereupon in tyme past stode the Rectory or Parsonage of Kempley." There had been before the Court of Chancery two cases concerning land at Kempley in 1560. The one lay between Richard Hooper[2] (Pl.) and Tacye (*sic*) Hooper (Def.). In the other Margary Pyggot,[3] widow of William, was plaintiff, and John Wood was defendant, together with Thomas Forthey.[4]

The Feet of Fines of 1600 shows that the manor had passed to Henry Fynche, Esq., in right of his wife, Anne Pigot (d. 1631), daughter of Henry Pigot, buried at Kempley. Her grandson, John Finch, sold it to Sir Thomas Howe. Soon after this it passed to Thomas Pyndar, of Duffield, co. Derby (about) 1680, who owned it until his decease, 1722. In 1693–4 he presented to the vicarage Rev. Sam. Birchett. In 1713 his son and successor, Reginald Pyndar, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Lygon, of Madresfield, whose son Reginald thereafter took the name of Lygon, and died December 25th, 1788, leaving William Lygon, who was raised to the peerage February 26th, 1806, as Lord Beauchamp of Powyck, from whom Earl Beauchamp, the present lord of the manor, is descended.[5]

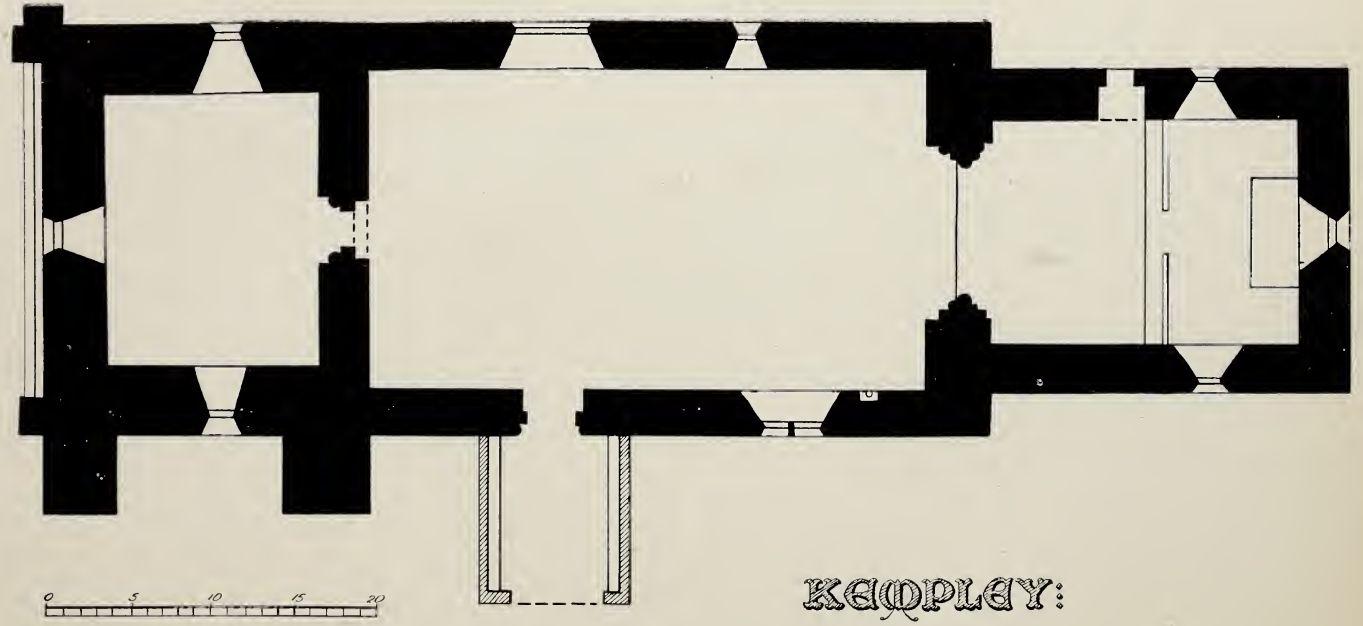
[1] I.P.M. But as we have seen that the advowson had been given to the hospital at Ledbury, it looks as though the holder of it must have represented that priory. But this was not so. The hospital had, doubtless, long ago renounced or sold the advowson.

[2] *Cf.* Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 95, No. 37.

[3] *Cf.* Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 146, No. 22.

[4] *Cf.* Early Chanc. Proc., Bundle 145, No. 1.

[5] The seventeenth-century manor house is now a picturesque farm one quarter of a mile distant from the church.



KEMPLEY:

The Church.

The Norman church, dedicated to St. Mary, at Kempley, exclusive of the west tower, extends in length but 55 ft., the nave accounting for 35 ft. 8 in., while the barrel-vaulted chancel is 19 ft. 10 in., the respective widths of these being 19 ft. and 13 ft. 8 in. It is, therefore, a small church, and it stands in low meadow-land surrounded by old fir trees; and the village, once near it, has long since retreated to a drier site half a mile away.[1] The late thirteenth-century tower, covering a plain Norman west door, has an interior measurement of 16 ft. by 13 ft. 4 in. From the thickness of the walls, from the height above ground of the deeply-splayed windows, and from the absence of any entrance door (save from the church), this tower was obviously built for defence. As it had been given (until 1913) no solid foundations to speak of, it is clear that it must have been run up in great haste, probably at the period of the Welsh rebellion under Edward I, when Herefordshire is known to have suffered severely. It contains two Edwardian bells[2] and one of the seventeenth century. In the north wall of the chancel (besides an aumbry) there is a priests' door (fourteenth century), while a late fifteenth-century door (long since walled up) discovers itself in the opposite or south wall. The east window is an unaltered Norman light, round-headed, and having a quarter-round moulding on the inner face of the frame; as also is the tiny north wall window. The fellow window in the south wall, however, has been slightly enlarged and given a trefoil head, and was otherwise altered in the early thirteenth century, the head of the splay alone remaining original.

The bold and well-preserved chancel-arch, of three

[1] The vicarage there was built by the late Professor Middleton in 1872.

[2] (i) *Dilige virgo pia quos congrego sancta Maria.*
(ii) *Jesu campanam tibi semper protege sanctam.*
(iii) *Thomas Felps*, 1680. *All prayse and glory be to God for ever.*

members, springs from original foliated caps, of a type which may be described as very debased Ionic-Corinthian, resembling those at St. Woolas, Newport. The mouldings used are the sunken-star on the inner, and chevron on the upper and outer member. All have been coloured in early days.

The south wall of the nave, towards the chancel, contains *in situ* a piscina with a trifoliate head, suggesting that an altar stood close by. High above it is an ugly eighteenth-century window, while between it and the Norman south door is a fourteenth-century two-light splayed window, with quatrefoil head-light. Over the Norman south door, which shows double rows of pellet and several of chevron moulding, is a tympanum like that at Dymock bearing a crude relief displaying a Tree of Life, resembling almost some archaic moth. There are the remains of a stone stoup in the east jamb of the door. The fine timbered porch dates from the fourteenth century.

The north wall is lighted by two windows, the western-most of which is of very late character, and it has probably obliterated a much earlier one. The remaining north window is unspoiled Norman, and is deeply splayed. This window has but one small light. The roof (restored in 1670 and 1913) is of flat timber. The entire upper wall spaces north and south display oaken baluster (white-washed) "struts" throughout their length. One of these on the north side bears the initials T.H. (? Thomas Howe), 1680. One on the south side has T.T. (Thomas Taylor, d. 1684). The newest roof is inserted at ten inches above the level of the late one. North of the chancel arch stood formerly the *Pyndar* family pew, and on the east wall of the nave is set a marble frame monument of the same family. Above this is a door opening into the roof-loft in front of the chancel arch.

The west wall has above the door its original Norman west window, consisting of one round-headed unglazed splayed light, now opening, of course, into the first floor of the tower.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY (BEFORE REPAIRS).

CHANCEL ARCH (ST. MARY'S, KEMPLEY).

In spite of the lack of foundations (probably the fact was unknown to the constructors), a small steeple was perilously added to the tower at a debased period, and later crowned with a weather-cock. This, however, had the natural and disastrous effect upon the already weak structure, with result that it had to be much shortened (probably in 1731–2), and in 1824 it was finally removed.[1] The tower carries now a low pyramidal roof, recovered in 1913 with the fine stone tiles from Stow-on-the-Wold. The exterior, with several stepped buttresses, tells its tales of progressive settlement, and at the moment of the recent under-pinning there was danger of total collapse, from which nothing had saved it so much as its squared masonry. There is no string-course, but a sloped shelf occurs beneath the western belfry window. The latter is a single lancet, like its fellows, of late thirteenth-century style.

The paintings in the chancel, which are all of one period (twelfth century) and scheme, cover the barrel-vault as well as the south, north, and east walls. Of these presently. The eastern face of the chancel arch likewise bears decorative colour design, in red, white and yellow, on its upper member, as of a zigzag parapet, while the lower and inner member of the arch displays ten circular discs, painted right on to the stone. These were all brought to light when the whitewash coatings were removed in 1872. The late Mr. Micklethwaite reproduced them in *Archæologia*, xlvi. 187.

At the same date were discovered fragmentary paintings in the nave, belonging, however, for the most part to post-thirteenth century dates, together with remains of Elizabethan black-letter texts upon the west and north walls. Let us begin with these nave paintings.

The most important paintings on the north wall of the

[1] £61 10s. was paid for carrying this out, as the Churchwardens' Accounts show. The churchwarden was Richard Phelps. Barnaby Juckes was the undertaking party from Ledbury. The bells were re-hung and a low roof erected in place of the steeple, as now.

nave occur upon the two splays of the remaining Norman window. That on the western splay presents St. Anthony walking with his staff and pig,[1] upon a red background. On the opposite spray is portrayed the subject of the archangel weighing souls in the balance, the virgin interceding on their behalf; and probably the devil was also depicted trying to trick the scales. But the picture is far gone.

Perhaps an altar with dedication to St. Anthony or St. Peter, the favourite saint and patron of de Laci, headed this side of the nave. Upon the adjoining wall is depicted a large wheel of life, similar to one at Leominster, consisting of a wheel of ten spokes, each of the latter terminating in a disc, alternately a black and a red one. Probably a subject picture, representing an Age, once filled each one of these discs; no true trace, however, of any one of these has survived.[2]

Close examinations of the earliest coats of plaster upon this wall, in other portions of it, have revealed that at least two sets of paintings succeeded one another thereon, the later (and more friable) one abounding in traces of bright blue. The wall, like its fellow opposite, was painted right up to the present roof. Unfortunately the setting of the seventeenth-century oaken "struts" has so injured and loosened the mass of these coats of whitewash that but little can be recovered from the oblong compartments formed by their insertion. In some places a matting of cement mixed with hair causes all the coats to come away together, so that nothing can be gained at such points. The best of the surviving fragments (mid-south wall) shows a full-length female saint in a flowing black mantle, with white lining, holding a book. The head is wanting. This was uncovered on August 10th, 1913.

[1] The pig has faded into palest brown, but its head and forelegs can be made out.

[2] See *Archæologia*, xxxv. 167, for a coloured plate of this wheel and a paper by J. Winter Jones on "The Division of Man's Life into Stages." *Cf.* also Arundel MS., 83 f. 126 b, British Museum.

Below, on the eastern splay of the two-light fourteenth-century window, can faintly be made out the figure of a bishop or mitred abbot, within a pointed and crocketed niche. On the adjoining south wall is a large area discovering confused subjects painted upon different layers, some of them quite late ones, but which were all uncovered in 1872, and then thickly coated with egg-varnish. There may perhaps have been here depicted on one of the layers some legend of the Cross.

Above the west face of the chancel arch can be made out the remains of a "Doom," cut off by the roof. The figure of the enthroned Christ is faintly to be traced; likewise (rt.) St. John within a niche; while the left-hand figure (the Virgin) has been obliterated partly by a loft-door hole and partly by a monumental marble. This was probably a much earlier painting than any other left in the nave.

The paintings in the chancel (to which we now come) belong to a single scheme, that of the *Glorification of the Redeemer*, the figure of whom, seated upon a rainbow and in the act of benediction, within a vesica of a curious and unusual shape, formed by portions of three circles, occupies the entire centre of the barrel-vault. His feet, to the eastward, are seen resting upon a large and dark circular disc, or world. The two Greek monograms, I.H.C. and X.P.S., are writ large, within the vesica, on an oblong plaque or book.

He is accompanied upon each side by two symbolic figures of the Evangelists—the winged ox and eagle on the south, the angel and lion on the north side, all of these holding oblong books. Beneath these are seen large clumsy stars, some of four, some of six rays.

At His head stand two great and attenuated cherubim with six wings, and holding pennons. Each carries a book. At the south side are three tripodal candlesticks; on the north side are four more, making seven (the seven golden candlesticks of Revelation i. 12); and distributed on the

ground colour are (north) the sun[1] and (south) the moon. Beyond the head of the vesica stand two very interesting figures: on the south side St. Peter nimbed, carrying in his right hand one enormous key instead of two, and in his left hand a book. Opposite St. Peter (north) stands the Virgin, in blue, her head (with wimple) crowned, and bearing in her hands probably a little church (only to be made out in certain lights), *i.e.* St. Mary of Kempley.

The border to the east and west ends of the painting is composed of interlacing chevrons and lozenges, in red, yellow, and white. On the north and south walls, above a border (1 ft. 8 in. wide) or plinth of elongated hexagons, are depicted six of the Apostles seated side by side on canopied, circular-headed, yellow thrones.[2] St. Peter, on the north-east, carries his key, so that he is twice represented here. All look up in adoration toward Christ. At the east end of the vesica stand two more great cherubim, holding censers. Above the crown of each window in the chancel walls north and south is painted a many-towered city, representing Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The splays of these two windows are decorated with a dark ground, on which are red and white geometrical semi-circles, diminishing.

Between each of these windows and the east wall is a painted canopy or niche, containing a standing lay-personage, wearing a purple, but white-edged, mantle over a yellow tunic, each one bearing a drawn sword over his left shoulder, and carrying a pilgrim's staff in the right hand. He faces west, having his feet (perhaps) naked. The fair long hair and beard and the actual features of him on the south wall can readily be distinguished.[3] These figures (as before suggested) may represent the de Laci founders of the church:

[1] Streams of light probably fell from these originally.

[2] The pilasters dividing these are pierced with long vertical slits filled in black.

[3] That on the north wall holds in his right hand his staff, and his sword also is carried over the left shoulder. His cloak is yellow and his tunic white. The heads are both covered by low, dark caps.

perhaps Hugh (d. 1121) and his father, Walter (d. 1084), who were devotees to the cult of St. Peter. If that is the case, it is reasonable to infer that the paintings in the chancel may constitute an "in memoriam," carried out by their descendants.

A border of geometrical lozenges, one foot in width, overlapping like tiles, red, white and yellow, terminates the decoration of the side walls.

Upon the east wall, above the window, within three equal roundels, or discs, are seen three angels holding censers with long chains.

On the south side of the window stands, within a reddish niche, a bishop, habited in a dark chasuble, lined yellow, with a reddish collar, and grey orphrey, and alb reaching to the feet. He wears a low reddish mitre, and is represented in the act of benediction.[1] The evidence of an extended right hand on the wall of the opposite (north) side of the same window shows that a similar ecclesiastical figure was painted there.

Who, then, were represented by these two prelates? and why were they necessary?

Probably to these questions we shall never obtain completely satisfying replies; but we may conclude, at least, that they were friends of the de Laci family.[2]

[1] In his left hand is his pastoral staff, the blue maniple falls over his wrist, ending with broad tasselled ends. The stole falls as far as his feet. Upon the shoes were round buckles. Near the feet, on a yellow roundel, is seen a blue cross.

[2] I owe thanks to Rev. R. W. Goodall, Vicar of Kempley, and Mrs. Goodall for some local facts relating to Kempley, and for their ever-ready help and kindness; also to my friends, F. A. Hyett, for kindly looking through my proof, and G. McN. Rushforth, for much valuable help generously given from an inexhaustible store; and lastly to my friend the present Dean of Hereford, and to Mr. N. Steel, Clerk to the Chapter, for allowing me access to their well-sorted archives.

1232	Robert the Dean, Rector of Kempeley	Reg. Swinfield.
July 31, 1234 ..	Robert the Dean of Kempeley, Rector of Kempeley ..	Heref. Cath. Records.
March 7, 1248–9	Nicholas Jakes of Kempeley was admitted to the order of sub-deacon, March 28 to the order of deacon	Reg. Trilleck.
Feb. 26, 1327–8	Henry of Kempelie admitted to the order of deacon	Reg. T. Charlton.
March 28, 1328..	Matthew of Kempelie admitted to the order of acolyte ..	Reg. T. Charlton.
May 8, 1448 ..	Sir Wm. Lammer instituted to vicarage	Reg. Spofford.
May 9, 1459 ..	Roger Penley (or Penrey), chaplain	Reg. Hanbury.
April 5, 1464 ..	Thomas Balle, chaplain, on resignation of Roger Penley ..	Reg. Hanbury.
July 25, 1471 ..	Hugh Barowe, bach. in decr., on decease of Thomas Balle ..	Reg. Hanbury.
Aug. 15, 1479 ..	Wm. Forest, chaplain, on decease of Hugh Barowe ..	Reg. Mylling.
Dec. 22, 1489 ..	Roger Adams, on decease of Wm. Forest	Reg. Mylling.
—	Sir Walter Walwyn	Reg. Mayhers.
Feb. 14, 1514–15	Sir Geo. Blundell, priest, on decease of Sir W. Walweyn ..	—
April 10, 1527 ..	Mr. Thomas Blundell, priest, on resignation of Sir G. Blundell	Reg. Booth.
Sept. 5, 1531 ..	Sir John Cam, priest, on resignation of Thomas Blundell .. With an annual pension of 20s. Value of living £5 6s. 4d.	Reg. Booth.
	He occurs in 1548 and 1551	G.D.R., 4, 5.
Jan. 4, 1552 ..	John Richarde, compounded for first-fruits	P.R.O.
Oct. 21, 1552 ..	Wm. Skull	—
1554	Dr. Skull, vicar ; also Vicar of Fownhope	G.D.R., 2A.
1575	(Between Aug. 4 and Sept. 23), Thomas Richardson, vicar, subscribed to Articles.	
Oct. 18, 1575 ..	Humphrey Cradock, alias Tayler, instituted on decease of (?) Thomas Richardson	G.D.R., 1B, 27A.

June 18, 1605 ..	John Cradock, presented to vicarage on decease of H. Cradock	G.D.R., 1B.
July 24, 1616 ..	Mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Archdeacon of Glouccester, for induction of Richard Elkins, M.A., collated by the Archbishop by a lapse ..	G.D.R., 1B.
Oct. 5, 1607 ..	John Cradock, instituted to vicarage, on resignation of Elkins (June 12). John Cradock remained until 1634. Query whether Paul Fressen held during interregnum	G.D.R., 1B.
Aug. 13, 1660 ..	Richard Wilkinson, M.A., presented by the king by lapse ..	—
Sept. 11, 1662 ..	Wilkinson's name occurs at visitation	G.D.R., 209.
April 6, 1666 ..	John Lewes, instituted on decease of	G.D.R., 142A.
Dec. 7, 1693 ..	Peter Senhouse, presented by Dean and Chapter of Hereford on decease of Lewes	—
Jan. 10, 1694 ..	Samuel Birchett, presented by Reginald Pyndar .. .. Inquiry as to right of patronage issued.	—
April 2, 1694 ..	Peter Senhouse, M.A., instituted to vicarage	G.D.R., 226A, 248A.
May 7, 1760 ..	John Stephens, LL.B., on the decease of Mr. Senhouse ..	G.D.R., 9.
1762	John Bourne instituted	—
Nov. 17, 1787 ..	Robert Squire, M.A., on decease of John Bourne	—
Nov., 1821 ..	Hen. Ch. Stobart, M.A., on decease of R. Squire	—
April 6, 1839 ..	Wm. Servante, M.A., on decease of	—
Nov. 28, 1871 ..	Arthur Hislop Drummond, B.A., on decease of Wm. Servante	—
May 25, 1879 ..	J. Crawley Weaver	—
March 15, 1886..	Edward Denny, M.A.	—
Oct. 15, 1898 ..	Clifford G. Jones	—
Jan. 25, 1907 ..	Robert W. Goodall	—

FLOWERS IN STONE AS APPLIED TO THE CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF BRISTOL.

By IDA M. ROPER, F.L.S.

When visiting our ancient churches or mediæval buildings in order to enjoy the beauties or interests preserved within them, one of the points certain to attract the antiquary is the carved stonework, whether in window, capital, corbel, or roof. Much may be learnt from such carvings, as the workman who executed them gave clear indication of the art that was familiar to him, and showed thereby the century in which he lived and the civilisation which surrounded him.

Apart from mouldings and figures, the ornamentation to be obtained by foliage was early recognised, in fact as soon as buildings of stone were erected for important public purposes. Going back to the period of the sculptured temples of Egypt and Assyria, there survive amongst the ruins representations of trees and vines used in decorative scenes, while in the Bible the references to the ornaments shaped after flowers and fruits are too numerous to detail. Amongst the larger plants we know that about the walls and doors of Solomon's temple were carvings of the palm with rows of pomegranates on the capitals.[1]

The acanthus leaves crowning the columns in Greek buildings of the Corinthian order are familiar to all, and these, with some leaves of water plants, were copied by the Romans nearly as beautifully, until the art of carving was overlooked in the Dark Ages.

In England, of the few Anglo-Saxon churches remaining, only that one at Britford, near Salisbury, shows any ornaments of foliage, and in this instance, and on Acca's Cross at

[1] 1 Kings vi. 29, and vii. 20.

Hexham, the whole of the decoration is floral, with bunches of grapes and tendrils. The Norman buildings, however, of the many religious orders were decorated in parts by carvings inspired by examples from the vegetable kingdom.

This became marked at the close of the Norman period, from A.D. 1175 to A.D. 1200, when designs based on Roman models were common on capitals. Even at that early date the carvers or masons living in England were influenced by their surroundings, and here and there on capital or corbel the young fronds of the bracken fern can be recognised as they uncurl in the early spring, and the large arrow-headed leaves of the cuckoo-pint or wild arum, as carved in the spandrels of the triforium of Wells Cathedral.

It belongs rather to the architect to follow the changing style from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1275, the century in which foliage and sometimes flowers were freely used for ornamentation in our cathedrals and churches, but in nearly all of them the marked characteristic of the period is the conventional, rather than the naturalistic treatment of the plants used as models. Although the foliage was thus altered in passing through the hands and mental vision of the masons, it is possible to easily recognise from their distinctive but conventionalised shapes the clusters of rounded leaves inspired by the campanula (the blue-bell of Scotland), the common plantain of our gardens and the trefoil. The vine leaf of course, is twisted over capital and boss, carrying on its symbolical meaning from the time of the early Fathers, and another leaf constantly met with is that of the holy herb, now known to us as the yellow avens, or herb bennet.

For many centuries this plant was looked upon by the monks and herbalists as a potent plant to protect human beings from the influence of evil spirits, and to cure their bodies of many ills, earning thereby the name of Herba Benedicta. The small leaves in nature are deeply cut into three rounded lobes, but in the conventional carving they are shown nearly separated into three leaflets.

Good examples of it are seen in the Elder Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral amongst the fancy sculptures on the Purbeck columns and the moulded archivolt, and again on the corbels of the entrance doorway into the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at the foot of Christmas Steps, Bristol.

A three-leaved decoration was much favoured in all religious buildings in the South of England at this period, because the three lobes were suggested by, or emblematic of the Holy Trinity.

The only flower that seems to have been used at this period is the rose, which was early associated with Christ the Saviour, and became so common in English buildings as an emblem of the kingly power of the Tudor sovereigns. The south doorway of Iffley Church, near Oxford, dating from the beginning of the thirteenth century, shows a good example of its use in the moulding.

When it comes to considering the general application of flowers and foliage as ornaments for the various parts of the church buildings, it has to be remembered that almost without exception they were placed there solely for decorative purposes and not as symbols, and hence it follows that an intimate connection existed between the plants and the styles of architecture to which they were applied. When Decorative architecture flourished flowers were studied and copied for the effects produced, and when at the end of the fourteenth century the Perpendicular style was in favour the foliage ornament was largely abandoned, and the plain, deep-cut mouldings took its place.

The reason why such a close association of the similar ornaments existed in buildings in different parts of the country is answered by recalling that, at the period now under consideration, there were no architects such as are recognised at the present day, whose art is occupied in planning, making drawings and superintending. The work was in those days carried on by officers often called " masters of masonry," who not only designed the building and its

decoration, but carved these with their own hands, helped no doubt by other craftsmen that put into rough shape the ideas of the master.

It seems certain that such workers were closely bound together in schools of carving which flourished where suitable stone was found, such as at Ham Hill by Yeovil, Doulting by Wells, and the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset. Each monastery probably had also a permanent staff of workmen attached to it, and by some means not clearly known the bands of workmen were in touch with each other to make known the designs, and to keep up a uniformity of style in the ornament. Only in such a way can the use of the similar foliage and flowers be accounted for at the same limited periods in many different parts of England.

When regarded from a botanist's point of view, the leaves of those plants already named—the campanula, plantain, trefoil and herb bennet—that were used at this early period, are found to be of species with small leaves and a well-marked stalk and central rib. These two characteristics of the leaves treated in a conventional manner rendered them specially suitable for the designs of the carver, who desired to decorate the capitals in such a way that the leaves appeared to be growing around them, rather than placed there to cover a blank space, and the knowledge of how to adapt the plants to this style was still on trial.

Having experimented to produce these small conventional ornaments, the craftsman passed on to more complicated productions, which show from the ease with which the different leaves and flowers can be recognised that he had gone more and more to Nature herself—gone, in fact, into the fields and woods and copied in stone the common plants he found growing at his feet.

To continue the architectural aspect of the subject a little further, a change came again after this naturalistic period, and the mason showed signs of returning to conventionalised designs of the natural plants, so that the botanist finds the

number of flowers and leaves grow more scarce, and the source of the craftsman's inspiration more difficult to trace. The art of the period from A.D. 1350 onwards sought to twist the conventional foliage into regular or geometrical patterns, and to ignore the natural growth of branch and stem.

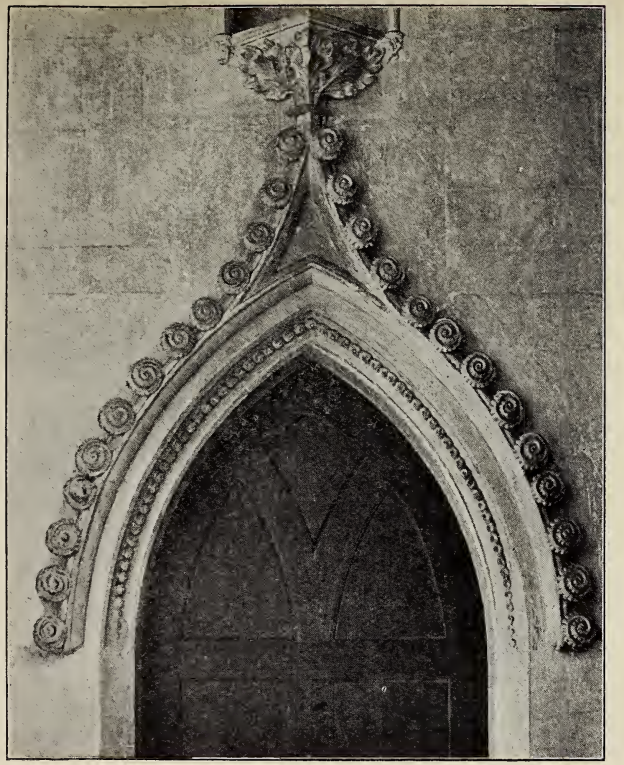
By the beginning of the fifteenth century the curved forms were largely abandoned, and were replaced on capital and arch by mouldings more or less deeply cut.

It is thus the fourteenth century, and especially the first half of it, that possesses most interest to show the development of "flowers in stone," a period described by a recent writer[1] as "the moment when carving burst into full leaf—the June of architecture—before there was a sign of the crumpling which evidenced approaching decay." The word "flowers," however, must not be used with too narrow a meaning, but rather as including several portions of the plant.

Not till the beginning of the naturalistic period does Bristol excel in floral sculpture, but then at once the city is fortunate to possess some good examples in the tower of St. Mary Redcliffe, built about A.D. 1292, and in the original choir of the Cathedral from A.D. 1298 to A.D. 1332. These two buildings come within the period of the true Decorated style, although the earlier portions of them, such as the Chapter House and the inner north porch of Redcliffe, which is contemporary with the lower part of the tower, show but few examples of the inspiration which Nature gave to the ornamentation of our city.

Those portions of the Cathedral built within the time of Abbot Knowle, from A.D. 1306 to A.D. 1332, are the choir with the well-known stellated recesses and the Berkeley Chapel, and they show subjects clearly derived from trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, reproduced in genuine naturalistic form and with great decorative effect.

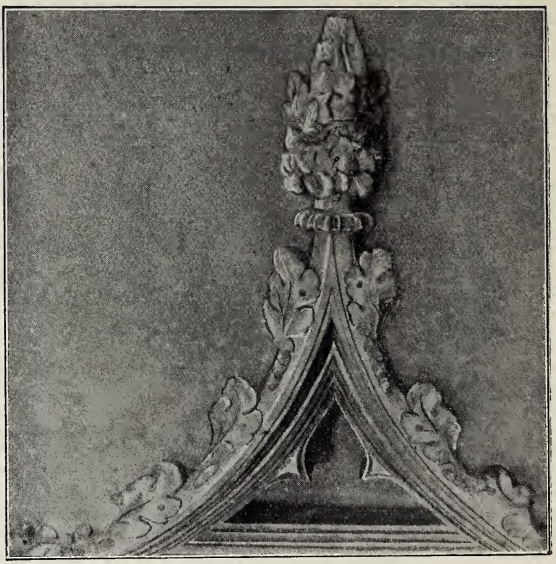
[1] Professor W. R. Lethaby, *How Exeter Cathedral was Built.*



THE BERKELEY DOOR.

THE SACRISTY DOOR.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.



OAK SHOWING GALLS.

HAWTHORN.

The oak is the most frequent. The artist seems to have taken for his model in many examples the Turkey oak, which is common along all the Mediterranean coasts, and is distinguished by the long narrow and much serrated form of its leaves. Others again are shorter and broader, telling of the true English oak.

The recess known as Abbot Nailheart's tomb, on the south side of the lady chapel, has a formal arrangement of such leaves. Another recess in the north alsle shows clusters of acorns amongst the leaves; while the bosses in the vaulting of the vestibule of the Berkeley Chapel, known as the sacristy, show both kinds of leafage.

The design of the stellated recess dividing the Berkeley Chapel from the choir is unusual, because carved on the oak leaves are clearly shown examples of a species of oak-gall, placed like peas on the leaf veins, and known in modern times to be caused by the puncture of a small fly of the cynips tribe, which deposits its eggs in the substance of the leaf. Sprigs of oak, with acorns arranged stiffly in the axils of the leaves, yet excellent reproductions of nature, are again carved on finials of the vestry doorway, and twine around the capitals in the Berkeley Chapel.

Another tree represented in the Cathedral is the maple, its five-lobed leaves and winged fruit forming a handsome border to the western Berkeley recess in the south choir aisle. This fruit, in scientific language the samara, consists of two nuts placed side by side, with two wings spreading horizontally so as to form together one straight line, and by this formation the maple is easily distinguished from the fruit of the ash and sycamore. In course of time the carving at the lower end of the arch became worn away, and at some restoration new fruits were cut, and the workman, being ignorant of his subject, shaped the wings to be at an angle to each other instead of in a straight line. A casual observer noted the carving, and thought he recognised there a representation of the

berries and angular leafage of the mistletoe, and pondering apparently on the symbol of the Druids and their religious observances, was led to publish the statement that Bristol Cathedral held the unique position of showing the mistletoe amongst its carved stonework. Had he looked more closely he would have detected the maple fruits and foliage higher up the arch, springing from the same stem, and thus have avoided an error which has been copied and repeated ever since without any truth. The maple in fruit was a common ornament of bosses and corbels in many buildings of this period, and a century later was a close competitor of the oak and vine.

So far the leaves of the beech have not been noticed in Bristol buildings, but they are no doubt rendered amongst the hundreds of bosses that adorn the various lofty vaultings, because the beech took its place in contemporary roofs on account of the artistic treatment possible with the unfolding of its deeply-puckered and slightly serrated leaves, and of its connection with the use of beechen boards, on which were written the early Gospel extracts or books.

In the Elder Lady Chapel is a series of rounded fruit rising above three concentric leaves. It is probably the apple that influenced the carver in his design, but the so-called " nose " of that fruit is simply shown by cross cuts.

The hawthorn is the motive of another of the stellated recesses, the western one in the north aisle, and in the central finial there is a cluster of the well-known haws peeping out through the deep lobes of the leaves.

Roughly carved round the arch of a small niche by the doorway of the Berkeley Chapel is a formal treatment of the foliage of the ivy, with its large egg-shaped and pointed leaves, showing that the design was taken from the tree ivy and not from the leaves spreading on the ground.

Of the shrubs that inspired the artist the vine is the most frequent, appearing in all parts of the early buildings. Representations of it are to be found in the early sculptured

monuments of Egypt and Assyria, while the Bible carries its history back to the days of Noah, whom we are told "planted a vineyard." The vine and its fruit became a recognised symbol of the Church in the early centuries of Christianity, while its broad and clearly-veined leaves made it a suitable design for the skill of the workman, and its intertwining and climbing habit appealed to his requirements.

Although the knowledge of the vine may have come to the artists from the South of Europe it would have been well known in England, for the existence of forty vineyards is recorded in *Domesday Book*. To this day a wood near Aust continues to bear the name of "The Vineyard," and the Gloucestershire Domesday mentions two *arpents* of vineyard at Stonehouse—an *arpent* contained less than half an acre of land.

Apart from the use of the vine as an emblem of the Church, it is easy to find carvings of it in the Cathedral as a purely naturalistic decoration, and in some parts with a tendency to the conventional, in which the surface of the leaves begins to show the curious bulbous undulations that became almost universal in the following century.

One of the bosses over the Berkeley tomb in the Elder Lady Chapel, erected about A.D. 1327, is a life-size face of a woman in the veil head-dress and with an unduly wide mouth, from the corners of which spring the stalks of large vine leaves to form a circle round the head, with a cluster of grapes on either side covering the ears. Such bosses formed of a central face wreathed in foliage were very common devices at this period, and probably had their origin in the actor's dramatic mask used by the performers in the Miracle Plays. Such masks would be familiar objects to the craftsmen, who found in them a model for the grotesque. The large opening, left that the actor might speak his part clearly, lent itself when used in decoration for the starting-point of the surrounding foliage, and as these masks were often hung in vineyards in ancient times to frighten birds, this arrangement

of the foliage may have been suggested by the tendrils of the vine actually finding their way through the mouth aperture. In this instance, however, the woman's head, dressed in the head-dress of the time, is thought to be a portrait of the Lady Margaret Berkeley, buried in the tomb beneath in A.D. 1327.

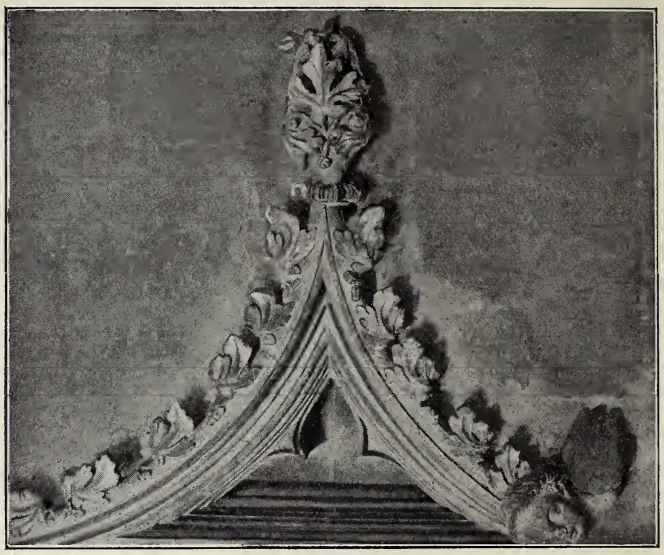
Another instance of a mask being the main feature of ornamentation is the carving of a man's head at the base of a pillar by the Newton Chapel. From the mouth issue two oak leaves, which encircle the face in place of hair, and help to give a grotesque appearance to the whole.

The rose is another plant frequently carved in the stone-work of the Cathedral, and in its first form was double, like the early Provence rose of the garden, but the numerous petals in its naturalistic form soon gave way to the simpler and more easily designed single or dog-rose. It appears to be purely decorative, and to have probably come into use in the Norman period, because it was such a well-known and beloved flower in England, and was suitable for the simple ornamentation then required.

In the arch of one of the Berkeley Chapel windows is a formal row of alternate solitary blossoms of the double rose, and the leaves symetrically arranged in squares carved in a very bold style, and the single rose and leaves appear on finials and mouldings in the same chapel.

Round the doorway leading to this chapel are two forms of ornament which have led to much discussion in the past. Reference will at present be made only to the inner one, which is a row of fruits placed touching one another and showing only the top portions, in the centre being a raised and small opening from which radiate five incised lines, as if to suggest the splitting open of the outer covering. There is no round fruit or bud in nature that agrees with these markings, but it may be safely considered that the common "hips" or fruit of the rose were the source of the suggestion to the workman. This seems more certain after observing three finials over the doorway in the south choir.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.



MAPLE.

BUTTERCUP AND FOUR-LEAVED FLOWER.

of the same period, wherein one of them has groups of single rose flowers in gradated series, and the others apparently rows of fruits, similar in appearance to those referred to in the moulding of the smaller doorway. Similar finials are also in the Elder Lady Chapel.

The hazel is another shrub to supply material to the craftsman, and as it grows so frequently in the district, a branch of it may well have been cut off from some neighbouring tree, and then copied into stone to be placed within the sacred building.

It is well represented by its outspread leaves and clusters of three and four nuts on the boss of the vaulting of the Berkeley tomb in the Elder Lady Chapel. This boss is the companion one to that showing the vine already mentioned. The stems of the fruiting branch issue from the mouth and curly beard of a man's mask, while the leaves and fruit spread out and surround the head. This is supposed to be a portrait of Maurice IV, 9th Lord Berkeley, who lies buried beneath with his mother, the Lady Margaret.

Coming to the herbaceous plants which find a place on the capitals, bosses and mouldings, there is the yellow water lily, its thick cup-like blossoms standing erect out of the water being familiar objects in many of our streams and ponds. We find it in bud, lying on its large flat leaves on a capital in the Berkeley Chapel.

Another plant is the white bryony, the hedge vine of old writers, and a familiar flower of the hedgerow.

It is shown in naturalistic style on the recess over the figure of Abbot Hunt on the north side of the Lady Chapel, with the blossoms and clearly-marked tendrils for climbing the into sunlight ; and again it gracefully entwines a boss in the Berkeley Chapel, together with its small red berries. The form of its leaves with well-marked veins are very graceful, and this plant and the meadow buttercup were much in favour in the Decorated period of architecture.

Examples of the buttercup are to be found in the

eastern Berkeley recess, where the arch is closely decorated with the leaves and blossoms and again in a particularly large form on the walls of the sacristy, with in some instances snails depicted crawling over them. The single blossoms of the buttercup in the vaulting show apparently the greenish yellow sepals behind the brighter portion of the flowers.

As already stated, the larger row of ornaments on the Berkeley door has been a source of doubt to many observers. It has often been described as representing the fossil ammonite, one kind of which is found in the neighbourhood of Keynsham. It will be found, however, that a marked character of all the species of ammonites is a series of bars at regular intervals across the coils, and these ornaments have no such bars. The artist who made a water-colour sketch of the doorway in 1824 for the Braikenridge Collection[1] evidently recognised the inportance of the ornament, and gave an enlarged drawing, which materially helps one to recognise in it the fruit of a small plant with yellow flowers of the clover tribe—medicago or medick. Its trefoil-shaped leaves are often met with in carvings of the period, but in this instance the fruit only is chosen, which consists of a long pod, coiled round like the spring of a watch, and having on its outer edge a narrow, crinkly border. All the medicagos that grow in England have these coiled fruits, but their fringe or border consists of prickles, and the pod is not so contracted between the seeds, but there is a common species of the Mediterranean, *Medicago orbicularis*, whose fruit closely corresponds with this carving, and is undoubtedly the source of inspiration to the artist. He was a clever workman and put great skill into the execution, and as in the case of some of his other carvings near by, was not afraid of heroic size.

One of the two remaining ornaments of this period is the

[1] Bristol Art Gallery.

four-leaved flower, composed of four simple leaves or petals arranged to form a square-shaped blossom.

It seems to be a simple geometric figure, suggested by the common floral arrangement of the large family of cruciform plants, and was easily adapted to be placed at regular intervals or closely united in a hollow moulding, or for more general use as a cornice to form a light and graceful finish. In this form it can be seen on the verge of the slab of Maurice III, 7th Lord Berkeley.

The other ornament is the ballflower, characteristic of the West of England, and found chiefly in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, where its use is very common in church architecture. In Gloucester Cathedral the aisle windows of the nave are studded with no less than 1,400 examples of the ball-flower in each window, and in Badgeworth Church, near Cheltenham, the hollow moulding of every window and doorway is profusely decorated with it.

Many examples are to be met with in Bristol Cathedral, notably round the arch of Abbot Newbury's tomb in the Lady Chapel, and in the Berkeley Chapel, where some are of great size.

The origin of the ball-flower ornament has given rise to much speculation, and at present there is no satisfactory solution. The ornament is represented as a ball, partially enclosed in a round cup or flower, which holds it by three wavy lobes. By some it is supposed to be the globe flower of the North of England, by others to be derived from a horse bell or a hawk's bell, and by others again to be the young bud of the pomegranate.

The ball-flower, however, has a far better resemblance to the ripe fruit of the juniper, and as flower or fruit should be apparently looked for as the motive, it is reasonable to think a fruit is its real origin. The juniper is allied to the Scotch fir, and is common on heaths and chalky hills throughout the South-East of England, as well as in Northern Europe. The use of the juniper berries was well known

amongst the early herbalists, and the name is several times mentioned in the Bible, so that the artists in stone would have been acquainted with its peculiar structure, and may well have chosen it as their model.

So far only the floral sculpture in the cathedral has been mentioned, but if a visit be made to St. Mary Redcliffe, reproductions of the foliage of the oak and the vine, the four-leaved flower and the ball-flower, will be found in those parts of the building erected between A.D. 1320 and A.D. 1377, and in addition the church affords an example of a flower not noted elsewhere. The white water lily, beautifully carved and true to nature, appears on the outside of the tower, the blossoms placed singly in the arcade moulding, in a row in the same manner as the ball-flower is used.

St. Mark's is the only other ecclesiastical building in Bristol which contains work of the purely Decorative period, and here the exterior and interior mouldings of the west window, which lights the south aisle, are covered with rows of the characteristic ball-flower.

The series of capitals at the junction of the aisle with the chancel is an example showing clearly the special characteristics of early Gothic work of conventional lobed leaves with well-marked stalks. In such instances the leaves fall over in heavy clusters, and is an arrangement suggested by the curled volutes that distinguished the corners of classic capitals. Birds, suggested by the thrush, are carved on one of the series pecking at the adjoining leaves, and such was a favourite addition to the carver's design because of the appropriateness of placing birds amongst foliage.

In other parts of England there are most beautiful examples of naturalistic sculpture ; but reference need only be made to the shrine of St. Frideswide, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and the vaulting of Exeter Cathedral, with its many hundred bosses. In the shrine, erected about A.D. 1289, there are no less than twelve different plants represented in the carvings of the spandrels, and in the

Exeter bosses the number of floral decorations is very large by repetition. From these two sources it is possible to realise how completely the naturalistic school in its short reign of forty years was inspired by the flora of the fields and woods. Other plants made use of, in addition to those already described in Bristol, are found to be the pear tree, the birch, the poplar, the mallow, and the fig. These plants were probably chosen and repeated by the craftsman because some of them, such as the vine, oak, maple, bryony and meadow buttercup have broadly-shaped leaves, with clearly-marked veins to give their beauty to the arch, the finial, and the boss, while the rose, hawthorn, ivy, and pear have smaller leaves, whose veins or folds lend themselves to produce an equally good effect in closer form. Only the very best artists in stone could run riot amongst the crowd of flowers and fruit, and such men were scarce to do the work with their own hands; the average workman, therefore, had to repeat the designs taught to him in the school of carving, and study only those plants with prominent characteristics, and this is the explanation why the total seems to be limited in number to about twenty different species.

The natural foliage was carved with the utmost patience and loving care, and therefore settled into a fairly uniform type. With that uniformity came monotony, and about the middle of the fourteenth century it was abandoned as being too troublesome, and conventionalised work took its place. In Bristol, when the building of churches started afresh in the first half of the fifteenth century, at Redcliffe, and a little later in other churches, all the foliage ornamentation was of the conventional kind, with the leaves arranged horizontally on the capitals and in geometrical pattern on the bosses.

Turning to Redcliffe Church, the vaulting of the aisles and choir contains an excellent series of examples, where every junction of every rib in the many-ribbed vault is completed by a carved keystone or boss. The plants of the previous century are used over and over again, but in

addition it is possible to recognise the holly, fig, bay, hop, thistle, hard fern, dandelion, crinkly cabbage leaf, and sunflower.

In the Braikenridge Collection is a series of water-colour drawings of these bosses, which give one an idea how the carvers sought to decorate the intersections with floral designs done in the workshops and then placed in position. Some of the plants depicted are the vine, the hard fern, the oak, the ivy, the bay in fruit, a conventional leaf often used in architecture, the dandelion, the rose-en-soleil, a badge of Henry VII (A.D. 1487), therefore one of the later bosses, holly with prickly leaves and well-marked veins, hawthorn in blossom, single rose arranged geometrically on a branch, and dandelion and maple leaves together.

The recesses originally erected in A.D. 1460 to receive the effigies of William Canynges, jun., and his wife Johanna, are decorated in a similar manner to the earlier series of stellated recesses in the cathedral. The lady's recess has a band of oak leaves, acorns, and empty cups with two of the finials of ivy, while that of her husband shows the vine and the fig. In the Perpendicular Church of St. Thomas the Martyr (rebuilt A.D. 1789), there were a number of noble bosses, several of which, taken from the vaulting of the north aisle, are still preserved under the tower. The vine, the white bryony in fruit, and the oak with acorns and cups, are shown entwined in a free and graceful manner that makes them as handsome as anything of the kind in the city.[1]

The handsome tombs in the chancel of St. Mark's, erected and restored by Bishop Salley about A.D. 1500, are good examples of later foliage decoration and ornate ornament, in which the cornice is limited to a running pattern of grapes and foliage and the spandrels made up of isolated leaves without branch or tendrils, looking as though they were gummed into position. Hundreds of such examples are to be seen in the

[1] *Transactions*. xxvii, 350.

stone monuments and wooden screens in the work of the parish churches of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a good deal of modern church carving is but a copy of the characteristic reign of naturalistic foliage.

In drawing to a close the consideration of "Flowers in Stone," it must be clear that although the work of the craftsman at the different periods could be excellent, yet his best efforts are no more than a coarse resemblance of Nature's handiwork; the humblest weed that grows in the cranny of a wall has a beauty that no mason can emulate, and his most faithful reproductions must ever disappoint the true lover of Nature.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FONTS.

PART V.

(*c*) NORMAN.

By ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., F.S.A.

This paper continues the subject of Norman fonts, and we will consider sixteen bowls belonging to this period. One is rectangular and the remainder are circular in form.

The capitals of early work are plain cubical masses with the lower angles rounded off, forming a sort of rude cushion-shape, like the capitals found on the north transept of Winchester Cathedral (1079–98). Some Norman fonts take this shape, and such an example may be seen in Stoke Gifford Church. The vicar and churchwardens in some benighted age thought good to partially build this font into the wall of the north aisle. It seems probable that this was done in the eighteenth century, when the nave arcade was taken down and columns substituted, which are more in harmony with an Egyptian temple than a Gothic church.

Although the tub-shaped font was probably one of the earliest in design, yet the form was governed by no principle beyond the size of the bowl being adequate for the rite of immersion of infants and the presence of a drain. They varied largely in art, ability, and craftsmanship, and as refinement gradually spread over the country they increased in beauty and adornment. Progressive beauty and architectural science made great progress in some districts, whilst in other parts, where there was a lack of local ability, the design of form and detail of ornamentation showed little originality, and were merely copies of earlier forms. The

unmounted tub-shaped fonts of Norman date[1] are remembrances in stone of those wooden fonts which were so freely used in Anglo-Saxon times.[2] Tangmere Church, Sussex, possesses an early type of such a tub-shaped font narrowing towards the base, with a bold moulding at the top and bottom.[3] The sides are carved to indicate the staves of a barrel, similar to the wooden font at St. Michael's Church, Efenechtyd, Denbighshire.[4] The tub-shaped font is not confined to an early period, and is found throughout the Middle Ages adorned in various designs and degrees of art.

Among Gloucestershire fonts of the Norman period we find eight plain tub-shaped bowls of unusually massive construction. These fonts are at Bledington, Coln St. Dennis, Coln Rogers, Hasfield, Notgrove, Upton St. Leonard,[5] Willersey and Winson. They vary in size, and those at Notgrove and Willersey are about 2 ft. in height, while the one at Bledington is 2 in. higher; those at Hasfield and Winson are only about 1 ft. 5 in. The Upton St. Leonard font possesses the greatest circumference, having a girth of 8 ft. 6 in. round the top and 7 ft. 7 in. round the bottom. The thickness of the rim varies from $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at Notgrove to

[1] Early examples of the tub are at St. Martin's, Canterbury; Bucknell, Shropshire; Chesterblade, Somersetshire; Llandewi, Glamorganshire; Boarhunt, Hampshire; Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire; Avebury, Wiltshire; Alphington, Devon; and Avington, Berkshire.

[2] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxii., p. 301. The use of wood was discouraged, and in Western Christendom it was considered uncanonical, yet a Provincial Council of Scotland, held in 1225, decreed that the font should be of either stone or wood (Wilkins, *Council*, p. 623).

[3] The Tangmere font is illustrated in Bond's *Fonts and Font Covers*, p. 30, and in Wall's *Porches and Fonts*, p. 290.

[4] The Efenechtyd font is illustrated in Wall's *Porches and Fonts*, p. 190. It is of oak and roughly shaped externally into fourteen facets, below which is a course of deeply-severed, protruding bosses. The height is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the facets average $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., being irregular; the diameter at the top is 2 ft. 2 in.; the bowl is 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 1 ft. deep. This font is lined with lead, but possesses no drain.

[5] The Upton St. Leonard font is illustrated in *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiv.

2½ in. at Coln St. Dennis and Upton St. Leonard.[1] These fonts are all quite plain, with the exception of the one at Notgrove, which possesses a deep band of cable ornament round the top. Several of the fonts are suitably mounted on plinths, but the one at Coln St. Dennis has at some later date been chamfered into eight rough scallops, so as to fit on an octagonal pillar. The font at Winson is mounted on a modern pedestal, consisting of four attached pillars with circular bases and capitals, while the one at Willersey has been placed on a circular pillar which is far too slender in appearance for such a large and massive bowl. For fifty-nine years (1841–1900) the font at Willersey was turned out of the church to make way for a brand new font, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill. It was not until 1900 that it was brought back from the rectory garden by Professor Hewins during the rectorship of the Rev. C. O. Bartlett, and restored to its proper use.

In the previous paper on "Gloucestershire Fonts"[2] it was stated that "the font at Upton St. Leonard was discovered at Barnwood in the early years of the nineteenth century doing duty in a farmyard, and now it stands on a circular plinth in the churchyard near to the south door of the church." Since this was written the rector and churchwardens have seen their way to replace it in the church.

Within the Church of St. Swithin, at Quinton, is a circular font with plain bands at the top and near the bottom of the bowl, standing on a piece of igneous rock which has been carved into twenty scallops, forming a most effective border.

The ancient church at Stoke Orchard, near Bishop's Cleeve, possesses a fine cylindrical font which is decorated

[1] A font, somewhat similar in size and appearance to these tub-shaped bowls, may be seen in the church at Llandewi, Glamorganshire. The dimensions are: Height=2 ft. 10 in.; depth (interior)=1 ft. 1 in.; diameter=1 ft. 11 in.; circumference (top)=7 ft. 8 in.; circumference (bottom)=5 ft. 1 in. It is illustrated in *The Jour. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. v. (new series), p. 320.

[2] *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxxiv., p. 198.

BULLEY.

with interlacing arcades of plain arches and pillars, having unadorned capitals and bases. A somewhat similar font may be seen in the Church of St. Lawrence, Sandridge, Hertfordshire, which has, however, capitals and bases so well carved that there is no difficulty in placing its date in the latter part of the twelfth century.[1] The arches sculptured on the fonts at both Stoke Orchard and Sandridge[2] do not, as is usually the case, lie over each other in crossing, but are quite flat. This peculiarity is not frequently met with.

The font at Chedworth is another cylindrical bowl, but not so well formed as the one at Stoke Orchard, as the circumference round the top is six inches greater than at the bottom. It has been made out of a block of local Cotswold stone, and unfortunately is painted a yellow colour. It is ornamented like the Stoke Orchard font with interlacing arcades of plain round-headed arches. The unadorned pillars possess bases but no capitals.

At the bottom of the Norman font at Cowley four chevrons are carved at equal distances, while a band of ornamentation 4½ in. in depth encircles the top of the bowl. This band is unique in design, and consists of a series of triangles. Each triangle contains two rudely-shaped lozenges fastened together near the apex of the triangle. The design is curious and not altogether unpleasing, but it does not appear to have been repeated elsewhere. It was probably found somewhat difficult to insert two lozenges in an equilateral triangle in a symmetrical manner.

The circular Norman bowls at Brockworth, Bulley, Marston Sicca, and Owlpen are all unadorned, with the exception of a simple battlemented pattern round the base of the last-named bowl. This font was used as a water-trough for a long period, but it has been restored recently and is now

[1] The font at Sandridge is illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*.

[2] The font at Sandridge is adorned with eighteen arches, and the one at Stoke Orchard with sixteen. The height of the two fonts differs only by two inches, and the one at Stoke Orchard is slightly the smaller.

placed in a baptistery, mounted on a new circular pedestal, plinth, and step.

The circular bowl at Lasborough stands on its original circular pillar, having a roll at the top and bottom. For many years the font was thrown out of the church, and in 1903 the Rector (Rev. D. Kitcat) gave it to the Rev. A. W. Douglas, Rector of Witcombe. In 1908 a short account of Witcombe Church was published in the *Gloucester Journal*, mentioning the font. The Rev. D. Kitcat's successor at Lasborough read this account, and drew the attention of the Patron (Colonel Holford) to the transfer, and after considerable correspondence the font was returned and again placed in Lasborough Church.[1] A replica of the font was made of pea-grit stone by Messrs. Martin, of Cheltenham, and presented to Witcombe Church by Colonel Holford, which was dedicated on the 8th August, 1909.

[1] Lasborough Church was rebuilt in 1861.

(*c*) NORMAN.

Rectangular Bowls.

C=Circumference. H=Height. D=Depth. R=Rim. Diam.=Diameter. Ext.=Exterior. Int.=Interior.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
STOKE GIFFORD (St. Michael).	Plain cushion capital with one scallop on each face (painted). D. Ext.=1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., D. Int. $=8\frac{3}{4}$ in., Int. (top)= 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., (bottom)=1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., R=$2\frac{1}{4}$in.	Cylinder: C=5 ft. 5 in. Only a portion of pedestal is now visible, as the remaining portion is built into the wall. The shaft stands on one circular-moulded step (painted green). D=$9\frac{1}{2}$ in.	....	This font is partially built into the north wall of north aisle under a window. This was probably done in the eighteenth century, when drastic alterations were made in the church, viz. the whole of the north arcade was removed and Egyptian columns erected in its place.

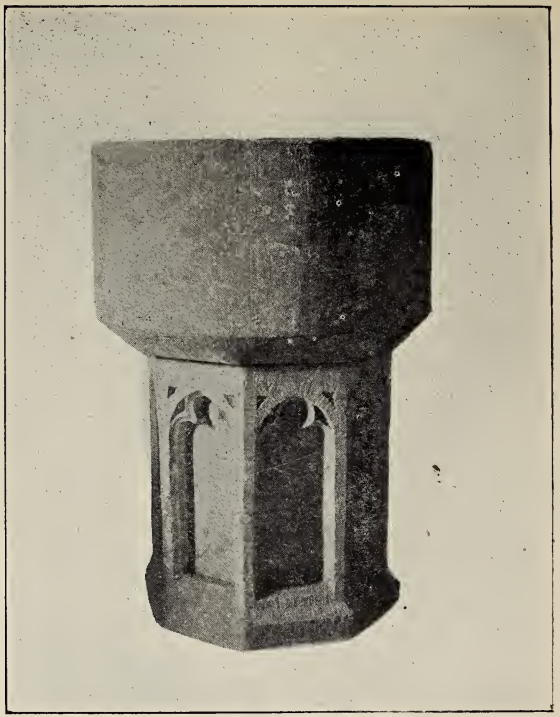
	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
		Cylindrical Bowls.		
BLEDINGTON (St. Leonard).	Plain tub-shaped. D. Ext.=2 ft. 2½ in., D. Int.=1 ft. 4 in., Diam. =2 ft. 3 in. R=3¼ in., C (top)=8 ft. 4 in., C (bottom)=7 ft. 6 in.	Modern octagonal base standing on an octagonal step.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, vii. 82.	This fine tub-shaped bowl was probably placed in the church at the date of the consecration of the original Norman church in the twelfth century.
BROCKWORTH (St. George).	Plain circular bowl. D. Ext.=1 ft. 7 in., D. Int. =1 ft. 2 in., Diam.= 1 ft. 11¼ in., R=3½ in., C (top)=7 ft. 10½ in., C (bottom)=7 ft. 3 in. Bowl chamfered down to C=6 ft. 7½ in., with a roll at top and bottom of bowl.	The bowl stands on a circular plinth. D= 9 in., C=7 ft. 3½ in. Each face of the octagonal step : 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 1½ in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, vii. 166.	The bowl was made for the original Norman church. It is now painted yellow.

BULLEY (St. Michael).	Plain circular bowl with roll at top and bottom. D. Ext.=1 ft. 2½ in., D. Int.=10½ in., Diam.=2 ft. 1 in., R=4¾ in., C (top)=8 ft. 9 in., C (bottom)=6 ft. 11½ in.	Heavy cylindrical shaft: H=2 ft. 1½ in., C=6 ft. 11½ in., standing on modern rectangular plinth.	....	The pedestal of this font is too heavy in appearance.
CHEDWORTH (St. Andrew).	Cylinder, ornamented with 16 pillars carved in low relief having bases but no capitals, with plain interlacing, round-headed arches. Above is plain narrow band (1¾ in.) and a roll (1 in.). D. Ext.=1 ft. 11 in., D. Int.=1 ft. 2 in., Diam.=1 ft. 10 in., R=4½ in., C (top)=7 ft. 10½ in., C (bottom)=7 ft. 4¾ in.	The bowl stands on a modern chamfered plinth and a modern step.	....	The font is made of local Cotswold stone, and except a small portion has been painted yellow. The rim has been repaired where the lock and staples were inserted.

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
COLN ROGERS (St. Andrew).	Plain tub-shaped. D. Ext.=2 ft. 0½ in., D. Int. =1 ft. 1 in., Diam.= 2 ft. 1 in., R=3 in., C (top)=8 ft. 0½ in., C (bottom)=6 ft. 7½ in.	The plinth is of a later date and is an octagon composed of eight scallops. At a still later date corners have been added, giving it the appearance of a rectangular base.	....	The bowl is made of local Cotswold stone.
COLN ST. DENNIS (St. James).	Plain tub-shaped, but at a later date the lower portion was chamfered into eight roughly-shaped scallops to fit on an octagonal pedestal. D. Ext.=1 ft. 6 in., D. Int.=1 ft. 0½ in., Diam. =1 ft. 9 in., R=2½ in., C (top)=6 ft. 9 in.	Octagonal pillar with moulded top (2½ in.) and moulded base (7 in.). Each face= 10 in. by 6 in.	....	The bowl is made of local Cotswold stone.

STOKE GIFFORD,

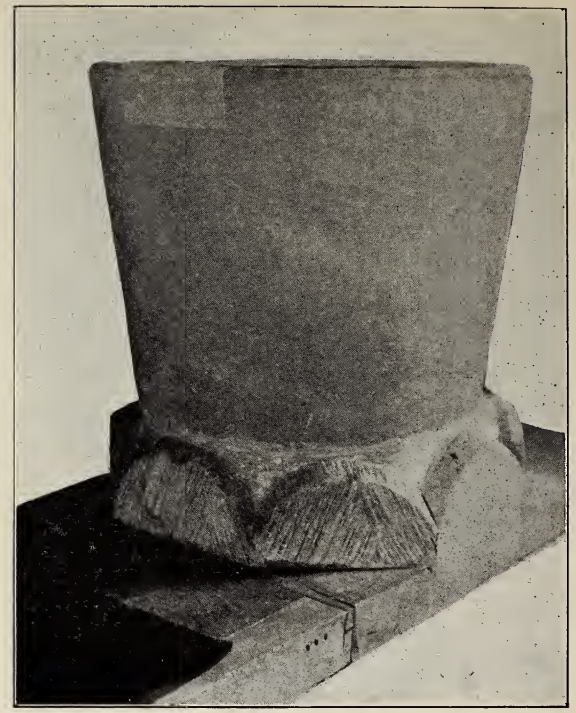


MARSTON SICCA.

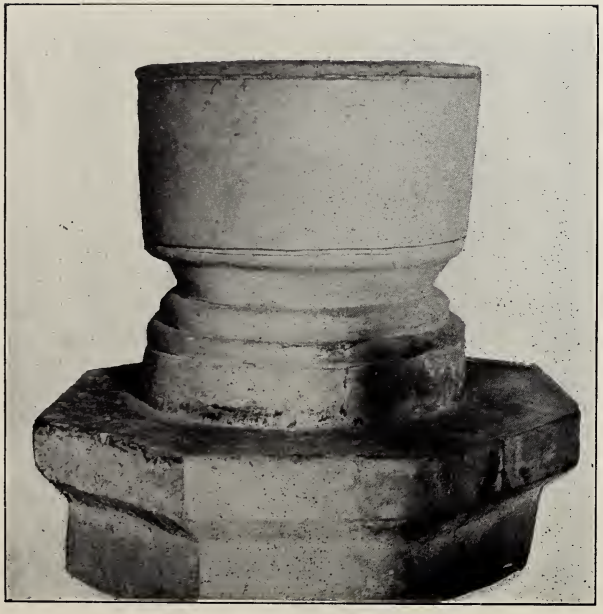
WILLERSEY.

BLEDINGTON.

NOTGROVE.



COLN ROGERS.



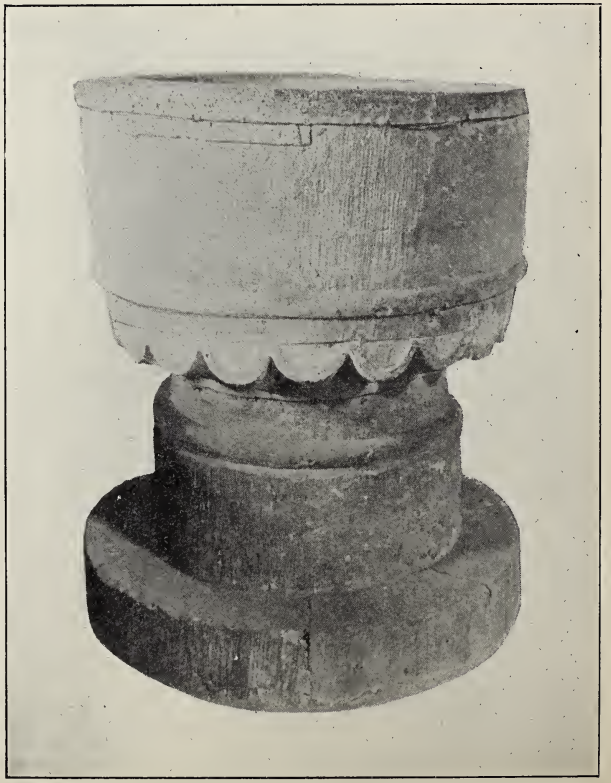
BROCKWORTH.

HASFIELD.

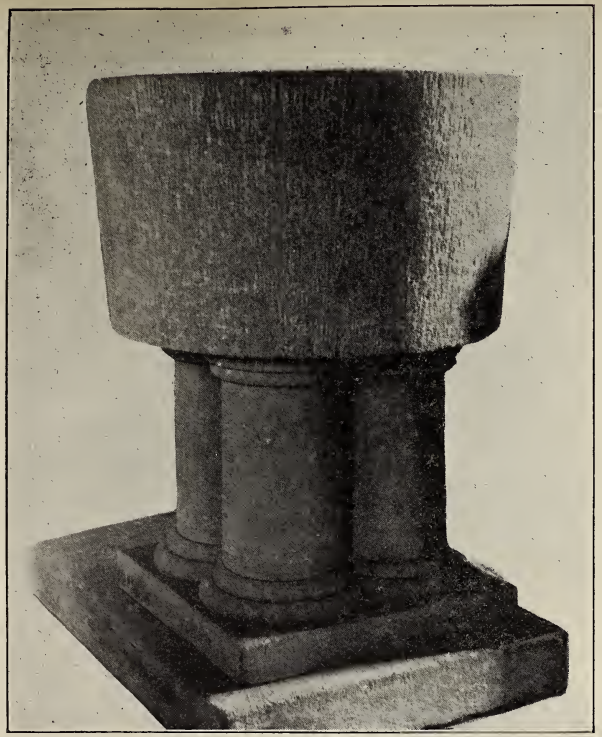
COLN ST. DENNIS.

STOKE ORCHARD.

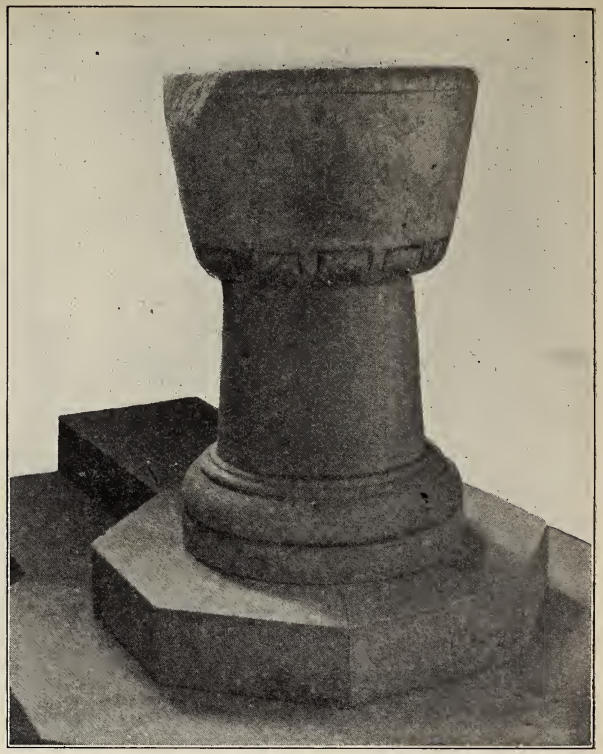
CHEDWORTH.



QUINTON.



WINSON.



OWLPEN.

LASBOROUGH.

COWLEY.

Cowley (St. Mary).	Circular bowl with band of ormentation (4½ in.). D. Ext.=1 ft. 2 in., D. Int.=8 in., R=2¼ in., Diam.=1 ft. 11½ in., C (top)=7 ft. 4 in., C (bottom)=3 ft. 2 in. At the bottom of bowl are four chevrons (5 in.) placed opposite each other.	Modern octagonal pillar with moulded base (1 ft. 11 in.) with modern rectangular plinth and step.	....	The band of ornamentation round the top of the bowl is unique in design, and consists of a series of triangles. Each triangle contains two rudely-shaped lozenges fastened together near the apex of the triangle.
Hasfield (St. Peter).	Plain tub-shaped. D. Ext.=1 ft. 5 in., D. Int. =1 ft. 0¾ in., R=3¾ in., Diam.=1 ft. 8¾ in., C (top)=7 ft. 5 in., C (bottom)=5 ft. 8 in.	Rectangular plinth (1 ft. 11 in. by 8 in.) with chamfered edge and front two corners chamfered off.	....	The deep plinth is an effective way for mounting these tub-shaped fonts.

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
LASBOROUGH (St. Mary).	Plain circular bowl. D. Ext.=1 ft. 3 in., D. Int. =9½ in., Diam.=1 ft. 9 in., R=3½ in., C (top) =7 ft. 3 in., C (bottom) =4 ft. 9 in.	Circular pillar with roll at top and bottom. H=1 ft. 4 in., C=4 ft. 9 in., stands on rectangular chamfered plinth=1 ft. 9¼ in. by 4 in.	....	For many years this font had been thrown out of the church, and in 1903 the Rector of Lasborough gave the font to the Rector of Witcombe. In 1909 the font was again removed from Witcombe Church to Lasborough Church, and Colonel Holford presented a replica of the font to Witcombe, which was dedicated on 8th Aug., 1909.

Marston Sicca (St. James the Great).	Plain circular bowl. D. Ext.=1 ft. 4 in., D. Int. =10 in., Diam.=1 ft. 8 in., R=$3\frac{3}{4}$ in., C=7 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.	The original pedestal is lost and the bowl now stands on an octagonal shaft, adorned with plain niches. Each face=1 ft. 10 in. by 8 in.	....	The bowl is at present painted.
Notgrove (St. Bartholomew).	Tub-shaped, with plain band at top and cable ornament ($3\frac{3}{4}$ in.). D. Ext.=2 ft. $0\frac{1}{4}$ in., D. Int. =$11\frac{1}{2}$ in., R=$5\frac{1}{4}$ in., C (top)=7 ft. 10 in., C (bottom)=6 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Octagonal base (each face=$11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7 in.) stands on rectangular plinth (2 ft. 6 in. by 5 in.) placed on a modern step.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, vii. 22.	This is one of the best tub-shaped bowls in the county.
Quinton (St. Swithin).	Circular bowl with a plain band round top and another near the bottom. Bowl rests on a border of 20 scallops. D. Ext. =1 ft. 8 in., D. Int.= 1 ft., Diam.=2 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., R=$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., C (top) =8 ft. 8 in., C (bottom) =8 ft. 2 in.	Circular: H=1 ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ in. A roll (2 in.) divides it into two portions. The upper part has C=5 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the lower has C=6 ft. 7 in. Circular base, H=6 in., C =9 ft. 6 in. Circular step, H=$4\frac{1}{2}$ in., C= 14 ft. 8 in.	....	The scalloped border on which the bowl rests is a red igneous stone.

Cylindrical Bowls (continued).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
STOKE ORCHARD (Chapel of Ease to Bishop's Cleeve).	Cylinder, ornamented with 16 pillars, carved in low relief, having plain capitals and bases with interlacing round-headed arches. Above is a narrow band ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in.), D. Ext.=1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., D. Int. = 10 in., Diam. = 1 ft. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in., R=$2\frac{3}{4}$ in., C =6 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.	The bowl stands on a circular plinth, H=8 in., C=8 ft. 1 in. Circular step, H=$5\frac{1}{2}$ in., C=12 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.	*Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, xiv. 202	....

WILLERSEY (St. Peter).	Plain tub-shaped bowl. D. Ext.=2 ft. $0\frac{3}{4}$ in., D. Int.=11 in., R=$4\frac{1}{4}$ in., Diam.=1 ft. 8 in., C (top)=7 ft. 1 in., C (bottom)=6 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Modern pillar, H=4 in. with circular modern base and plinth.	....	For 59 years (1841 to 1900) the font was turned out of the church to make way for a brand new font. This was the gift of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill. The old font was brought back from the rectory garden in 1900 by Prof. Hewin during the rectorship of the Rev. C. O. Bartlett and restored to its proper use.
WINSON (St. Michael).	Plain tub-shaped bowl. D. Ext.=1 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., D. Int.=1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., Diam. =1 ft. 11 in., R=$3\frac{1}{4}$ in., C (top)=7 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., C (bottom)=7 ft. 3 in.	Modern pillar, consisting of four attached circular shafts with circular capitals and bases, standing in modern rectangular plinth and modern step.	....	

NOTE ON THE ENTRY IN DOMESDAY BOOK RELATING TO WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN.

By the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A.

The entry relating to Westbury-on-Severn in Domesday Book runs thus :—

"f. 163. Terra Regis. In Wesberie xxx hide. Ibi habebat Edwardus Rex v carucas in dominio & xxxii villanos & xv bordarios cum xxviii carucis. Ibi i servus. Hoc manerium reddebat unam noctem de firma tempore Regis Edwardi. Similiter tempore Regis Willelmi per iiii annos. Postea ablate sunt de isto manerio vi hide in Chire & in Cliftone x hide In Noent & Chingestune viii hide In Ladevent i hida. Has terras tenent modo abbatia de Cormeliis & Osbern & Willelmus filii Ricardi & tamen de remanente invenit Vicecomes totam firman. Dicunt autem homines de Comitatu quod Sapina jacuit in Westberie ad firmam Regis Edwardi.

"In Westbury xxx hides. Here King Edward used to have v teams in demesne and xxxii villeins and xv bordars with xxviii teams. Here is i serf. This Manor used to pay one night's ferm in the time of King Edward. Likewise for four years in the time of King William. Afterwards there were removed from this Manor vi hides in Chire, and in Cliftone x hides, in Newent and Chingestone viii hides, in Ladeuent i hide. The holders of these lands are now the Abbey of Cormeilles, and Osbern and William fitz Richard, yet the Sheriff finds from the remainder the whole ferm. The men of the County say that Sapina lay in Westbury to the account of the ferm of King Edward."

The entry is clear enough except with regard to the

locality of the estates removed form the ferm of Westbury. Of these Noent is clearly Newent, which appears on f. 166 as an estate of vi hides in the possession of the Abbey of Cormeilles, by gift of Earl Roger son of Earl William Fitz Osbern. Of the rest we are told that they belonged to the Abbey of Cormeilles, and Osbern and William fitz Richard. This Richard was Richard son of Scrob or Scrupe, who came over to England with the Confessor; he was the builder of what was apparently the earliest of those castles which were so hateful to the English,—Richard's Castle in Herefordshire, —about 1048, and he survived the Conquest. His son Osbern was Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1060, and appears as a large landowner there in Domesday Book.

The entry relating to the vi hides in Chire and the x hides in Cliftune, the i hide in Ladeuent, and the remaining ii hides in Chingestune, has been a source of difficulty and confusion from the time of Atkyns downwards, because these places have been identified from time to time with Shirehampton, Clifton and Kingsweston near Bristol, on the supposition that records which should really have been placed under Westbury-on-Trym have been misplaced under Westbury-on-Severn. It seemed, therefore, well that an attempt should be made to clear up the difficulty.

The first person who seems to have had an inkling of the true state of the case was Mr. A. S. Ellis, who in a note to his article on the "Manorial History of Clifton,"[1] referred to the identification of the Cliftune and Chire of the Westbury entry with Clifton by Bristol and Shirehampton, remarking that in his opinion these two places should rather be identified with Clifton-on-Teme in Worcestershire, and Kyre, which are mentioned in a Worcester Cathedral document[2] as having been stolen from the cathedral in the time of King Ethelred the Unready. If Mr. Ellis had gone on to refer to the Domesday entries concerning these two places he would no doubt have put the matter right thirty-five years ago.

[1] *Transactions*, iii. 212, *n.* 1. [2] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, i. 593.

We are told that the separated lands belonged to the Abbey of Cormeilles and the two sons of Richard ; but the two brethren held no lands in Gloucestershire according to Domesday Book, and the abbey held no estate there called Chingestune. It is needful, therefore, to go farther afield. Chingestune indeed is not far to seek. On f. 182b in Bremesese Hundred in Herefordshire it is recorded that St. Mary of Cormeilles held ii hides in Chingestune, and paid geld and rendered services in Gloucestershire ; but that those who lived in that hundred attented its courts to give and receive justice. The vi hides in Newent and the ii hides in the Herefordshire Chingestune then satisfy the viii hides in Noent and Chingestune of the entry.

We turn next to the lands of the two sons of Richard. William does not detain us long, for he held only two estates in England, Coleshill and Childrey in Berkshire. Osbern, however, held estates in six shires, and in Dodintret Hundred in Worcestershire on f. 176b among his lands we seem to find the manors for which we are seeking :—Cliftune iii hides held T.R.E. by the King ; Chure iii hides, also held by King Edward ; Cuer i hide, held formerly by Osbern's father Richard ; and Edevent i hide, held by Vlsac. Edevent is here identified with Ladeuent, because the place-name Ladeuent nowhere appears in the text of Domesday except in connection with Westbury-on-Severn. The two names are very similar, and Edevent appears among Osbern's possessions close to Clifton-on-Teme and Kyre. But of course the identification of this estate does not stand on quite the same footing with that of the other two. Edevent is now Edwin Loach, an island of Worcestershire in Herefordshire, a fact which so far as it goes tends to mark a former close connection with some estate in Worcestershire. A ready objection to these identifications lies in the distance of the places named from Westbury. Clifton-on-Teme is about six miles north-east of Bromyard in Herefordshire, Edwin Loach about two miles north of it, and Kyre about six

miles north-west, while Bromyard itself is about twenty-six miles north by west from Westbury.

But subject estates were often situated at long distances from their court house. Widford, in Oxfordshire, was fully thirty miles from St. Oswald's, Gloucester; Shenington, in the same shire, was at an equal distance from Tewkesbury; and Sutton-under-Brailes was also about the same distance from Deerhurst. The matter of distance in itself is no bar to the identification. It is to be noted, however, that the hidages differ. The Cliftone of the Westbury entry is credited with ten hides, while Osbern's Cliftune was only rated at three, and Chure and Cuer together only account for four out of the six hides in the Westbury Chire. Still, sixteen years had elapsed between the scattering of the Westbury estates in 1070 and the compilation of Domesday Book in 1086. Most of the land in England had changed owners in the interval, and it is no matter for wonder that the hidages of the estates at the later date should be smaller than they were at the earlier one, for this would only mean that the estates had been split up, as Chire had evidently been divided, and that part was at the later date known by another name.

There is then good reason for thinking that Cliftune and Chire are represented in Domesday Book by lands which are now known as Clifton-on-Teme and Kyre, and also reason for thinking that Ladevent of the entry is Edewent in the book, and Edwin Loach at the present day. It remains to find out whether we can discover anything about the history of these places in the eleventh century which would bear on the subject, and we turn to the document mentioned by Mr. Ellis.[1]

This is a schedule of the lands of the Church of Worcester which were seized by the Northmen in the reigns of Kings Ethelred the Unready, Cnut, and Harthacnut who ravaged Worcestershire in 1041 in consequence of a revolt against the exaction of danegeld.

[1] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, i. 593.

The plundered lands are arranged geographically, beginning with those to the west of the Teme, and it is related that in the time of King Ethelred Cliftun, and Homme, and Eastham, and Bufawuda, and Cyr, with all that pertained to them, belonged to the Church of Worcester; but that Earl Hacun seized these lands and held them as his own. His wife Gunnild, however, perceiving the injustice, caused a figure of St. Mary to be gilded as service for these lands, which were thus lost to the Church.

Hacon and Gunnild were well-known people in their day, being both of them grandchildren of King Swegen. Hacon was the son of Eric, jarl of Norway, who was appointed to the Earldom of the Northumbrians by Cnut in 1013, and was banished by the same king in 1017. Eric had married Cnut's sister Gytha. Gunnild was the daughter of an unnamed daughter of Swegen, who had married Wyrtgeorn, King of the Wends. Hacon and Gunnild then were cousins, grandchildren of King Swegen, and nephew and niece of Cnut.

Mr. E. A. Freeman thought that Hacon held the Earldom of the Hwiccians;[1] if so, this must have been in the time of Cnut, for he was banished to Norway by that king in 1029. When his father Eric went to England with Cnut in 1015, Hakon had remained in Norway as Earl, but was soon driven out by St. Olaf; his stay in Norway this second time was not for long, as he died at sea in 1030.

Gunnild remained in England after the banishment of her husband, and married Earl Harold, son of jarl Thorkell, who died in 1042. Edward the Confessor was crowned on April 3rd, 1043, and in 1044 Gunnild and her two sons, Hemming and Thorkell, were banished; no doubt personages so closely connected with Kings Swegen and Cnut were counted dangerous.

The Abingdon Chronicle records under 1053 that in that

[1] *Norman Conquest*, ii. 578.

year the Welsh slew many English at Westbury of the wardmen---weardmanna. These may have been keepers of the forest, for the king was a great hunter, or they may have been warders of the Welsh border. The incident may very well have led to the strengthening of the force at the king's Manor of Westbury, and Gunnild's forfeited estates would have been a convenient source from which the strength might be drawn. But the Welsh border was ever unquiet, and nine years later a great effort was made to secure peace in that quarter once and for all. Soon after Christmas, 1062, Earl Harold invaded North Wales, and burned King Gruffydd's castle at Rhuddlan, the king barely escaping. At the end of May, in the following year, Harold invaded Wales from Bristol, and Tostig entered it from the north. The two brothers joined their forces, and systematically harried the country till in August the Welsh submitted, slew King Gruffydd, and sent his head to Earl Harold. As a consequence, Gwent, the low-lying land between the Wye and the Usk, was annexed by the English, whose tenure, however, was not very secure, for in August, 1065, Prince Caradoc destroyed a hunting lodge which Earl Harold was building at Portskewett.

Matters rested for a while, for there were greater things to think of than the punishment of marauding Welshmen. But in 1070 Caradoc allied himself with Earl William Fitzosbern, and they defeated and slew Meredydd, King of the South Welsh. Earl William founded Chepstow Castle,[1] before long the southern coast was a land of Norman knights and Norman castles, and there was no longer any danger of Welsh raids near Westbury.

So it is that Domesday Book tells us that the royal estate of Westbury remained as the Conqueror found it for the first four years of his reign, and that then, after the Welsh power was finally crushed, it was dismembered. For clearly there

[1] D. B., f. 162: "Castellum de Estrighoiel fecit Willelmus Comes."

would be no longer need for wardmen of the border at Westbury. We cannot tell exactly into whose possession all the scattered lands passed. There can be little doubt that Newent was taken by Earl William, for it was given by his son Earl Roger, with the consent of King William, to St. Mary of Cormeilles for the good of his father's soul ; and most likely Chingestune passed in the same way. The case is not so clear with regard to the Worcestershire estates ; they may have been taken also by Earl William, and held by him and his son Roger till the rebellion of Earl Roger in 1075, or they may have passed at once into the possession of Osbern fitz Richard who, as we have seen, was Sheriff of Herefordshire as far back as 1060.

So far as we can trace them then, we might think that the history of the lands separated from Westbury might have been something of this kind. Newent was probably an appendage of the royal estate of Westbury, for we are distinctly told that it did not pay geld ; and most likely Chingestune pertained to Newent. The Worcestershire estates had been stolen from the Church of Worcester by the Northmen, and were held by Earl Hacon till he was banished in 1029, and by Gunnild his wife till she followed him into exile in 1044. They would have been held by the Confessor till the wardmen were slain at Westbury in 1053, when they were annexed to Westbury to strengthen the force there ; and they remained attached to Westbury till after Earl William had crushed the South Welsh and founded the castle at Chepstow, when they passed into the possession of the Earl, or of Osbern fitz Richard, Sheriff of Herefordshire. This attempt to reconstruct history may, or may not, be truth ; but at any rate it agrees with the facts of the case, and there is nothing to tell against it.

With regard to the statement that Wesberie formerly paid one night's ferm, and that after the estates had been separated from it the sheriff still found from the remainder the whole ferm, we note that a night's ferm was the unit of tribute in

kind which was rendered annually by the ancient estates of the Crown, which were grouped for the purpose. In Somerset this tribute had been commuted for a money payment, varying from £100 10s. 9½d. in the case of Somerton and Chedder to £106 0s. 10d. in the case of Bruton and Frome[1]; and the payment of £101 6s. 8d. from the Gloucestershire estate of Barton by Bristol looks very much like a similar commutation. But fortunately in our shire the estate of Bitton with Winterbourne and part of Wapley still rendered its night's ferm in kind.[2] It was rated at 36 hides, there were 6000 acres under cultivation and 88 males. If now to the 30 hides, the 3960 cultivated acres and 48 males of Westbury we add the 6 hides, the 3600 acres and 34 males of Newent, we have a total of 36 hides, 7560 cultivated acres and 82 males, a sum closely agreeing with the similar sum at Bitton. It is likely, therefore, that the original royal estate at Westbury had consisted of Westbury and Newent, and that it was to this estate that the other estates had been added. No injustice was done by the removal of the other estates; but a very distinct injustice was done to Westbury when Newent, which must have nearly equalled it in value, was taken away, and yet the whole night's ferm was still exacted from Westbury. As it is distinctly stated that Newent did not pay geld in the time of King Edward it was no doubt a royal estate.

The last sentence presents some little difficulty. It can only be translated: "The men of the county say that Sapina" (whatever he, she, or it may have been) "lay in Westbury to the account of the ferm of King Edward." It has been translated: "Sapina laid (the separated estates) in Westbury to the account of the ferm of King Edward;" but this is to blunder in confusion between *jaceo, jacui*, to lie, and *jacio jeci* to cast, or lay. The meaning of *Sapina* is uncertain. *Sapinus*, however, means fir-timber, or a fir-tree; and I have sometimes thought that the sentence meant that

[1] Eyton, *Somerset Domesday*, ii. 2. [2] D. B., 162*b*.

the fir-wood, *i.e.* the Forest of Dean which may then have been a fir-wood like the country round Bournemouth, lay in the estate of Westbury-on-Severn in the time of King Edward, who was very fond of hunting. But I have been told by those who know the forest well that it does not appear that there is any reason for thinking that it ever was a fir-wood.

PLACES OF MEETING, AND PRESIDENTS, OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

1876	Bristol	i., 1–30	Earl of Ducie.
1876	Gloucester	i., 31–40	Sir W. V. Guise, Bart.
1877	Cirencester	ii., 1–27	Earl Bathurst, D.C.L.
1878	Gloucester	ii., 189–193	Sir W. V. Guise, Bart.
1878	Bristol	iii., 1–48	Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.
1879	Gloucester	iii., 299–304	Do.
1879	Cheltenham	iv., 1–52	T. Gambier Parry, Esq.
1880	Bristol	iv., 283–290	Do.
1880	Stroud	v., 1–66	J. E. Dorington, Esq.
1881	Cheltenham	v., 187–198	Do.
1881	Chepstow	vi., 1–49	Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.
1881	Micheldean	vi., 261–268	Do.
1881	Berkeley	vi., 306–309	Do.
1882	Gloucester	vi., 333–344	Do.
1882	Staunton and Newland	vi., 357–366	Do.
1882	Stow-on-the-Wold	vii., 1–44	E. R. Wingfield, Esq.
1883	Bristol	vii., 214–225	Do.
1883	Bath	viii., 1–49	E. Stafford Howard M.P.
1883	Ruardean	viii., 114–123	Do.
1884	Cirencester	viii., 181–192	Do.
1884	Evesham	ix., 1–50	Rev. Canon Bourne, F.S.A.
1885	Gloucester	x., 1–15	Do.
1885	Tewkesbury	x., 133–168	Sir Brook Kay, K.C.B.
1885	Newent	x., 238–249	Do.
1886	Deerhurst	xi., 1–5	Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.
1886	Dursley	xi., 185–220	Do.
1887	Cirencester	xii., 1–5	Do.
1887	Stratford-on-Avon	xii., 199–219	Baron Sherborne.
1887	Tockington Park	xii., 323–329	Do.
1888	Chipping Sodbury	xiii., 1–5	Do.
1888	Gloucester	xiii., 41–85	R. V. Vassar Smith, Esq.
1889	Stroud	xiii., 393–396	Do.
1889	Berkeley	xiv., 1–4	Do.
1889	Cheltenham	xiv., 189–215	A. T. Agg-Gardiner, Esq., M.P.

1890	Bristol	xv., 1–45	John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.
1891	Malmesbury	xvi., 1–5	Do.
1891	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	xvi., 21–45	A. B. Freeman-Mitford, Esq., C.B.
1891	Gloucester	xvi., 163–166	Do.
1892	Cirencester	xvii., 1–33	General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
1893	Gloucester	xviii., 1–2	Wilfrid Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1893	Newnham-on-Severn	xviii., 3–18	Russell J. Kerr, Esq.
1894	Gloucester	xviii., 332–338	Do.
1894	Bristol	xviii., 338–339	Do.
1894	Stroud	xviii., 339–342	Do.
1894	Ledbury	xix., 1–18	M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P.
1895	Bredon	xix., 19–23	Do.
1895	Berkeley	xix., 421–433	Baron Fitzhardinge.
1896	Monmouth	xx., 1–30	Sir Henry Mather-Jackson, Bart.
1896	Cirencester	xx., 32–37	Do.
1897	Cheltenham	xx., 317–325	Do.
1897	Stow-on-the-Wold	xx., 326–372	G. B. Witts, Esq.
1898	Yate	xxi., 1–21	Do.
1898	London	xxi., 208–300	Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P.
1899	Nailsworth	xxii., 1–21	Do.
1899	Fairford	xxii., 22–72	Gardner Bazley, Esq., M.A.
1900	Toddington	xxiii., 1–26	Do.
1900	Bath	xxiii., 27–78	F. F. Fox, Esq.
1901	Winterbourne	xxiv., 1–32	Do.
1901	Chipping Campden	xxiv., 33–73	Earl of Gainsborough.
1902	Yatton	xxv., 1–25	Do.
1902	Tewkesbury	xxv., 26–76	Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, M.A.
1903	Malmesbury	xxvi., 1–26	Do.
1903	Gloucester	xxvi., 27–82	F. A. Hyett, Esq., B.A.
1904	Pershore	xxvii., 1–14	Do.
1904	Hereford	xxvii., 15–44	The Very Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D., F.S.A.
1905	Berkeley	xxviii., 1–13	Do.
1905	Worcester	xxviii., 14–37	Right Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L.
1906	Chepstow	xxix., 1–16	Do.
1906	Bristol	xxix., 17–80	Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.
1907	Northleach	xxx., 1–22	Do.

1907	Cirencester . . .	xxx., 23–48 .	W. St. Clair Baddeley, Esq.
1908	Newent . . .	xxxi., 1–12 .	Do.
1908	Cardiff . . .	xxxi., 13–39 .	Rev. Canon Bazeley, M.A.
1909	Standish . . .	xxxii., 1–21 .	Do.
1909	Evesham . . .	xxxii., 22–56 .	Professor Oman, M.B.A.
1910	Toddington . . .	xxxiii., 1–13 .	Do.
1910	Oxford . . .	xxxiii., 14–43 .	T. H. Warren, Esq., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
1911	Bristol . . .	xxxiv., 1–10 .	Do.
1911	Fairford and Oxford .	xxxiv., 11–39 .	Ven. W. H. Hutton, D.D.
1912	Dursley . . .	xxxv., 143–152	Do.
1912	Ross	xxxv., 153–170	T. Dyer-Edwards, Esq.
1913	Wells and Glastonbury .	xxxvi., 1–30 .	The Lord Bishop of Gloucester, D.D.
1913	Gloucester & Tredington .	xxxvi., 31–41 .	Do.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PLACES VISITED.

Chronological List.

By F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.S.

1876.	Aug.	23	Gloucester.
	,,	24	Deerhurst. Tewkesbury.
	,,	25	Berkeley.
1877.	Aug.	28	Cirencester.
	,,	29	Chedworth. Stowell.
	,,	30	Ampney Crucis. Fairford. Quenington. Bibury.
1878.	July	30	Bristol.
	,,	31	Westbury-on-Trym. Henbury. Compton Greenfield. Almondsbury.
	Aug.	1	Bristol.
	,,	2	Hanham Abbotts. Bitton. Siston.
1879.	July	8	Cheltenham. Leckhampton.
	,,	9	Southam. Bishop's Cleeve. Sudeley. Winchcombe.
	,,	10	Witcombe. Birdlip. Elkstone. Cowley. Coberley.
1880.	July	21	Stroud. Minchinhampton. Rodborough.
	,,	22	Woodchester. Nympsfield. Uley. Owlpen. Stanley St. Leonard.
	,,	23	Painswick. Bisley.
1881.	July	19	Chepstow (Mon.). Tidenham.
	,,	20	St. Briavels. Tintern (Mon.).
	,,	21	Lydney. Speech House.
	Aug.	26	Micheldean. Abenhall. Littledean. Flaxley.
	Sept.	14	Berkeley. Slymbridge.
1882.	Apr.	12	Gloucester. Prinknash. Brockworth.
	May	23	Staunton. Newland. Clearwell.
	July	25	Stow-on-the-Wold. Nether Swell. Upper Slaughter.
	,,	26	Icomb. Bledington. Chastleton (Oxon.). Oddington.
	,,	27	Bourton-on-the-Water. Farmington. Northleach. Hampnett. Notgrove.
1883.	April	17	Bristol. Westbury-on-Trym.
	July	25	Bath (Somt.). Claverton (Somt.).
	,,	26	Marshfield. Cold Ashton. Little Sodbury. Dyrham.
	,,	27	Iron Acton. Thornbury.
	Sept.	24	Ruardean. Walford (Hfd.). Goodrich (Hfd.).
1884.	May	8	Cirencester. Siddington. South Cerney. Ashton Keynes (Wilts.). Cricklade (Wilts.).
	July	23	Evesham (Worc.).
	,,	24	Broadway (Worc.). Willersey. Saintbury. Chipping Campden. Badsey (Worc.).
	,,	25	Buckland. Stanway. Hayles.
1885.	May	20	Ashleworth.
	July	24	Tewkesbury.

1885.	July 25	Ripple (Worc.). Hanley Castle (Worc.). Birts Morton (Worc.). Pendock (Worc.).
	,, 26	Strensham (Worc.). Pershore (Worc.). Bredon (Worc.).
	Sept. 30	Rudford. Upleadon. Newent. Dymock. Kempley.
1886.	June 17	Deerhurst.
	Aug. 3	Dursley.
	,, 4	Newington Bagpath. Beverston. Tetbury. Weston Birt.
	,, 5	Ozleworth. Kingswood. Wotton-under-Edge.
1887.	May 26	Daglingworth. Duntsbourne Rous. Edgeworth. Sapperton.
	Aug. 8	Stratford-on-Avon (Warw.).
	,, 9	Warwick.
	,, 10	Edgehill (Warw.). Compton Wyniates (Warw.). Oxhill (Warw.).
	,, 11	Clifford Chambers. Quinton. Mickleton.
	Oct. 14	Tytherington. Alveston. Olveston. Thornbury.
1888.	May 29	Yate. Chipping Sodbury. Little Sodbury. Hawkesbury.
	July 16	Gloucester.
	,, 17	Gloucester. Hempsted.
	,, 18	Brookthorpe. Haresfield. Standish. Hardwicke. Elmore.
	,, 19	Churchdown. Badgeworth. Prinknash.
1889.	May 29	Berkeley.
	July 16	Cheltenham. Swindon. Stoke Orchard. Tredington. Boddington.
	,, 17	Southam. Bishop's Cleeve. Winchcombe. Sudeley. Whittington.
	,, 18	Dowdeswell. Withington. Chedworth.
	Sept. 19	Chepstow (Mon.). Caerwent (Mon.). Mathern (Mon.). St. Pierre (Mon.).
1890.	June 12	Ledbury (Hfd.). Herefordshire Beacon (Hfd.). Eastnor (Hfd.).
	July 22	Bristol.
	,, 23	Bristol.
	,, 24	Wells (Somt.). Glastonbury (Somt.).
	,, 25	Bristol.
1891.	May 26	Malmesbury (Wilts.).
	July 14	Moreton-in-Marsh. Bourton-on-the-Hill. Blockley (Worc.).
	,, 15	Little Compton (Warw.). Chastleton (Oxon.). Adlestrop. Rollright (Oxon.). Chipping Norton (Oxon.).
	,, 16	Oxford.
	,, 17	Oxford.
	,, 18	Oxford.
	Oct. 8	Gloucester.
1892.	May 31	Bourton-on-the-Water. Burford (Oxon.). Great Barrington.
	Aug. 23	Cirencester.
	,, 24	Fairford. Kempsford. Cricklade (Wilts.). Siddington.
	,, 25	Abury (Wilts.). Silbury (Wilts.). Marlboro' (Wilts.).
1893.	April 27	Gloucester.
	July 25	Newnham. Lydney.

1893.	July	26	Goodrich (Hfd). Whitchurch (Hfd.). English Bicknor.
	,,	27	Littledean. Flaxley. Westbury-on-Severn. Newnham.
1894.	July	24	Ledbury (Hfd.). Bosbury (Hfd.).
	,,	25	Eastnor (Hfd.). Birtsmorton (Worc.). Little Malvern (Worc.).
	,,	26	Ledbury (Hfd.). Preston. Kempley. Much Marcle (Hfd.).
1895.	June	13	Bredon (Worc.). Kemerton. Overbury (Worc.). Beckford.
	Aug.	13	Berkeley.
	,,	14	Berkeley. North Nibley. Wotton-under-Edge.
	,,	15	Stone. Tortworth. Thornbury.
1896.	July	14	Monmouth. Micheltroy (Mon.). Raglan (Mon.).
	,,	15	Rockfield (Mon.). Llangattock-Vibon-Avel (Mon.). Grosmont (Mon.). Skenfrith (Mon.). Welsh Newton (Hfd.).
	,,	16	Staunton. St. Briavels. Newland.
	Sept.	24	Cirencester. Daglingworth. Pinbury. Sapperton. Coates.
1897.	May	26	Birdlip. Brimpsfield. Elkstone. Cowley. Coberley.
	July	27	Stow-on-the-Wold. Icomb. Upper Slaughter. Nether Swell.
	,,	28	Stow-on-the-Wold. Bloxham (Oxon.). Broughton (Oxon.). Adderbury (Oxon.).
	,,	29	Shipton - under - Wychwood (Oxon.). Swinbrook (Oxon.). Asthall (Oxon.). Burford (Oxon.).
1898.	June	7	Iron Acton. Yate. Horton. Little Sodbury.
	July	11	London.
	,,	12	London. Hampton Court (M'sex.).
	,,	13	London.
	,,	14	London.
	,,	15	London.
	,,	16	Silchester (Hants.).
1899.	May	24	Newington Bagpath. Beverston. Horsley. Avening. Nailsworth.
	Aug.	9	Ampney Crucis. Meysey Hampton. Fairford.
	,,	10	Lechlade. Inglesham (Wilts.). Little Faringdon (Oxon.). Langford (Oxon.). Southrop. Hatherop.
	,,	11	Quenington. Coln St. Aldwyn. Bibury. Cirencester.
	Sept.	7	Hayles.
1900.	June	7	Toddington. Hayles. Stanton. Stanway.
	July	17	Bath (Somt.).
	,,	18	Hinton Charterhouse (Somt.). Farleigh Hungerford (Somt.). Bradford-on-Avon (Wilts.). Great Chalfield (Wilts.).
	,,	19	Bitton. Siston. Pucklechurch. Dyrham.
1901.	April	16	Gloucester.
	June	6	Winterbourne. Almondsbury. Westbury-on-Trym.
	Aug.	20	Evesham (Worc.). Wickhamford (Worc.). Chipping Campden.
	,,	21	Ebrington. Quinton. Mickleton. Marston Sicca (or Long).
	,,	22	Buckland. Broadway (Worc.).
1902.	May	26	Yatton (Somt.). Wrington (Somt.). Banwell (Somt.).

1902.	July	8	Tewkesbury.
	,,	9	Great Malvern (Worc.). Little Malvern (Worc.). Bushley (Worc.).
	,,	10	Tewkesbury. Deerhurst.
1903.	May	25	Malmesbury (Wilts.). Great Sherston (Wilts.).
	July	14	Gloucester.
	,,	15	Gloucester.
	,,	16	Mathern (Mon.). Caerwent (Mon.). Caldicot (Mon.).
1904.	June	7	Bredon (Worc.). Strensham (Worc.). Pershore (Worc.).
	July	12	Hereford.
	,,	13	Kilpeck (Hfd.). Ewias Harold (Hfd.). Abbeydore (Hfd.). Madley (Hfd.).
	,,	14	Ludlow (Shrop.). Leominster (Hfd.).
1905.	June	6	Berkeley. North Nibley.
	July	11	Cheltenham. Badgeworth. Brockworth. Witcombe.
	,,	12	Worcester.
	,,	13	Cheltenham. Tredington. Stoke Orchard. Bishop's Cleeve. Southam.
1906.	May	29	St. Briavels. Clearwell. Tintern (Mon.).
	July	17	Bristol.
	,,	18	Clapton-in-Gordano (Somt.). Weston-in-Gordano (Somt.). Clevedon (Somt.). Chelvey (Somt.). Long Ashton (Somt.).
	,,	19	Pucklechurch. Dyrham. Cold Ashton. Marshfield. Wick.
1907.	May	28	Shipton Sollars. Northleach. Chedworth. Withington.
	July	16	Cirencester.
	,,	17	Ashton Keynes (Wilts.). Purton (Wilts.). Cricklade (Wilts.). Down Ampney. South Cerney. Siddington.
	,,	18	Cirencester. Avebury (Wilts.).
1908.	June	2	Dymock. Kempley. Newent. Pauntley.
	Aug.	4	Llandaff (Glam.). St. Fagans (Glam.).
	,,	5	Caerphilly (Glam.). Cardiff (Glam.).
	,,	6	Llantwit Major (Glam.). St. Donats (Glam.). Ewenny (Glam.).
1909.	June	8	Standish. Moreton Valence. Frampton-on-Severn. Stanley St. Leonard.
	July	20	Evesham (Worc.).
	,,	21	Cropthorne (Worc.). Fladbury (Worc.). Pershore (Worc.). Wyre Piddle (Worc.). Elmley Castle (Worc.). Netherton (Worc.).
	,,	22	Hinton-on-the-Green. Great Washbourne. Beckford. Overbury (Worc.).
1910.	May	18	Toddington. Winchcombe. Sudeley.
	Aug.	2	Oxford.
	,,	3	Abingdon (Berks.). Dorchester (Oxon.). Ewelme (Oxon.).
	,,	4	Yarnton (Oxon.). Woodstock (Oxon.). Northleigh (Oxon.). Southleigh (Oxon.). Stanton Harcourt (Oxon.).
	,,	5	Oxford.
1911.	May	30	Bristol. Henbury.
	July	11	Iffley (Oxon.). Nuneham Courtenay (Oxon.).
	,,	12	Minster Lovell (Oxon.). Swinbrook (Oxon.). Widford (Oxon.). Burford (Oxon.). Fairford.

1911.	July	13	Oxford.
1912.	June	5	Dursley. Ozleworth. Owlpen. Uley.
	July	9	Monmouth. Raglan (Mon.).
	,,	10	Ross (Hfd.). Goodrich (Hfd.).
	,,	11	Lea (Hfd.). Weston-under-Penyard (Hfd.). Much Marcle (Hfd.).
1913.	June	3	Wells (Somt.).
	,,	4	Meare (Somt.). Glastonbury (Somt.). Wells (Somt.).
	,,	5	Wookey (Somt.). Croscombe (Somt.). Shepton Mallet (Somt.). Stanton Drew (Somt.).
	July	16	Pershore (Worc.). Bredon (Worc.).
	Sept.	2	Gloucester. Tredington. Stoke Orchard. Swindon. Cheltenham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Abenhall	1881.				
Adlestrop	1891.				
Almondsbury	1878.	1901.			
Alveston	1887.				
Ampney Crucis	1877.	1899.			
Ampney, Down	1907.				
Ashleworth	1885.				
Ashton, Cold	1883.	1906.			
Avening	1899.				
Badgeworth	1888.	1905.			
Barrington, Great	1892.				
Beckford	1909.				
Berkeley	1876.	1881.	1889.	1895.	1905.
Beverston	1886.	1899.			
Bibury	1877.	1899.			
Bicknor, English	1893.				
Birdlip	1879.	1897.			
Bisley	1880.				
Bitton	1878.	1900.			
Bledington	1882.				
Boddington	1889.				
Bourton-on-the-Hill	1891.				
Bourton-on-the-Water	1882.	1892.			
Brimpsfield	1897.				
Bristol	1878.	1883.	1890.	1906.	1911.
Brockworth	1882.	1905.			
Brookthorpe	1888.				
Buckland	1884.	1901.			
Campden, Chipping	1884.	1901.			
Cerney, South	1884.	1907.			
Chedworth	1877.	1889.	1907.		
Cheltenham	1879.	1889.	1905.	1913.	
Churchdown	1888.				
Cirencester.	1877.	1884.	1892.	1896.	1899.
	1907.				
Clearwell	1882.	1906.			
Cleeve, Bishop's	1879.	1889.	1905.		
Clifford Chambers	1887.				
Coates	1896.				
Coberley	1879.	1897.			
Coln St. Aldwyn	1899.				
Compton Greenfield	1878.				
Cowley	1879.	1897.			
Daglingworth	1887.	1896.			
Deerhurst	1876.	1886.	1902.		
Dowdeswell	1889.				
Duntsbourne Rous	1887.				
Dursley	1886.	1912.			
Dymock	1885.	1908.			
Dyrham	1883.	1900.	1906.		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (*continued*).

Ebrington	1901.
Edgeworth	1887.
Elkstone	1879. 1897.
Elmore	1888.
Fairford	1877. 1892. 1899. 1911.
Farmington	1882.
Flaxley	1881. 1893.
Frampton-on-Severn	1909.
Gloucester	1876. 1882. 1888. 1891. 1893 1901. 1903. 1913.
Hailes	1884. 1899. 1900.
Hampnett	1882.
Hanham Abbots	1878.
Hardwicke	1888.
Haresfield	1888.
Hatherop	1899.
Hawkesbury	1888.
Hempsted	1888.
Henbury	1878. 1911.
Hinton-on-the-Green	1909.
Horsley	1899.
Horton	1898.
Icomb	1882. 1897.
Iron Acton	1883. 1898.
Kemerton	1895.
Kempley	1885. 1894. 1908.
Kempsford	1892.
Kingswood	1886.
Lechlade	1899.
Leckhampton	1879.
Littledean	1881. 1893.
Lydney	1893.
Marshfield	1883. 1906.
Marston Sicca	1901.
Meyseyhampton	1899.
Micheldean	1881.
Mickleton	1887. 1901.
Minchinhampton	1880.
Moreton-in-Marsh	1891.
Moreton Valence	1909.
Nailsworth	1899.
Newent	1885. 1908.
Newington Bagpath	1886. 1899.
Newland	1882. 1896.
Newnham	1893.
Nibley, North	1895. 1905.
Northleach	1882. 1907.
Notgrove	1882.
Nympsfield	1880.
Oddington	1882.
Olveston	1887.
Owlpen	1880. 1912.
Ozleworth	1886. 1912.
Painswick	1880.
Pauntley	1908.
Pinbury	1896.
Preston (Forest)	1894.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (*continued*).

Prinknash	1882.	1888.	
Pucklechurch	1900.	1906.	
Quenington	1877.	1899.	
Quinton	1887.	1901.	
Rodborough	1880.		
Ruardean	1883.		
Rudford	1885.		
St. Briavels	1881.	1896.	1906.
Saintbury	1884.		
Sapperton	1887.	1896.	
Shipton Sollars	1907.		
Siddington	1884.	1892.	1907.
Siston	1878.	1900.	
Slaughter, Upper	1882.	1897.	
Slymbridge	1881.		
Sodbury, Chipping	1888.		
Sodbury, Little	1883.	1888.	1898.
Southam	1879.	1889.	1905.
Southrop	1899.		
Speech House	1881.		
Standish	1888.	1909.	
Stanley St. Leonard	1880.	1909.	
Stanton	1900.		
Stanway	1884.	1900.	
Staunton	1882.	1896.	
Stoke Orchard	1889.	1905.	1913.
Stone	1895.		
Stow-on-the-Wold	1882.	1897.	
Stowell	1877.		
Stroud	1880.		
Sudeley	1879.	1889.	1910.
Swell, Lower	1882.	1897.	
Swindon	1889.	1913.	
Tetbury	1886.		
Tewkesbury	1876.	1885.	1902.
Thornbury	1883.	1887.	1895.
Tidenham	1881.		
Toddington	1900.	1910.	
Tortworth	1895.		
Tredington	1889.	1905.	1913.
Tytherington	1887.		
Uley	1880.	1912.	
Upleadon	1885.		
Washbourne, Great	1909.		
Westbury-on-Severn	1893.		
Westbury-on-Trym	1883.	1901.	
Weston Birt	1886.		
Whittington	1889.		
Wick	1906.		
Willersey	1884.		
Winchcombe	1879.	1889.	1910.
Winterbourne	1901.		
Witcombe, Great	1879.	1905.	
Withington	1889.	1907.	
Woodchester	1880.		
Wotton-under-Edge	1886.	1895.	
Yate	1888.	1898.	

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon	1910.		

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Cardiff	1908.		
Caerphilly	1908.		
Ewenny	1908.		
Llandaff	1908.		
Llantwit Major	1908.		
St. Donats	1908.		
St. Fagans	1908.		

HAMPSHIRE.

Silchester	1898.		

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Abbeydore	1904.		
Bosbury	1894.		
Eastnor	1890.	1894.	
Ewias Harold	1904.		
Goodrich	1883.	1893.	1912.
Hereford	1904.		
Herefordshire Beacon	1890.		
Kilpeck	1904.		
Lea	1912.		
Ledbury	1890.	1894.	
Leominster	1904.		
Madley	1904.		
Marcle, Much	1894.	1912.	
Newton, Welsh	1896.		
Ross	1912.		
Walford	1883.		
Weston-under-Penyard	1912.		
Whitchurch	1893.		

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

Hampton Court	1898.		
London	1898.		

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Caerwent	1889.	1903.	
Caldicot	1903.		
Chepstow	1881.	1889.	
Grosmont	1896.		
Llangattock-Vibon-Avel	1896.		
Mathern	1889.	1903.	
Micheltroy	1896.		
Monmouth	1896.	1912.	
Raglan	1896.	1912.	
Rockfield	1896.		
St. Pierre	1889.		
Skenfrith	1896.		
Tintern	1881.	1906.	

OXFORDSHIRE.

Adderbury	1897.		
Asthall	1897.		
Bloxham	1897.		
Broughton	1897.		
Burford	1892.	1897.	1911.
Chastleton	1882.	1891.	
Dorchester	1910.		
Ewelme	1910.		
Faringdon, Little	1899.		
Iffley	1911.		
Langford	1899.		
Minster Lovell	1911.		
Northleigh	1910.		
Norton, Chipping	1891.		
Nuneham Courtenay	1911.		
Oxford	1891.	1910.	1911.
Rollright	1891.		
Shipton-under-Wychwood	1897.		
Southleigh	1910.		
Stanton Harcourt	1910.		
Swinbrook	1897.	1911.	
Widford	1911.		
Woodstock	1910.		
Yarnton	1910.		

SHROPSHIRE.

Ludlow	1904.		

SOMERSET.

Ashton, Long	1906.		
Banwell	1902.		
Bath	1883.	1900.	
Chelvey	1906.		
Clapton-in-Gordano	1906.		
Claverton	1883.		
Clevedon	1906.		
Crosscombe	1913.		
Farleigh Hungerford	1900.		
Glastonbury	1890.	1913.	
Hinton Charterhouse	1900.		
Meare	1913.		
Shepton Mallet	1913.		
Stanton Drew	1913.		
Wells	1890.	1913.	
Weston-in-Gordano	1906.		
Wookey	1913.		
Wrington	1902.		
Yatton	1902.		

WARWICKSHIRE.

Compton, Little	1891.		
Compton Wyniates	1887.		
Edgehill	1887.		
Oxhill	1887.		
Stratford-on-Avon	1887.		
Warwick	1887.		

WILTSHIRE.

Abury	1892.			
Ashton Keynes	1884.	1907.		
Avebury	1907.			
Bradford-on-Avon	1900.			
Chalfield, Great	1900.			
Cricklade	1884.	1892.	1907.	
Inglesham	1899.			
Malmesbury	1891.	1903.		
Marlborough	1892.			
Purton	1907.			
Sherston, Great	1903.			
Silbury	1892.			

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Badsey	1884.			
Birtsmorton	1885.	1894.		
Blockley	1891.			
Bredon	1885.	1895.	1904.	1913.
Broadway	1884.	1901.		
Bushley	1902.			
Cropthorne	1909.			
Elmley Castle	1909.			
Evesham	1884.	1901.	1909.	
Fladbury	1909.			
Hanley Castle	1885.			
Malvern, Great	1902.			
Malvern, Little	1894.	1902.		
Netherton	1909.			
Overbury	1895.	1909.		
Pendock	1885.			
Pershore	1885.	1904.	1909.	1913.
Ripple	1885.			
Strensham	1885.	1904.		
Wickhamford	1901.			
Worcester	1905.			
Wyre Piddle	1909.			

Notices of Publications.

PLACE-NAMES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE. A Hand-book. By W. St. Clair Baddeley. Gloucester: John Bellows. 1913. 5s.

At last we have a really good book on the place-names of Gloucestershire, and it is a matter for congratulation that it is the work of one who lives among us, and knows the district thoroughly, rather than that of a philologist from outside. With the exception of Worcestershire, there is hardly any shire in England which has a more abundant supply of really early forms of place-names than our own. Of the Worcester books, Nero E i dates from about A.D. 1000, and Tiberius A xiii from about eighty years later, and these two books form an invaluable collection of documents which give us many names from all parts of the shire east of Severn in the forms in which they existed before they were corrupted by foreign tongues and pens. The later monastic books, such as those of Gloucester, Evesham and Winchcombe, are, of course, much less valuable, because the form of the name in the document cannot claim any real right to be older than the document itself—it may or it may not be so. One almost wishes that the writer had seen his way to print references to the Worcester and Bath documents in different type. The plan of the book is that of an alphabetical list of place-names with explanations. Under each heading there come first references to ancient forms of the name with the dates of the documents in which they occur, and then remarks on the history and the meaning of the name; and it may be said at once that these are very carefully drawn up, and that sound and well-thought-out reasons are given for the conclusions set forth.

In recent books on place-names there has been a strong tendency to rely on invention of personal names in cases of difficulty, and this tendency is clearly marked in this book on Gloucestershire. The tendency may have arisen from the publication of Searle's *Onomasticon*, but it is very much alive, and should be suspiciously watched. For example, it is suggested that "Jack-Barrow" is derived from some pre-Saxon name. But is it not the case that odd corners of land such as those at the end of balks were known as Jack's, being a kind of no-man's land? When it is said that the meaning of the name of the Domesday Hundred of *Tolangebrige* is "To the long bridge," should

it not be really "At the long bridge," in accordance with the old use of "to" for "at"? A ninth-century copy of the Apostles' Creed runs: "He sit to swythran hand God Fæder," and it is said that Bishop Atterbury refused the See of Exeter because he did not wish to be called Tooterbury. Oddly enough, though the name *Gloucester* is treated at length, no explanation is given of *Bristol*. Yet Bristol was a Gloucestershire borough, the borough south of Avon was Redcliff; and though Bristol has been a shire exactly as Gloucestershire is a shire, for more than five centuries, all its centres of government, civil and ecclesiastical, are on soil which was once Gloucestershire. There is no doubt that Bristol is *Brycgstow*, the bridge-place; Bristol Bridge is older than Bristol. The persistent hard middle *c* occurring in every form of the name which is found before 1066 is sufficient proof of this. With regard to Silver Street, it is curious that no notice is taken of the suggestion of the Rev. G. T. Llewellyn that the name is really *Sulhford*, a narrow ford, dug out as it were with a plough. The Rev. J. S. Hill is more inclined to connect it with O.E. *sol* or *syl* mud. At any rate, until a few years ago Silver Street crossed the Frome at Bristol a short distance above the Broad-ford, where St. John's Bridge afterwards stood. Concerning *Woeful Dane-bottom* reference might have been made to *Woeful Lake Farm*, between Sherborne and Aldsworth, in support of the suggested derivation from Wulfflæd. It might well have been noticed under *Abone* that the word is simply the ablative of the river-name *Abon*; all the place-names in the fourteenth Iter except *Trajectus* are ablatives, governed by *ab* at the beginning. It is a relief to find a book on the old names of Gloucestershire which does not mention *Abona* or *Via Julia*. Concerning Aust, it must be remembered that the oldest form of the name is *Austin*, which occurs in the charter by which King Æthelred in 692 granted thirty cassates to Bishop Oftfor at *Heanburg* and *Austin*. The charter is a Worcester one of good repute, and is passed by Kemble. Mr. Duignan, in referring the gift to the Worcestershire Hanbury, was no doubt misled by Kemble and Birch, who both give this identification, but both those authorities need careful watching with regard to their identifications. There is no doubt that the places referred to are Henbury and Aust, and the history of the grant is traced in *Transactions* xviii. 297–302. We thus find Aust known as *Austin* within ninety years of the visit of St. Austin to the borderland of the Huiccians and West Saxons. The dative form *Austan* found in 793 and 929 is at least a century later. Does not this point to the fact that the name from which the place derived its appellation was *Augustinus*? There is no reason at all for supposing that the name *Augusta* was ever applied to Aust before A.D. 1000. The name Bradley

applied to a Domesday Hundred still survives in Yanworth (*Trans.* xviii. 309).

Mr. Baddeley supplies an interesting Introduction in which he deals with many things. It is likely that he underrates the influence of the Northmen on our place-names. They certainly settled at Cirencester during the winter after the Battle of Ethandun. According to Ethelwerd, they had attacked Gloucester before that battle, and had possibly kept possession of it till they went to Cirencester (M.H.B., 515c, 516a), and in 894 they crossed the shire "up by Thames till they arrived at Severn, then up by Severn," most likely passing to Thames Head and down the Stroud Valley, then up the river past Gloucester, as Queen Margaret went afterwards, to meet their doom at Buttington Tump, by the mouth of the Wye. Gloucestershire would have been a district they would have been very glad to capture and hold, for Gloucester is only distant some sixty miles from Rugby, at the south-western point of the region of the five boroughs, and if the Northmen could have held both those points it is likely that the history of middle England in the tenth century would have been very different. It is, therefore, no wonder that there is a good sprinkling of Northern names in the regions of our shire mentioned. The river names of the shire receive a good deal of attention both in the text and in the Introduction. There are strange names among them, and some of the rivers have changed their names in a very strange way. A paper on these names for the *Transactions* would be very welcome. It is not easy to see why Durdham Down should be placed on p. 57 "near Bath," especially as it is referred to on page 128 in connection with Redland, with a much more probable meaning. The note on page 151 may be referred to with profit in connection with this name. It is curious that no attempt seems to be made to account for both the soft and hard sounds of the initial *c* in *ceaster* in places so close together as Cirencester and Chesterton. This has always seemed to the writer to be one of the puzzles of Gloucestershire place-names. Ryne is interpreted as "an artificial runnel or ditch." Why artificial? The stream on which Wrington, in north-west Somerset, stands was in old days known as *Wrinn*, and no doubt it gave its name to the village. Lower down it is the *Yeo*, and gives its second name to Yatton. The author calls his work "A Handbook," but it is excellently well adapted both by shape and weight for the pocket, it would be no felt burden at the end of the longest day on the hills; and there could be no more pleasant way of enjoying a leisure day on Cotswold than by taking this book as a companion, and reading off the place-names that are to be found in that beautiful land. Few things would be more helpful to the study of early

history in our district than that copies of this book should be multiplied in every part of it, that folk should interest themselves in the subject, and should show their interest by sending suggestions to the author. No doubt some of the present interpretations, especially those relating to mythical personal names, might pass away, but widespread and lasting good would be done. The following errata should be noted :—p. xxviii. line 10, *Maple* belongs to line 9 ; p. 58, line 13, for " tun " read " tune " ; p. 83, delete " De," line 5 ; p. 93, line 12, for " Eserig " read " Esesig " ; p. 95, for *Cnapa* read *Cynepa* (unrecorded) ; p. 144, under *S. Briavels :* line 2, for " probably " read " possibly," and line 9, for " became " read " *may have become* " ; p. 175, 2nd column, bottom, for " walls " read " wells."

THE PLACE-NAMES OF SOMERSET. By JAMES S. HILL, B.D. Bristol : St. Stephen's Printing Works. 1914. 10s. 6d.

This is a pleasant, chatty, and interesting book about the place-names of Somerset. Its plan is entirely different from that of Mr. Baddeley's work. In the Gloucestershire book, as we have seen, the names are taken and considered one by one, and meanings are assigned to them. It is true, of course, that no single reader is likely to agree with all these interpretations, but the work is thoroughly well done, even though the light be somewhat dry. In the Somerset book the names are taken in groups, and are so considered, and this plan of course enables the writer to put the subject before his readers in a much more interesting form. The two plans are so different that the two books cannot really be compared. The Gloucestershire plan is the more scientific and thorough ; the Somerset book is one which could be read through with pleasure.

It is likely that Mr. Hill has been wise in the method of his treatment of the subject, for the Somerset documents are so late, and many of their contents are of such poor quality, that thoroughly careful treatment would be wasted upon them. The Glastonbury Book, *Bodl. Wood*, i., was written about 1350 ; the *Liber Albus* of Wells contains matter as late as 1493 ; and though the Winchester Book was written in the twelfth century, the fact that a facsimile thirteenth-century charter (Cotton Ch. viii. 18) exists which purports to be a grant by King Edgar in 975 of Bleadon to Winchester Cathedral, and which incorporates a partially-digested hunch of Domesday Book, throws doubt on the credit of that church. It is likely that the document was forged in order to account for the possession of Bleadon, because the *Codex Wintoniensis* only contains a grant of Bleadon by

King Eadwig to his thegn Ethelwold in 956.[1] Mr. Hill quite rightly deals with this late and unsatisfactory ecclesiastical material as though it stood on the same level with such mediæval matter as Hundred Rolls, or documents of that date. It is unfortunate that he derives Loxton from the Scandinavian *Loki*, for the form *Loxanwuda*, which occurs in the genuine charter of 956—"the wood of the *Loxa*"—clearly shows that the name of the wood is taken from the river *Lox*, which runs by Loxton. It is also unfortunate that Mr. Hill has trespassed over the boundary into Bristol,[2] for Bristol is a Gloucestershire borough, though it is true that the Gloucestershire borough has for the last eight centuries or more been annexing bits of Somerset. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that Brihtric, or any of his ancestors, ever had anything to do with Bristol. If the borough had belonged to them we should have expected that it would have passed to Queen Matilda as Tewkesbury did, and there is no evidence at all that this was so. The reputed connection of Brihtric with Bristol is a mere fiction of the Tewkesbury monks, who held the tithes of the borough, and to whom the Priory of St. James belonged; but Tewkesbury Abbey was a twelfth-century foundation. To the student of place-names it will be of use to study this book carefully, for it will make him think, and examine, and sift. He will probably disagree more often with Mr. Hill than he would with Mr. Baddeley, but the very disagreement should lead to reasoning as to the grounds why he should disagree. Moreover, the book is a treasury of wide and varied knowledge of many kinds concerning the subject of which it treats. There is, however, the same tendency to invention of unknown personal names which seems to be common to most of the writers on this subject at the present time. To the readers of the books about Somerset—and there seem to be a good many of them—to whom the district is as a fairyland, where all things are beautiful and anything may be true, the book will be an attractive one, for the writer has fully entered into the spirit of their dream; but it is certainly well that a somewhat dry subject should be treated in a pleasant way. Finally, it may be truly said that the printers and binders have turned out a piece of excellent work.

CHURCH BELLS OF ENGLAND. By H. B. WALTERS, F.S.A. Oxford: University Press. 1914.

Mr. Walters is an old friend of our Society in the matter of church bells, for he has very kindly contributed valuable papers on the subject

[1] K.C.D., DLXXXVII, MCLXXXII; Cart. Sax., 1313, 959. [2] p. 114.

to Volumes xviii., xx., and xxxiv. of our *Transactions* relating to Gloucestershire bells, and to the bell-foundries of the shire, so we know that his book will be comprehensive and trustworthy. It covers the whole ground of the subject of bell-ringing, from the casting of bells, their weights, uses, dedications, decorations and inscriptions, to the foundries, ancient and modern, in different parts of England, and ringing and ringers. It is not a mere gossipy book on a very interesting subject, but a scholarly work on which folk may thoroughly rely. From the list of bell-founders we learn that Johannes le Belyetere, *Propositus* of Bristol in 1236, is the first Englishman of whom it may be said with certainty that he cast bells, for though a Simon le Belyetere, 1226–66, is mentioned at Worcester, it is noted that he was probably not a founder. We see also from the position of John the bell-founder in the borough that his craft was a profitable one, which was held in good repute. In those early days the Severn Valley seems to have been the chief and earliest home of bell-founding in England. Before 1300 the only founders noted are Simon, Agnes, a second Simon, and Henry at Worcester between 1226 and 1306; John and Walter at Bristol in 1236 and 1296; Michael and Richard Wymbysh in London, between 1290 and 1315; and William de Hooton at York, 1297–1300; while on p. 23 an account is given of the cost of casting a bell at Bridgwater in 1283. The West-country craftsmen did not lose their skill as time passed on, and it is strange that Mr. Walters does not mention the noble bells which William Wyrcestre tells us hung in the tower of St. Mary Redcliff about 1480. He gives their weights:[1]— I, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lb.; II, 14 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lb.; III, 19 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lb.; IV, 30 cwt. less 3 lb.; V, 44 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lb.; VI, 62 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb. The great bell of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, cast probably about 1460, weighs 58 cwt., considerably less than the great bell of Redcliff. The ring of twelve bells at St. Paul's Cathedral is the heaviest in the world, and the bells which correspond in weight with the Redcliff bells are these :—XII, 62 cwt., B flat; XI, 44 cwt. 2 qr., C; X, 30 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lb., D flat; VI, 14 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb., A flat; IV, 11 cwt. 3 qr. 31 lb., C. The third Redcliff bell comes between VII and VIII at St. Paul's, striking F and G. The coincidence in weight between five out of the six Redcliff bells and those of the ring at St. Paul's is very remarkable, and can hardly be due throughout to chance. The three heaviest bells at St. Paul's were given by the Corporation of London and by the Grocers' and Clothworkers' Companies. Who gave the Redcliff bells 430 years ago we know not. It is likely enough that William Wyrcestre knew, but he did not think it needful to

1 Dallaway, 133.

advertise the gift. The ring of six bells at St. Mary Redcliff in 1480 weighed 181 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lb., a greater weight than the heaviest six bells now in the rings of twelve bells at York Minster, Worcester, and Southwark Cathedrals, and St. Mary-le-Bow; and they weighed about a ton more than the whole ring of ten bells now at Beverley Minster. Perhaps we may have reason to complain that the Bristol bell-men of 1480 have been passed over; but no doubt it was needful to omit many things. It is worth noting that the saints named on bells are not usually those in whose name the church is dedicated; it is curious, however, that there is considerable difference in this matter in different districts. In Cumberland in five out of six instances the dedication of the tenor coincided with that of the church; in Somerset there was only one case of agreement out of six. Founders also had their preferences: the London founders favoured St. Catherine, the Bristol men St. Anne and St. George. The book is furnished with full bibliographies, both general and topographical; there is also a list of bell-founders, with two full indices, one of names and places, and the other of general matters. Altogether it is a work which may well find a place in any library as one which is likely to be of lasting value.

THE CHURCH PLATE OF BRECONSHIRE. By the Rev. J. I. Evans. Stow-on-the-Wold: J. H. Alden. 1912. 21s.

After giving an account of the church plate of the Welsh shires of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Radnor, Mr. Evans has taken in hand the church plate of Breconshire. The book really includes a good deal more than a descriptive list of the plate now belonging to the various churches; for there are besides:—Copies of the Chantry Reports of 1548, and a few inventories of church goods of 1552–3; also a list of the dates of the transcripts of the parish registers of the shire, and an essay on the Primitive Saints of Breconshire. As in Radnorshire, there is not now a single piece of mediæval church plate left; it is evident that those in authority were out for plunder in this poor Welsh shire three hundred and sixty years ago, and the besom of the spoiler swept clean, for the earliest dated vessels are of the year 1576. In addition to the detailed account of the plate in each parish, mention is made of the bells, and also of the earliest dated entries in the church registers. Sad to say, instances of spoliation in quite recent times are recorded, one of the most remarkable being the disappearance between 1890 and 1895 of a handsome brass chandelier from Christ's College, Brecon, which had been given to the church in 1723. The then head master of the school had undertaken the reseating of the chapel, and the then Bishop of

St. David's was a member of the governing body, but the chandelier was sold to a Brecon builder for £3 10s. It is clear that high and responsible position on the part of its guardians may be no protection to church furniture, for *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Yet presumably there was a Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's at the time. We may well ask whether they were all in it, or whether they were passing by on the other side? For Christ's College, Brecon, is not a church in a corner.

The Chantry Reports throw a good deal of light on the religious life of the country on the eve of the Reformation. The wealth of the district lay in flocks and herds, and so it came to pass that the endowment of some of the lights and chantries consisted rather of cattle and sheep than of land. Thus the Chapel of Stradwallen possessed fifteen cows and thirty sheep and lambs, and the Church of Lampeter possessed no fewer than nineteen cows and one hundred sheep; the animals were let out to hire in Llandettuy at the rate of 3d. a sheep and 2d. a lamb, and both there and at Stradwallen the lessees refused to deliver them up to the commissioners. Besides the notices of registers in the detailed account of the various parishes, there is a most useful list of the Transcripts of Parish Registers in the Diocesan Registry; unhappily, the series in each case is very incomplete, and there are none before 1685.

Before the formation of the shire of Brecon in 1536, the area now contained in it lay in two districts, one towards the north-west connected with what is now Radnorshire and the Welsh country beyond, the remainder forming the rest of the shire. It appears that of the dedications in the north-western portions some may be primitive, while others seem to represent the intrusion of powerful churches, such as St. David's and Llanbadarn Vawr. The saints of the larger district belonged to a great extent to the family of Brychan, a prince who lived in the fourth century, who begat eleven sons and twenty-five daughters. His eldest son Cynog, four daughters, and four grandsons have given dedications which still survive to Breconshire churches. But it seems likely that in several cases ancient dedications of comparatively unknown saints have been obscured by the names of saints who are more popular. The book is well illustrated, and there is an excellent index.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF BADSEY, WITH ALDINGTON, WORCESTERSHIRE, from 1525 to 1571. Transcribed by the Rev. W. H. PRICE, M.A., and Edited by E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A. Hampstead: The Priory Press. 1914. 2s. 6d.

The Rev. W. H. Price, Vicar of Badsey, near Evesham, transcribed the whole of the Wardens' Accounts in 1898, and the portion mentioned

above has been published at the request of his sister, Mrs. Drysdale Bowden. Badsey was a chapel under the Abbey of Evesham, and after the Dissolution it passed into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, who are mentioned as providing needful books for the church, though the wardens had to send to Oxford to fetch them. The book, which is likely to be useful to those who are interested in the Reformation period in Gloucestershire, is furnished with a very helpful series of notes compiled by Mr. Oswald J. Knapp, M.A. Under 1525 is a short note on the composition for tithing of sheep, which may be helpful to those who are interested in the wool trade. The gatherings or collections for church expenses, which were made at Banwell by the *Hoglers*, were made at Badsey by the young men, the maids, and the young or little maids; also cock-money was a frequent source of income arising from the squailing of cocks on Shrove Tuesday; nothing is found about this at Banwell. Also the wardens seem to have kept stock, most likely for breeding purposes. In 1537–8 they paid 3d. for wintering a church sheep; in 1554–5 7d. for wintering the bull; and in 1542–4 they received for the bulle hyde 3s. 4d. A bull cost from 15s. to 16s. 8d. The first signs of destructiveness appear in 1549–50, when 8d. was received for two tabernacles, probably pyxes, and 7s. paid for glazing, no doubt the windows had been smashed by iconoclasts. On May 22nd, 1552, John Hooper became Bishop of Worcester, so in the accounts for 1552–3 we find 2s. received for gilding, no doubt gilded woodwork, and 6s. 8d. for the rood loft. However, Queen Mary ascended the thrown on July 6th, 1553, so in 1553–4 we find a gathering for the paschal candle, 1s. 3½d., and a payment of 1s. 4d. for painting the rood. Probably the old rood had been reverently preserved, and only needed to be decorated. The old gatherings or collections continued regularly until 1537–8, when a sum of 3s. 3d. was received from "the great maids." Evesham Abbey was surrendered on November 17th, 1539, and there were no more gatherings till the one for the paschal candle in 1553–4. So at Banwell the *Hoglers'* collections ceased in the reign of Edward VI. The spirit of plunder was in the air, and folk would not give money for church purposes which might be confiscated, and used for purposes anything but sacred. After 1558 the accounts become confused, and even the bull was purchased on the cheap: the wardens of 1564–5 bought one for 2s. 5d., about one-sixth of the cost of a good animal, and it is in no way surprising to find an item soon after: "Paid for crying of the bull, 1d." The question has been raised whether the second Prayer Book of Edward VI was ever effectively circulated; but

it would seem clear that the "King's Book," for which 6s. was paid at Badsey in 1552–3, as well as the "New book of the Communion," which was purchased for 5s. in the same year for the neighbouring parish of Littleton, would have been copies of this second Prayer Book. It seems also clear that a copy of the book was purchased in that year for Banwell. Of course, such bishops as Hooper and Barlow would take care that the book was provided in the different parishes. This well-annotated little book throws a number of very interesting side-lights on the history of the period which it covers.

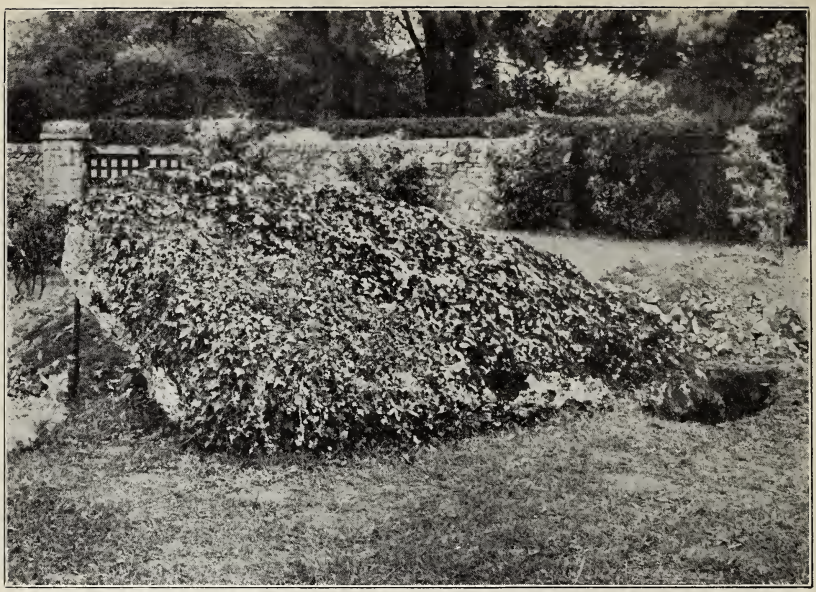
In Memoriam.

C. H. DANCEY.

Mr. Dancey was for thirty years a member of our Society, and there were few men who had a more practical knowledge of the antiquities of the City of Gloucester than he; for more than ten years also he served on our Council. In June, 1911, he made a valuable gift to the public library of a large collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, many of them unique in their way, bearing on the history and antiquities of Gloucester, and for two years before the opening of the Public Library he acted as Honorary Librarian of the Reference Library established at the Guildhall. In his younger days also he was a keen volunteer, and he took great interest in Rugby Football, holding for some years the office of Treasurer of the City Football Club. Mr. Dancey died on November 22nd, 1913, at the age of 74 years.

JAMES McMURTRIE, F.G.S.

The greater part of Mr. McMurtrie's life was spent in Somerset, where he acted for forty years as Manager of the Waldegrave Collieries at Radstock, holding also many other offices of public service, including that of Alderman of the County Council. No one knew the Somerset coal-field so well as he did. He made a valuable collection of fossil plants, which he gave to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and the failure of the attempt to find coal in the deep boring at Cannington was a keen disappointment to him. When he came to Bristol about twelve years before his death he entered at once on a fresh career of active usefulness. He served most regularly for eight years on the Council of our Society, and read several valuable papers. It is true that these papers dealt mainly with subjects connected with the Somerset which he knew so well; but Roman Somerset and Gloucestershire were one thing, and the papers are very valuable contributions to local archæology. Mr. McMurtrie, who had become a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1873, died on February 2nd, 1914.



DRUID STOKE STONES: THE GREAT STONE.

DRUID STOKE STONES: GENERAL VIEW.

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION AT DRUID STOKE.

Read by Mr. F. WERE to the Bristol Members of the Society, on October 20th, 1913.

PERMISSION having been granted to the Society by Mr. Featherstone Witty, owner of the so-called cromlech at Druid Stoke, to make what examination it pleased of the partially-buried stones forming component parts of the cromlech, work under the direction of the Hon. Secretary for Bristol and Mr. Francis Were was commenced on September 8th, 1913. Four stones were visible, the great table stone, which we will call No. 1, leaning against No. 2, which it was considered advisable to leave entirely alone for fear of bringing No. 1 completely to the ground. No. 3, of which but little could be seen, lies in front of No. 2, the north end of it touching the gravel drive in front of the house. No. 3 was first dealt with by clearing the earth away from it on every side; when cleared it was revealed as a large stone, with a curious ledge upon its upper part, the whole lying upon its side. The following measurements were taken: length, 6 ft. 10 in.; height, taken in three places, 3 ft. 9 in., 4 ft. 5 in., and 2 ft. 3 in.; depth, 1 ft. 3 in.; circumference, 17 ft. 8 in. The shortest distance from the corner of the stone touching the drive to the wall of the house is 26 ft. 6 in. Adjoining No. 3 on the south is No. 4 (shown in the photograph propped up on end). This appeared to be a large stone, as a good deal was visible above ground. However, on clearing away the soil it was found to be much smaller than No. 3, and of no thickness. The measurements are: length, 3 ft. 8 in.; breadth, 2 ft. 4 in.; depth, 7 in.; circumference, 11 ft. 6 in. Its north end was found to be resting on a fifth stone hitherto buried. The weight of No. 4 was not so great as to prevent its being raised and set on end by the

united strength of those present, giving them room to excavate the new discovery, No. 5, which was deeply buried exactly in the middle of the other stones. As it lies, the probable base points eastward and the top westward. It measures 3 ft. 8 in. in length and 1 ft. 2 in. in breadth. It was not found possible to take the circumference. A slight trench only was dug on the south side of No. 1, the measurements of which are: length, 10 ft. 4 in.; breadth in three places, 4 ft. 10 in., 5 ft. 6 in., and 3 ft. 9 in.; while in depth it varies from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 7 in.

The position of the overturned stones, we think, shows that when No. 1, or the table stone, was overthrown it came from an easterly to a south-easterly alignment, while No. 3 was slued round to the north and lay almost flat on its side. No. 5, the deeply-buried stone, when standing on its base probably supported the south-east corner of the table stone. Seyer conjectures that No. 1 stood upright with No. 3 in front; but it is too near the stone it rests upon, No. 2, to have fallen from that position, and if so, this number must have included the fragile, propped-up one No. 4, which is too weak in size and quality to help bear the weight of No. 1, but was more probably the base or side of a cist; in fact, all that has been left of one which might have been rifled at the overturning centuries ago. About a foot and a half below the surface of the ground rough cobble-like stones tightly packed together were found. A resident in the locality told us that this characteristic obtains over all parts of the field (now gardens) which have been dug into.

Seyer seems rightly to have diagnosed the stones as breccia, and not millstone grit, as it is poor in quality compared to the dolomitic conglomerate of the Mendips, and therefore is probably local. Professor Lloyd Morgan says it is dolomitic conglomerate from Henbury; but Seyer thinks they came from King's Weston Down, where he says many of them were to be seen, but of smaller size, which Mr. Farr collected for the foundation of his house.

The members of Council who viewed the positions of the stones were divided in opinion as to whether the table stone rested upon three or four upright stones. It certainly was not a monolith as illustrated by Seyer.

Photographs were taken of the uncovered stones, prints of which are appended to this report.

The work took three days altogether. By desire of the owner of the stones they are all left visible to the eye, but otherwise remain *in situ*.

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone Witty, not only for leave to excavate, but also for much kind hospitality shown to members.

F. W.
L. J. U. W.

THE 1625 SURVEY OF THE SMALLER MANOR OF CLIFTON.[1]

By LEWIS J. UPTON WAY, F.S.A.

Owing to the fact that two parishes of Clifton appear in the Domesday Survey for Gloucestershire, some doubt as to which refers to Clifton by Bristol has perplexed the minds of local historians. This need no longer be the case since the appearance of a paper in the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society's *Transactions*, vol. xxxvi. pp. 182–190, called "Note on the Entry in Domesday Book Relating to Westbury-on-Severn," wherein the writer, the Rev. C. S. Taylor, following Mr. A. E. Ellis, in *Transactions*, vol. iii. p. 212, note 1, proves that the entries supposed by many, including Sir Robert Atkyns, to relate to Clifton and Shirehampton near Westbury-on-Trym relate in reality to Clifton-on-Teme and Kyre near Bromyard, in Herefordshire.[2]

The entry relating to Clifton by Bristol is as follows :—

"In Sineshoved Hundred Roger fitz Ralph holds one manor by name Clistone [thus wrongly spelt in the original] which Sewin, the Provost of Bristou held of King Edward, and had been able to go with this land where he wished

[1] Read to the Bristol Members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society on Monday, November 17th, 1913.

[2] Copies of the paper mentioned above were sent to Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, of Kyre Park, Tenbury, and also to the clergy of the various parishes concerned in the estates which were severed from Westbury-on-Severn about 1070. Most kind and helpful replies were received from Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, and from the Rector of Kyre Wyard, and the Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme. As a result it has now become possible to identify 21 out of the 25 hides which were severed from Westbury-on-Severn. The severed hides were these : Chire 6, Cliftone 10, Noent and Chingestune 8, Ladevent 1 ; in all 25. Answering to these are Chure 3 hides and Cuer 1 hide, 4 out of the 6 hides of Chire

nor did he owe thence any feorm. There are 3 hides. In demesne are 3 plough-teams and 6 villanes, also 6 bordars, with 2 plough-teams. There are 3 serfs and 8 acres of meadow. It was worth 100 S. now 60 S."

This entry no doubt refers to the whole and undivided Manor of Clifton before it became separated into two parts, which division probably took place about the middle of the fifteenth century, when John Carpenter obtained the advowson of the parish church of Clifton from the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol, upon which house it had been bestowed by William de Clifton; and presented it, together with some land in the parish, to the College of Westbury-on-Trym. Beyond this fact we have nothing to guide us in fixing the date of the coming into being of the smaller Manor of Clifton, which remained the property of the college until the dissolution of religious foundations, when it was granted with all the rest of the college estates to Sir Ralph Sadleir, a favourite minister of King Henry the Eighth.

Sir Robert Atkyns says that "Sir Ralph Sadleir's grandson, Ralph Sadleir, Esq., was lord of this manor in 1608, and the impropriation did formerly belong to the College of Westbury, given to it by John Carpenter, a great benefactor to that college. It is now (1712) vested in Mr. Hodges, and is worth £100 per annum. The church is small with a tower at the west end, the chancel belongs to the impropriator, under which is a vault where several of Mr. Hodges' family

Edwin Loach, answering to the 1 hide of Ladevent; Newent and Chingestune answering to the 8 hides of Noent and Chingestune. The number answering to the 10 hides of Cliftune is composite. First of all there are the 3 hides in Cliftone, now Clifton-on-Teme; then there are 3 hides in Safie, now Lower Safey, which was a chapel of Clifton-on-Teme; 1 hide in Caldeslie, now Shelsley Walsh, also a chapel of Clifton-on-Teme; and finally 1 hide mentioned in Domesday Book as Hame, which lay in the Parish of Clifton-on-Teme. All these 8 hides appear in the Survey as held by Osbern fitz Richard. It will be seen, then, that all the 25 severed hides are accounted for except 2 in Chire and 2 in Cliftone, and this fact supplies additional reason for thinking that the theory advanced by Mr. Taylor is correct.

lie buried." Hoping to find a description of the tombs of these ancient Clifton worthies, I turned to Bigland's history of the county, but they are not recorded therein. Its pages are chiefly filled with the pompous epitaphs of strangers who died while undergoing the cure at the Hotwells. Possibly the tombs of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" were swept away when the original church with the exception of the tower was demolished in 1654. The present building, erected in 1822, stands slightly to the north of the foundations of the old one.

The Survey we are about to consider is a vellum-bound book dated 1625, tied with green silk strings, containing nineteen pages, and bearing the single word Clyfton on the cover. It is slightly stained with damp, otherwise in perfect condition. Henry Lilly, the compiler, may be identical with that Henry Lilly who was Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, and who died in 1638, but we are not told that this is so. His writing and clearness of diction leave nothing to be desired.[1] In addition to the book there is a loose sheet of paper written upon by a different hand.

The two manors of Clifton after being possessed by various families became united when they fell into the hands of the Society of Merchant Venturers, who bought out the private owners. The late John Latimer, in his history of the Society, gives us the following account of the purchase:—

"The growing reputation of the Hotwell amongst upper-class invalids attracted the attention of the Merchant's Hall soon after the Restoration, and contributed to bring about one of the most important events in the history of the Society, the purchase of the Manor of Clifton. In April, 1661, some preliminary negotiations were entered into, but fell through; the Society's interest, however, continued,

[1] Since writing the above I have seen a pedigree sent out from the Heralds' College by Henry Lilly and signed by him. The writing is identical with that of this Survey, which proves that Lilly the Pursuivant compiled it.—L. J. U. W.

and in July, 1676, it succeeded in acquiring three-fourths of the Manor of Clifton from the executor of a defunct owner, and the remaining fourth was afterwards picked up in fragments. Another and a much smaller manor in the parish, once the property of the Dean and College of Westbury-on-Trym, subsequently captured by Sir Ralph Sadleir, was obtained by a trifling outlay in 1686. At that period the population of the parish can hardly have exceeded three hundred, most of whom were labourers inhabiting cottages along the river side. Near the church was a manor house (to which a wine licence had been granted in 1632). The following minute is believed to refer to this mansion, 'Ordered Sept. 17th, 1700, that on payment of a fine of £49, a lease for five lives be granted to Whitchurch Phippen of the site or ruins of the Great House at Clifton heretofore burnt down, and since called the Old Castle late in the holding of Mary Hodges.' There were also near the church one, or perhaps two, upper-class dwellings and a few labourers' hovels. All the rest of the area was partly common land and partly cultivated ground divided into about a dozen little farms. Even the manufacture of lime, for which the locality afterwards became famous, had scarcely begun, and the enormous cliffs, of which some acres disappeared in the eighteenth century, then frowned directly over the Avon. Scarcely anything, in fact, differentiated the parish from secluded villages in purely agricultural districts."

THE SURVEY.

A TABLE OF THE TENNANTS NAMES OF CLIFTON.

WILLIAM NEWCE	the Lord's Tennant.
ANDREW WHITTINGTON	Sub-Tennants of the Demeasnes, whose estates are determined wth. the naturall life of Will. Newce.
JOHN SACHFEILD	
RICHARD HILLING	
HENRY HOBSON	
JOHN WATKIN	
JOANE BATTEN	

RICHARD HILLING
ANTHONY HODGES
JOHN HODGES
JOHN BATTEN
EDMUND WATTS
JOHN BAYLY
WIDDOW BAYLY
} Customary Tennants.

Clyfton

A Survey, Veiwe & Value of the Manor of Clifton (nigh the Cittie of Bristoll) in the Countie of Glocester, being a Part of the Possessions of ye Right Worshippfull Rafe Sadleir, Lord of Stondon in the Countie of Hertford Esq. at whose command this Survey was made in Aprill Ao. Dmi. 1625.

By Henry Lilly.

WILLIAM NEWCE Gentleman aged about 50 holdeth by Indenture bearing date the first day of June Ao. R. Regina Eliz. Angliae 21°. (1579) made and granted by and from the Right Honorable Sr. Rafe Sadleir knight Baneret, of the Privy Counsell to the said Queene. All that Manor of Clifton in the County of Glocester, with all the lands thereunto belonging, and the rents of all Maner of Tenants, and all Maner of fines, heriotts, forfeitures and all profitts of Courts, togeather wth. the Personage of Clifton (except the scite of the Chappell called St. Vincent's Chappell with all commodities thereunto belonging, and all maner of woods, underwoods, mynes and quarries and all maner of haukes) for one hundred yeares if Thomas Newce, Clement Newce and William Newce sonnes of ye said William Newce so long shall live, for and by the yearly Rent of xvii li. besides provision for the Steward and other Officers of the said Sr. Rafe Sadleir and his heirs for the space of two days in every year.

NOTE, Thomas and Clement Newce both dead William onely liveing.

RENT, xvii li.

Clifton. Demeasnes.

ANDREW WHITTINGTON Gent. holdeth as tenant to MR. WM. NEWCE, the Personage and Personage house togeather with the tithes, and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth to the said Mr. Wm. Newce per Annum xl li.

The house with Court yard, barne, stable, waynehouse and garden abutting south against Clifton Common and north on a close called Home-leyes, the east part whereof adjoyneth to a certaine lane leading into Lauridge lane, the west parte to Clifton Church, and the aforesaid Home-leyes and conteyneth 1r. 34p.

One Close of Up-land meadow called Home-leyes, Clifton Church, and Clifton Grene aforesaid together with the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten against the south, the Personage house, the lands of the saied A. Whittington togeather with the way leading into Lauridge lane uppon ye east and north, the Customary land in ye tenure of Anthony Hodges west and conteyneth, 6a. 3r. 10p.

Colly-acre Close being of Up-land meadow, the way leading from Clifton Grene towards Durdon Downe south and west, the lands of A. Whittington and A. Hodges north and east parts and conteyneth, 2a. 3r. 30p.

One Close of arrable called Cawsey Close lyeing in length by the highway leading from Westbury towards Bristoll north, the lands of A. Whittington and A. Hodges south, the east and west ends whereof abbutteth on the lands of the saied A. Whittington, and the Ambery Close belonging to the Colledge of Bristoll and conteyneth, 2a. 1r. 19p.

Another Close of arrable called Shortgrove leyes adjoyning to Durdon Down on the north, the lands of A. Hodges south, and abbutteth east on a peece of Customary land in the tenure of Richard Hilling and west on Durdom Downe aforesaid and conteyneth, 2a. 3r.

One peece of arrable land next the hedge in further Clifton feild, abbutting north and south on the lands of A. Whittington, the lands of the said A. Whittington and A. Hodges on the east and west sids and conteyneth, 2r. 20p.

One peeked peece of arrable in the same feild abbutting on the Waineway north west and conteyneth, 1r. 10p.

Another peece of arrable in the same feild, abbutting south east on a way next Batten's Ten acres and north west on the lands of Mr. Whittington and A. Hodges and conteyneth, 1a.

One peice of Stoney Rockey ground lyeing on Durdom Downe called Shortgrove reputed as Common, and may be enclosed at the Lord's pleasure, 12a.

NOTE, in a different hand, "All thease solld to Jo. Hodges in fee for, £800."

The Lord's wood called Clifton Wood adjoyning to Rowenham ferry way on the south part, the Customary land in the tenure of widow Batten uppon ye east parte, the Lord's wast and Customary lands in the tenure of Ric. Hilling and John Hodges, wth. the lands of A. Whittington on the north parte, the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten on the west parte and conteyneth, 30a.

Arrable	7a. or. 9p.	59a. or. 19p.
pasture	12a. or. 10p.	
up-land meadow or pasture	10a.	
coppice wood	30a.	

Valet per Annum togeather wth. the Tithes besides the Lord's wood xl li.

Out of wch. yssueth for paiement of the Cure per Annum, vi li.

The earliest map of Clifton is that presented to the Museum some few years ago by our member Mr. J. E. Pritchard, dated 1746, a hundred and twenty years later than the Survey we are here dealing with. We can therefore

hardly expect to be able to identify upon it with any degree of certainty many of the farms and fields named in 1625, as in the intervening period Clifton had begun to emerge from its rural state, and some of the fine stone houses which we now regard as ancient were springing into existence. Of the foregoing holdings it is only possible to trace those which are mentioned as being bounded by some building or pre-eminent natural feature, the site of which we are able to locate at the present time. Of these Clifton Church and Clifton Green are good examples. The site of the Parsonage house held by Mr. Newce, I think, may be recognised by their help. Clifton Common or Green is the stretch of sloping turf lying between Clifton Church and Goldney House, now much curtailed and cut up by roads. The house, we are told, was bounded by this green on the south side, so we must look for something on the north side of it. The west part adjoined the church, so we must turn to the east side of the church. The east part of the house, we are told, adjoined a lane, so we must look for a lane on the east of the church, and find Clifton Road. This gives us three sides of a square, within which we find that fine old stone house bearing the date 1711 above the front door, and known as the Church House. The northern boundary, a field called Home-leyes, must have been part of the present churchyard, and the land on which the houses on the south side of the road leading into Lansdown Place stand.

Home-leyes itself was a good-sized field of 6 acres. Colly acre lay on the right-hand side of the road leading to the Down. Cawsey Close and Shortgrove were both bounded on the north by the Down, so we must conclude that they were not far from the Zoological Gardens or Upper Belgrave Road. We must note that Shortgrove was regarded as common land, but could be enclosed at the will of the lord of the manor. We also get the acreage of Clifton Wood, then in reality a wood, namely thirty acres, and find that it extended to the road leading to Rownham Ferry, a road it is

impossible to locate now owing to the docks at Hotwells having so completely changed the face of the country.

JOHN SACHFEILD holdeth as Tenant to Mr. Newce, these parcells of land following and paieth per Annum.

One Close of meadow called Smock acre with a little way at the south west corner hedged on both sids, the west end whereof abbutteth on the lands of A. Whittington, and the east on the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten and conteineth, 2a. 3r. 20f.

Two acres of arrable in the west end feild otherwhiles called the further feild, lyeing between the lands of A. Hodges north and south, and abbutting east on a footway, and west on the lands of A. Whittington and conteyneth, 1a. 3r. 20p.

Sum of acres in	—meadow & pasture	2a. 3r. 20p.	4a. 3r.
	—arrable	1a. 3r.	

Valet per Annum 3li. xs.

RICHARD HILLING holdeth by Indenture from Mr. Newce one Tenement and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth per Annum x, li. xvis.

The house and backside wth. a little close, adjoyning the way leading from Clifton towards Bristoll on the north parte, Clifton Greene on the west parte,the lands of A. Whittington on the east parte, the Customary lands in the tenure of John Hodges on the south parte and conteineth, 1a. or. 18p.

One peice of pasture or Up-land meadow nigh Shortgrove, the Customary land in the tenure of the said Ri. Hilling, and the Ambery close belonging to the Colledge of Bristoll on the north parte, the lands of A. Hodges and a peice of Customary land in Clifton feild on the south parte, the lands of Mr. Whittington on the east part, the lands of the said Hodges wth. the aforesaid peice of Customary land in ye tenure of ye said Hilling on the west parte, 1a. 1r. 24p.

One peece of arrable called Shortgrove paddock in Trynmore abbutting north west on Durdom Downe, and

south east uppon the customary land of A. Hodges, and lyeth betweene the lands of A. Whittington, and the said A. Hodges called Trinmore against the south west and north east and conteyneth, 1a. 35p.

One close of Up-land meadow called Holly land, the Customary land called Lauridge meadow on the north east parte, the lands of A. Whittington on the south, and south east parts, the lands of A. Hodges called Holly land in the tenure of A. Hodges aforesaid on the north west parte and conteyneth, 4a, 2r. 10p.

A close of arrable called Downe end paddock lyeing betweene the lands of A. Whittington on the south west and north east partes, and abbutting northwest on the Customary land of A. Hodges, and south east on a wayne way leading from Durdom Downe into Nether feild and conteyneth, 2a. 10p.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture called Hoells Deane, the Customary land of Edmund Watts, and the lands of A. Whittington on the north parte, the lands of the said A. Whittington on the south parte, the Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges called Whithey paddock, and the lands of the said A. Hodges and A. Whittington on the east parte, other Customary lands in the tenure of the said Edmund Watts togeather with the lands of A. Whittington aforesaid on the west parte and conteyneth, 1a. 2r. 26p.

One peice of Marsh meadow in Rowenham meade called the five acres, lyeing betweene the lands of A. Whittington on ye south and north partes and abbutting south east on the lands of A. Hodges, 5a.

Sum of acres in	—arrable	3a. 1r. 5p.	17a. 3p.
	—marsh meadow	5a.	
	upland meadow or —pasture ground	8a. 2r. 38p.	

Valet per Annum xiiii li.

NOTE, sold to John Godman in fee for £360

HENRY HOBSON holdeth by Indenture from Mr. Newce three closes of pasture lyeing all together, called Welch leyes and paieth per Annum x li.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture sometyme in three severalls called Welch Leyes, Millmote Lane lyeing on the south parte, the lands of A. Hodges and certaine Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges on the north parte, the lands of A. Whittington on the west parte, the lands of the said A. Whittington and A. Hodges on the east part and conteyneth, 14a. 2r. 28p.

Valet per Annum xviii li.

JOHN WATKIN holdeth one parcell of ground called Honey-pen Hill and payeth for the same per Annum to Mr. Newce, xl s.

One parcell of pasture or Up-land meadow called Honey-penhill abbutting south on Honey-penhill common and adjoyneth north to the lands of A. Whittington Gent. the way from Clifton towards Bristoll and a close belonging to A. Hodges on the east part, Mill-mote Lane and Welches leyes on the west part and conteyneth, 3a. 2r.

Valet per Annum, 3 li.

JOANNE BATTEN widdow holdeth two tenements wth. a limekill and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth to Mr. Newce per Annum v li.

One Tenement and limekill wth. yard, garden and backsid abbutting on Rowenham Ferry way towards the south, the lands of A. Whittington on the east part, Clifton Wood and a Customary cottage in the tenure of John Bayly on the west part, the Demeasnes in the occupation of the said Joane Batten on ye north, 2r.

Three parcells of Up-land meadow with a Tenement, backsid and garden abbutting north west on a lane nigh Jacob's well and south east on the aforesaid Tenement and Clifton Wood and adjoyning south west to the said Clifton Wood and north east to the lands of A. Whittington 6a. 2r.

One parcell of meadow in Rowenham meade lyeing betweene the lands of A. Hodges towards the west and the Customary land of John Batten towards the east and abbutteth south on the River of Avon otherwhiles called Bristoll Chanell and north on a peice of Customary land in the tenure of Edmund Watts and conteyneth, 1r.

Another peice of meadow in the same Rowenham meade, abbutting west on the Customary land of John Hodges and east on the lands of A. Whittington and conteyneth, 2r.

Sum of acres in	—pasture or upland meadow	7a.	9a. 3r.
	—marsh meadow	2a. 3r.	

Valet per Annum xii li.

Sum totall of acres of the Demeasnes in	—arrable	12a. or. 34p.	108a. 3r.
	—pasture lyeing as common	12a.	
	—pasture or upland meadow	46a. 3r. 6p.	
	—coppice wood	30a.	
	—wett meadow	7a. 3r.	

Sum totall of the present Rents of the Demeasnes, lxxv li. vi s.

Sum totall of the yearely value of the Demeasnes, 90 li. x s.

JOHN SACHFEILD, a small holder with rather more than four acres, probably hailed from the neighbouring village of Long Ashton, where the name appears in the early Court Rolls, and continues to occur up to the Georgian period, he held Smock or Smoke acre, one cannot tell which pronunciation is intended, one of the fields named in the parish book as forming part of the boundary of the parish.

RICHARD HILLING held Shortgrove and Shortgrove Paddock in Trinmore, bounded on the north by the Down.

These must have been situated to the east of the Promenade. The second house from the end of those nearest Proctor's fountain is called Trinmore, this surely cannot be a mere coincidence.

Holly Land, Lauridge Meadow, Down End Paddock, Hoell's Deane and Withey Paddock we are not able to place.

Henry Hobson held Welch Leyes, bounded on the south by Millmote Lane, a name implying the existence of a water mill at some time or other.

A field of upland pasture called Honeypen Hill was in the occupation of John Watkin, this lay on the ridge between Richmond Hill and the Pro-Cathedral, bounded by a common of the same name, and also by Welch Leyes and Millmote Lane, which must, therefore, have been in that vicinity.

Joan Batten, the only woman holding part of the Demesne land, comes next. Her farm of nine acres lay in the lower part of the parish, namely in Rownham Mead and in Clifton Wood. Her tenement with lime-kiln was probably near the bottom of Granby Hill, the other one close to Jacob's Wells Road. Rownham Mead was the marshy land between the river and the Hotwells now occupied by the Docks. We must note the dignified title given the Avon, here called the Bristoll Channel.

So far we have been dealing with the Demesne land, which means as a rule the ground surrounding the manor house, such as park and home farm, and also any fields originally cultivated by the lord of the manor himself, which, as in this case, may lie scattered in various parts of the manor. The Clifton Demesne land extended over 108 acres, three-quarters of it upland meadow and wood, the rent it paid £75 6s. This is not a great deal either of land or of rent, but we must always remember that this is the small and not the main manor of the parish.

Coppieholders.

We now come to a different class of tenant, viz. the Copyholder, who, as the name implies, held his land by copy

of manor court roll and not by indenture. We have had the names of most of these before as holding some part of the Demesne lands as well.

RICHARD HILLING aged about 50 holdeth by coppie of court roll according to custome of the said manor, All that messuage or tenement and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and payeth per Annum, ix s.

The dwelling house with Barne, Orchard, Garden and Backsid, abbutting north uppon Clifton Greene and south on Clifton Wood and the lands of A. Whittington gent. towards the west, the Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges gent. towards the east, 1a. 33p.

One peice of Up-land meadow or pasture by Shortgrove, abbutting north west on Durdom Downe and south east on the lord's land in the occupation of the same Richard Hilling, and adjoyning on the north east part to the Colledge land of Bristoll called Ambery Close, and west to the lands of A. Hodges and a close called Shortgrove, 2r. 16p.

Two closes of Up-land meadow or pasture called the Lower Deane, abbutting east on the Demeasnes called Smock acre in the occupation of John Sachfield and west and partly south uppon the lands of A. Whittington and A. Hodges called the Twelve acres and conteyneth, 4a. 30p.

One parcell of Up-land meadow or pasture called Millmoat abbutting south on a way leading towards the East acre aforesaid and north on ye lands of A. Hodge, Millmoat Lane leading to Durdom Downe on the west part, the Twelve acres being the lands of A. Whittington and A. Hodges on the east part, 3a. 2r. 20p.

One parcell of Up-land meadow or pasture called the East acre, abbutting south east on the Customary lande called Smock acre and north west uppon the land of A. Whittington and A. Hodges and conteyneth, 1a.

Sum of acres 10a. 2r. 19p. Valet per Annum, xi li.

NOTE, sold to Robert Hooke in fee for £280.

Richard Hilling's house may have been the original building on the site at present occupied by Goldney House. Another reference is made to Ambery Close belonging to the College of Bristol, or as we should say to the Cathedral. We gather that it lay adjacent to the Down. Customary land which is so often mentioned is simply land held by copy of court roll. All the above-mentioned holding was sold to Robert Hooke.

ANTHONY HODGES Gent. aged about 60 holdeth by Coppie of Court Rolle according to the custom etc. for two lives (viz.) his owne and William Hodges his son aged about 23. All that Messuage or Tenement wth. divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth per Annum xviiis. iiiid.

The House wth. Court yard, Barne, Stable, Garden, Orchard and Backsid adjoyning on the north to the lands of A. Whittington and south on Clifton Streete the Customary land of John Batten and the Demeasnes in the occupation of the said Whittington on the east part, the lands of the said A. Hodges and A. Whittington on the west part, 1a. 2r. 24p.

A parcell of meadow called Holly land abbutting north east on Lauridge meadow and south west on the lands of ye said A. Hodges, the Demeasnes called Holly land on the south east part, the lands of A. Whittington on the north west part and conteyneth, 1a. 2r. 10p.

One peice of arrable in Neather field alias Wood-downe feild, abbutting southeast on Lauridge meadow aforesaid and north west on a peice of Customary land in the tenure of the said A. Hodges, the lands of the said A. Hodges on the north east sid, the lands of A. Whittington on the south west sid, 2r. 23p.

One other peice of arrable in the saied Wood Downe, abbutting south east on the saied Lauridge and north west on the Colledge land of Bristoll and adjoyneing towards the east on the Customary land in the tenure of Edmund Watts and west on the lands of A. Hodges, 3r. 15p.

One Close of pasture called the West with a Barne thereon. The Wast or Common nigh St. Vincent's Hill called Durdom Downe on the north and west parts, the lands of A. Whittington gent. on the south and east parts, 8a. 2r. 20p.

A Close of arrable called the Square Paddock adjoyning towards the south on the lands of A. Whittington and the Demeasnes called Down End and north on ye Customary land of John Batten and west on the lands of the saied A. Hodges and conteyneth, 1a. 38p.

One parcell of Up-land meadow nigh Trynmore abbutting on the lands of A. Hodges towards the south west, and north east the lands of A. Whittington and of the said A. Hodges called Trynmore wth. a peice of Customary land in the tenure of the saied A. Hodges on the north and south parts and conteyneth, 2r. 31p.

One paddock of arrable in Shortgrove and adjoyning to Trynmore, abbutting south east on the peice of Customary land aforesaid in the tenure of the saied A. Hodges and north west on the Customary lands in the tenure of Richard Hilling and the same A. Hodges and conteyneth, 2r. 10p.

Another peice of arrable in Shortgrove abbutting west on Durdom Downe and east on the Paddock aforesaid, the lord's demeasnes in the occupation of Richard Hilling on the south sid, the lands of the saied A. Hodges on the north sid and conteyneth, 3r. 24p.

Two acres of arrable called the Foxholes abbutting north west on Durdom Downe and south east on a peice of land belonging to the Colledge of Bristoll, the lands of A. Hodges the lands of A. Whittington on the north east sid, the Demeasnes in the occupation of the said Whittington and other lands of the said A. Whittington and A. Hodges south west, 2a.

One parcell of arrable in further Clifton feild called the Pitt acre abbutting west on a wayne way there and east on the lands of A. Whittington and adjoyneth on the south part

to Millmoat way and on the north part to the lands of inheritance belonging to the saied A. Whittington and conteyneth, 1a.

One peice of arrable called Roberts land, lyeing betweene the lands of the Colledge of Bristoll on the north east part and the lands of Mr. A. Whittington on the south west part and abbutteth north west on the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten called the Ten acres and south east on the Customary land and freehold land of the said A. Hodges, 2 acres.

One parcell of Up-land meadow called Withey Paddock lyeing betweene the lands of A. Hodges towards the south and the lands of A. Whittington towards the north and abbutteth east on Lower Deane being Customary land in the tenure of R. Hilling and west on the Demeasnes called Hoell's Deane in the occupation of the said R. Hilling and conteyneth, 3 roods.

One parcell of Up-land meadow in further Deane, abbutting east on Lower Deane being Customary land in the tenure of R. Hilling, and a peece of Customary land in the tenure of the said A. Hodges and a peece of Customary land in the tenure of Edmund Watts and extendeth in length betweene the lands of A. Whittington on the south part and a peice of Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges son of the saied A. Hodges on ye north part and conteyneth, 1 acre.

One peice of meadow in Rowenham mead abbutting north on Rowenham Ferry way and lyeth in length betweene ye lands of A. Whittington on ye east part and the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten on the west part, 1r. 2p.

One other peice of meadow in Rowenham abbutting west on the lands of A. Whittington and east on a peice of ye Demeasnes in the tenure of widdow Batten and adjoyneth on the north sid to the Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges and on the south sid to a peice of Customary land in the tenure of Edmund Watts and conteyneth, 1r. 16p.

Sum of acres in Upland meadow or pasture.	—arrable	7a. 3r. 32p.	24a. 13p.
	—	15a. 2r. 3p.	
	—wett meadow	2r. 18p.	

Valet per Annum xxii li.

Anthony Hodges seems to have held more land than anybody else in Clifton. Some of it he no doubt held of the larger manor. His descendants we learn from other sources became lords of the manor and impropriators of the church. His house touched Clifton Street on the north side, it may have stood near Saville Place. The fields were for the most part very small, the most interesting being the largest called the West, bounded on the north by St. Vincent's Hill, here called Durdom Downe; it must have been between Zion Hill and Gloucester Row. Another interesting name is the Foxholes,[1] reminding us of the days when various kinds of wild and interesting beasts inhabited the crannies of our cliffs. Andrew Whittington was the next largest tenant. He seems to have been possessed of land here in his own right also, as his land of inheritance is mentioned.

John Hodges gent. aged about 19 holdeth by coppie of Courte Rolle according to custom of the saied manor for terme of his naturall life, All that messuage or tenement scituate at Clifton Greene wth. divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and payeth per Annum, xvis.

The house wth. barne, stable, orchard and close adjoyneing abbutting north uppon Clifton Greene and south on Clifton Wood and adjoyneth towards the west on the Customary land in the tenure of R. Hilling and conteyneth 1a. 2r. 22p.

A Close of meadow called Home-close, abbutting west on Clifton Greene and east on the lands of A. Whittington and adjoyneth north unto the Demeasnes in the occupation of R. Hilling and south on the back lane leading from Clifton Church by Jacob's Well and conteyneth, 2a. 28p.

One peice of arrable called Upper Deane, lyeing betweene

[1] Mentioned by William Wyrcestre. Dallaway, p. 54.

the Customary land in the tenure of John Batten towards the north east and the lands of A. Whittington towards the south west and abbutteth north west on a lane leading towards the East acre in the tenure of R. Hilling and south east on Welches Leyes and conteyneth, 3a. 1r. 26p.

One peice of Upland meadow or pasture called further Deane, extending in length between the lands of A. Whittington towards the north, a peice of Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges towards the south, the east end whereof abbutteth against a peice of Customary land in ye tenure of R. Hilling called Lower Deane and conteyneth, 2a.

One peice of arrable in further Clifton feild lyeing betweene the lands of A. Whittington north and the Customary land in the tenure of Edmund Watts on the south part and abbutteth towards the west on a peice of Customary land in the tenure of John Batten and east on the Customary land in the tenure of the saied John Hodges and A Hodges his father in further Deane and conteyneth, 2a.

One peice of meadow in Rowenham mead abbutting west on the lands of A. Whittington and east on the Demeasnes and Conteyneth, 1 acre

Sum of acres in	—arrable	5a. 1r. 26p.	12a. 36p.
	—pasture or upland meadow	5a. 3r. 10p.	
	—wett meadow	1 acre	

Valet per Annum x li.

John Hodges holding these 12 acres was the younger son of Anthony; he was at this time 19 years of age, and his brother William 23. His house was one of the many near the church; it lay on the south side of the Green and stretched down to Clifton Wood; the Home Close belonging to it was north of the back lane leading to Jacob's Wells. Upper and Further Deane are mentioned, and the usual small piece in Rownham.

John Batten aged about 40 and George Batten his sonne aged about 12, holdeth by coppie of Court Rolle according to the custom of the saied Manor for terme of their two naturall lives, one messuage and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth per Annum, xi li.

The house with yard, barne, stable and backsid lyeing west from the Church and adjoyning south on Clifton Streete, north on the Demeasnes called Home-leyes and abbutting west on the Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges and east on the saied Home-leyes and conteyneth, 2r. 4p.

The orchard and garden plott scituate on Clifton Common (before the tenement aforesaied) abutting on all parts against the saied Common, 28p.

One parcell of arrable called the Fower Acres in further Clifton Feild adjoyning on the north and south to the lands of A. Whittington and the Demeasnes in the occupation of R. Hilling and on the west part to the land of A. Hodges, 3a. 2r. 8p.

One peice of arrable in the same feild lyeing next Millmote way on the south west sid, the lands of A. Hodges on the north east sid, the north west end whereof abbutteth on ye lands of the saied A. Hodges, the south east end on a wayne way and conteyneth, 3r. 6p.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture called Upper Deane, abbutting north on the lands of A. Hodges and south on the lands of A. Whittington and lyeth betweene the lands of the saied Whittington to the west part and the lands of the saied A. Hodges togeather wth. the Customary land in the tenure of R. Hilling on the east part, 3a. 32p.

One peice of Up-land meadow called Smock acre abbutting east on ye lands of George Harrington and west on Upper Deane aforesaied, the lands of A. Whittington on ye south sid, the lands of A. Hodges togeather with the Customary land called East acre and part of the Twelve acres belonging

to the saied A. Whittington and A. Hodges towards the north and conteyneth, 2a. 13p.

Two closes of Up-land meadow called the Ten acres abbutting east on Mill-mote Lane and west on the lands of A. Hodges and a peice of Customary land in the tenure of the said John Batten and extendeth in length betweene a common feild way and A. Hodges land on the north part, the lands of Whittington togeather with the Colledge of Bristoll's land and a peice of Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges towards the south and conteyneth 11a. 2r. 5p.

An acre of arrable in West End feild lyeing betweene the lands of A Hodges on the north part and the lands of the saied Hodges togeather with a peice of Customary land called the Square Paddock in the tenure of the said Hodges on ye south part and abbutteth east on the Customary Ten acres aforesaid and west on the lands of A. Whittington and conteyneth 3r. 15p.

One close of arrable at the Downe End called Lide feild wth. a parcell of underwood within the same, the lands of A. Whittington on the east and west parts and abbutting north on the lands of A. Whittington and A. Hodges and south on Durdom Downe and conteyneth, 3a. 3r. 15p.

A coppice called Buttery Wood abbutting south on Rowenham Ferry way and north uppon ye lands of A. Whittington and adjoyneth on the east sid to Clifton Wood and west to a lane leading from Clifton to the Ferry, 3a. 1r. 31p.

Two acres and a half of meadow in Rowenham meade lyeing togeather in a peice in the middest, whereof A. Hodges hath half an acre, all which abbutteth north west on the ferry way and south east on the lands of A. Whittington, the east sid whereof adjoyneth to a piece of Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges and conteyneth, 2a. 2r.

One peice of meadow in Rowneham called the Parson's Breech, the lands of Mr. Whittington on the east and west sids and abbutteth north on the ferry way and south on ye lands of A. Hodges and conteyneth, 20p.

Halfe an acre of meadow in the same Rowneham the lands of A. Whittington on the west sid, a peice of Demeasnes in the occupation of Widdow Batten on ye east sid and abbutteth north on the Customary land of Edmund Watts and south on Bristoll Channell, 2r.

Another halfe acre in the same meadow, adjoyning to a peice of Demeasnes on the west sid, the lands of A. Whittington on the east sid, the south end whereof abbutteth on Bristoll Channell, the north end on the Demeasnes, 2r.

A peice of arrable called Upper Deane abbutting south on ye lands of A. Hodges, north on a feild way and adjoyneth west to a peice of Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges and east to Smock acre and the lands of A. Whittington, 3a. 1r. 14p.

Sum of acres in	—arrable	10a. 3r. 18p.	36a. 3r. 31p.
	—pasture or Up-land meadow	17a. 2r. 2p.	
	—wett meadow	3a. 2r. 20p.	
	—wood	4a. 3r. 31p.	

Valet per Annum xxviii li.

The farm held by the Battens, father and son, lay west of the church, north of Clifton Street and south of Home-leyes field, which must have stretched for some distance north and west of the church. The home of the Battens may have stood upon the site of the house called the Cottage demolished some years ago. Lide Field containing a piece of underwood is the only field that we can locate with certainty upon the map of 1746; it abutted south upon what we now call Clifton Down, but at the date of this Survey known in common with the rest of the waste as Durdom Down. If we reflect for a moment we realise that the only land bounded on the south by any portion of the Down is the strip now covered by Litfield Place and Harley Place,

Turning to the map, sure enough we find marked not only a field which fulfills the necessary conditions, but within it a piece of wood distinctly shown. The field runs northwards down the slope away from the edge of the Down, and is now covered by Litfield Place and gardens.

The Battens held also a three-acre coppice called Buttery Wood; this lay on the slope above Hotwell Road or Dowry Square. And lastly a small piece of meadow in Rownham rejoicing in the remarkable name of the Person's Breech.

Edmund Watts aged about 40 and George Clark aged about 18 holdeth by Copie of Court Rolle according to custom for terme of their naturall lives, one messuage and divers parcells of land thereunto belonging and paieth per Annum, viii s.

The house wth. yard, barne, stable, garden and backsid adjoyning on the west part to Clifton Streete and east to the lands of A. Hodges and A. Whittington, 1a. 1r.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture called Whitfeild, adjoyneing north and west to the lands of A. Hodges and south on the lands of A. Whittington and conteyneth, 1a. 6p.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture called Laridge, Mill-mote Lane lyeing on the north east part, the lands of A. Whittington on the south east part, Nether feild on the north west part, Holly land being Demeasnes and ye Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges on the south west part and conteyneth, 4 acres.

One close of Up-land meadow or pasture lyeing betweene the Customary land in the tenure of John Hodges towards the north and the lands of A. Hodges gentleman towards the south and conteyneth, 1a. 3r. 6p.

One close of Up-land meadow abbutting west on further Clifton feild and east on a close of Demeasnes called Howells Deane and adjoyneth north and south to ye lands of A. Whittington and conteyneth, 1a. 3r. 10p.

One peice of arrable in Nether Clifton feild adjoyneing on the north east part to Mill-mote way and on the south west parte to a peice of Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges and abbutteth north west on ye Colledge land of Bristoll, south east on Laridge meadow, 3r. 15p.

One peice of meadow in Rowneham meade, adjoyneing on the north part to a peice of Customary land in the tenure of A. Hodges, 3r. 7p.

Sum of acres in	—arrable	3r. 15p.	11a. 2r. 4p.
	—meadow or upland pasture	9a. 3r. 22p.	
	—wett meadow	3r. 7p.	

Valet per Annum, xii li.

This house, held by Edmund Watts, was on the west side of Clifton Streete, possibly near Rodney Place. Of field names we get Whit-field and Laridge which we have not had before, unless Laridge is a variation of Lauridge, which occurs in the first part of the Survey.

JOHN BAYLY aged about 40 holdeth by Coppie of Court Rolle according to custom of this manor for terme of his naturall life one Tenement and backsid wth. a slipe of land and paieth per Annum, viiis. iiiid.

The house wth. yard and garden scituate at the south east corner of Clifton Wood and adjoyneing towards the south uppon Rowneham Ferry way, 24p.

One small close lyeing betweene Bristoll Channell on the south part and the ferry way on the north part, the west end whereof abbutteth on Rowneham meadow and conteyneth, 2r.

Sum 2r. 24p.

Valet per Annum xxiiis. iiiid.

John Bayly was in all likelihood the same individual who by style of John Baylie lymeburner of Clifton rented from Sir Hugh Smyth Knt: of Long Ashton "a cottage, lymekill and quarre" in Stokeleigh Slade in the year 1626. See deed

under that date in "The Account of Leigh Woods," *Bristol and Gloucestershire Transactions*, vol. xxxvi. His house in Clifton would have been a cottage on the Hotwell Road.

WIDDOW BAYLY aged about 46, WILLIAM BAYLY her son aged about 14, holdeth by Coppie for terme of their naturall lives, a cottage and land thereunto belonging and paieth per Annum, xs.

The house wth. yard, garden and orchard, scituate nigh the Ferry and adjoyneing towards the south on the lands of the Colledge of Bristoll, on all other parts to the lands of A. Whittington except a corner wch. abbutteth towards ye west on ye lord's wast and conteyneth, 2r. 3p.

One parcell of meadow in Rowneham meade abbutting south west on Bristoll Channell and north east on the lands of A. Whittington on the southeast and north west side and conteyneth, 1a. 1r.

Sum of acres, 1a. 3r. 3p.

Valet per Annum, xxiiis. iiiid.

Sum of acres of the Customary tenements in this Manor of Clifton.	—arrable	25a. 1p.	97a. 3r.
	—pasture or upland meadow	61a. 3r. 3p.	
	—wett meadow	6a. 5p.	
	—wood	4a. 3r. 31p.	

Sum of the Customary rents per Annum. 19li. iiiis. viii.

Total value per Annum of the Customary Tenements lxxxvi li.

Sum totall of Acres in Demeasnes and Customary land belonging to this Manor of Clifton in	—arrable	37a. 35p.	206a. 2r.
	—pasture or upland meadow	120a. 2r. 9p.	
	—wett meadow	13a. 3r. 5p.	
	—wood	34a. 3r. 31p.	

Sum totall of the present rents per Annum of the Manor of Clifton. lxxxiiii li. viii d.

Sum totall of the yearely value of the Manor of Clifton in present and future. clxxvi li. x s.

NOTE, in a different hand.

Ra. Sadleir Esq. made a lease to Jo. Berwick of his part of the Lymestones by the watersyde within his mannor of Clyfton for 21 yeares, rent per Annum £2 yf behinde 21 dayes to re-enter.

Clifton.

At a Court there holden the xxiiiith. daie of September in the yeare of our Lord God 1627 and in the third yeare of Kinge Charles. Those tennants wch. are Coppy holders of the saide Mannor whose names are hereunder subscribed and in whose presence this booke of Survey hath bene read and examined doe upon their oathes present that it is a true survay in every particular save only they doe not well knowe the true place where the Parsonage Howse is, neither doe they think it any thinge materiall.

Anth. Hodges John Batten The marke of John Bayly.
John Hodges Per me Emd. Watts
Ex. per me William Blane
Senescaldum ibidem. Richard Chamberlaine
Receptorem.

Mete et bunde parochie de Clifton vizt. A passagio de Rowneham per aquam Avonie usque ad capellam Scti. Vincentie et de inde per aquam predictam usque ad Wallcam Slade et deinde ad locum vocatum "Le Hawthorne" et deinde ad quemdam lapidem vocatam A merestone jacentem inter capellam Scti. Lamberti et regiam viam et inde per viam predictam ad Smock acre et deinde usque ad Le Whitestile et deinde usque ad Dedistone stile et deinde ad Le Lymekyles et deinde per aquam Avonie predicte usque ad passagium predictum.

Md. that this is registered in the Church book of Clifton.

The Metes and Bounds of the parish of Clifton viz. from the passage of Rownham by the water of Avon to the Chapel of St. Vincent and thence by the aforesaid water to Wallcam Slade and thence to a place called the Hawthorne and thence to a certain stone called a merestone lying between the Chapel of St. Lambert and the Royal Road and thence by the aforesaid road to Smock Acre and thence to the Whitstile and thence to Dedistone stile and thence to the Lymekyles and thence by the water of the aforesaid Avon to the aforesaid passage.

We must remember that these are the bounds of the parish and not of the manor.

The separate sheet.

Clyfton.

A note of some things there, now in the Lorde's handes to be solld.

The parsonage late in the tenure of Andrew Whittington gent. wth. the Tythes and gleabelands viz. a howse and

	of errable	7a. or. 9p.
The olld r.	of pasture	12a. or. 10p.
£40.	of upland meadow or pasture.	10 acres.
	Total 29a. or. 19p.	

By Mr. Lily his survey valet per Annum £40.
owt of wch. yssueth for serving the Cure per Annum £vi.

So de claro	£34.
Yt maie be lett for	£48.
viz. to the Curate	£vi.
and for qre. sermons	£2.
So de claro	£40.

£700 is bydden for yt, at 20 yeares purchase worth £800.

Widow Ann Hillinge late the wyfe of Rich. Hillinge helld by lease now expyred viz. a howse and

of errable	3a. 1r. 5p.
of Marsh meadow	5 acres.
of upland meadow or pasture ground	8a. 2r. 38p.
Total	17a. 0r. 38p.

By Mr. Lily his survey valet per Annum	£14.
Yt is worth per Annum	£18.
At 20 yeares purchase worth	£360.

£340 is bydden for yt.
The olld r. £10 16s.

The said Ann Hillinge helld by Copy she now dead viz. a howse and of upland meadow or pasture 11a. 0r. 0f.

By Mr. Lily his survey valet per Annum	£11.
It is worth per Annum	£15.
At 20 yeares purchase worth	£300.

The olld r. 9s.

The Coppice wood called Clyfton Wood whn. a qre. of a myle of Bristoll of severall yeares growth	30 acres.
Worth per Annum at 10s. the acre	£15.
At 20 yeares purchase worth	£300.
Totall	£1760.

The two following letters of much later date are of interest as they illustrate the base uses to which our noble Downs were put by Bristolians of the eighteenth century.

St. Michael's Hill, September 17th. 1760.

Sir

We are making a Horse pool near Durdham Down. If you will permit Mr. Parker to suffer me to hall some Clay

from thence for that purpose I will be still adding to those obligations you have already laid on

Sir

Your sincere Friend and
most obedt. humb Serv.
John Foy

Our Compliments wait on your good Lady and the whole Family.

For Jarrit Smith Esq.

Clifton, April 18th. 1763.

Sir

Having occasion of some Clay to clay a Bason for Water in my Court I shall be much obliged to you for your permission to dig about 6 or 7 Loads on Durdham Down.

I am
Your most obedt. Servt.
Sam. Worrall.

To
Sir Jarrit Smith Bart.
Ashton.

The Survey with which we have just dealt was no doubt drawn up to determine the exact value of the estate, which, perhaps, was likely to fall in to Ralph Sadleir the owner, as only one life survived of those named in the original lease from his grandfather, Sir Ralph Sadleir, and forty-six years of the one hundred for which it was granted had expired. William Newce, the tenant, certainly was only fifty years of age, but for aught we know his life may have been what is technically known as a bad one, or he may have been desirous of surrendering his father's lease. We find from the statement at the foot of some of the holdings that Clifton was improving in rentable value, and so in the event of Sadleir wishing to sell the property he would do so on the basis of the improved and not of the old rent. From internal evidence we gather that he did wish to sell, and that parts of the estate were sold soon after we learn from the notes appended to

the description of some of the farms, from which it is also apparent that the purchaser's idea of their value was not altogether identical with that of the vendor. We are told, too, the exact number of acres (hitherto unknown) contained in the manor, and also that the farms were very small, the largest only fifty-nine acres in extent, out of which thirty acres were coppice wood, and ten acres rough grazing ground. The sub-tenant, Andrew Whittington, who held the tithes and the parsonage house and land belonging to it, had to pay the magnificent stipend of £6 per annum to the parson, who could scarcely have declared himself passing rich upon it. The extract from the Court Roll of 1627 says that the tenants affirm that they do not well know the true place where the parsonage house is, and add a rider to the effect "That neither do they think it anything material." This need not astonish us, since the parsonage house was the rectory house, and the rectory had been secularised at the Dissolution, so that the parsonage house had, in 1627, no Church connection at all, and it is not likely that the tenants would remember the site of the house used as the parsonage seventy years before. It is interesting to note that most of the tenants' dwellings were clustered about Clifton Green, each possessing all the attributes of a farm. What a charming picture of rural Clifton the mind can conjure up—the Green (of much greater size than now), surrounded by farmhouses of varying styles and degrees of picturesqueness, sloping down to the trees of Clifton Wood, the whole dominated by the venerable Chuch of St. Andrew, and bounded in the distance by the crags and pinnacles of Clifton Rocks.

The late Mr. Latimer, in his paper on Clifton, states that in a tracing of a plan, dated 1775, in the possession of Mr. Fox, a broad green space in front of Manilla Hall is marked as Clifton Green. If this space was ever so called by the people of the village, the name must have been adopted between 1625 and 1775, since the first two items of Andrew Whittington's holding mentioned in our Survey conclusively

prove that the Clifton Green here referred to is the waste ground lying between the church and Clifton Wood.

The signatures of the tenants show that they were men of some education, inasmuch as they could sign their names, nevertheless they all appear curiously undecided as to the exact date of their birth, an indecision more usually appertaining at the present day to members of (if I dare so call it) the weaker sex.

If this paper has done nothing to tell us more of the mediæval lords of the two manors, I trust it has not failed to throw a little light upon the seventeenth-century husbandmen of our parish, and to make us better acquainted with their field names than we were before.

Photo by Mr. A. N. Cotterell.

TRINITY HOSPITAL SOUTH.

(*From the drawing by H. O'Neill, 1822, in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.*)

Photo by Mr. Charles Wills.

TRINITY HOSPITAL NORTH.

BARSTAPLE'S STATUE AND 1796–1913 BUILDINGS.

Photo by Mr. A. N. Cotterell.

TRINITY CHAPEL, 1796–1881.

(*From the drawing by G. Delamotte, 1825, in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.*)

Photo by Mr. A. N. Cotterell.

TRINITY HOSPITAL NORTH, 1672–1913.

(*From the drawing by G. Delamotte, 1824, in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.*)

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

By WILFRID LEIGHTON.

The almshouses in Old Market Street, known as Trinity Hospital, were founded by John Barstaple, a merchant and burgess of Bristol. He was a man of wealth and distinction in the city, being bailiff in 1379, sheriff in 1389, and mayor in 1395, 1401 and 1405. By his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Walter Derby,[1] he became allied to another of the wealthy merchant families whose name is also recorded on the roll of Bristol benefactors. Of their family of three sons and two daughters, Nicholas Barstaple, "clerk," was the first master of his father's hospital.[2]

An interesting series of charters throw considerable light on the objects of the founder. The first of these charters is the letters patent of Richard II, which enables us to fix the date of the foundation of the hospital as December 10th, 1395. Unfortunately this early charter has perished, but it is mentioned in the confirmatory letters patent of Henry IV, given at Westminster, February 16th, 1408,[3] of which the following is an abbreviated transcript :—

Calendar of Patent Rolls. 9 Hen. IV.

1408. Feb. 16. Westminster.

Licence, in consideration of another Licence, by letters patent dated 10 Dec. 19 Richard II, which have had no effect, and for 2 marks, paid by him in the hanaper, for John Barstable, burgess of Bristol, to found on the plot there specified a house of hospitality or alms, in honour of the

[1] Dallaway's *Antiquities*, p. 91.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 75.

[3] State Papers Series.

Holy Trinity, of two chaplains to celebrate divine service there daily for the good estate of the said John and Isabel his wife, and for their souls after death, and 24 poor persons to dwell there and pray for the same, and also a fraternity or guild perpetual of themselves and others who may wish to be of it. The two houses shall be incorporated separately, and one of the chaplains shall be warden of the Almshouse and called warden of the Almshouse of Holy Trinity by la Fordesyate in the suburb of Bristol, and the other master or warden of the fraternity and called master or warden of the fraternity or guild of Holy Trinity by la Fordesyate in the suburb of Bristol, and each shall have power to acquire lands and other possessions and to implead and be impleaded, and have a common seal, and each of the wardens and the brethren and sisters of the fraternity shall have power to make ordinances for themselves and their successors. The warden and four of the more honest men of the fraternity may make assessments on the goods of the brethren and sisters when necessary for the maintenance of the fraternity. Licence also for the said John to grant the advowson of the Almshouse to the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol.

The statement in this charter that the earlier licence of 1395 had been abortive is perplexing, and must refer rather to the guild or fraternity than to the almshouse, for the latter was certainly erected in that year or early in 1396. This is witnessed by the will of Peter Atte Barugh, dated September 15th, 1396,[1] leaving a legacy to the "poor of the renovated hospital at 'Laffardisyate,'" and also that of Thomas Carpynter, March 12th, 1397,[2] mentioning the "hospital newly made" there.

In the charter the intentions of the founder are very clearly stated; there was to be an almshouse and a fraternity or guild, separately incorporated and in separate houses. The fraternity contemplated by Barstaple was

[1] *Wadley's Wills*, p. 47.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 58.

clearly a religious guild as distinct from the merchant and trade guilds common at that time in all towns. Such fraternities in the Middle Ages were spread in great numbers over all countries under the Roman authority. They were always under the patronage of the Holy Trinity or certain saints, or the Holy Cross or Sacrament, or some dedication. Their objects were many. Archbishop Hinkman, of Rheims, in his capitulary instructions relating to such guilds says, "They shall unite for every exercise of religion, that is to say, they shall unite for offerings (especially of candles) for mutual assistance, for funeral services for the dead, for alms and other deeds of piety." [1]

Many of these guilds also undertook some useful social service, such as repairing roads and bridges, and one very large English fraternity—that of Corpus Christi at York—found beds for "eight poor people being strangers" in the city. [2]

During the period intervening between the first and second charters the founder was not idle in carrying out his good intentions. On the 30th January, 1402, he obtained licence from Henry IV to grant in mortmain to the "brothers and sisters of the hospital" a toft in the suburbs of Bristol, held of the king in burgage for the support of certain charges "according to his ordinance." [3]

It would appear that this licence has reference to the fraternity rather than to the almshouse, but in many cases the wording of the documents in this respect is somewhat ambiguous.

Previous to the above licence John Barstaple had obtained in 1399 a letter from Pope Boniface IX inhibiting under pain of the greater excommunication, not to be removed by other than the Pope except in hour of death, anyone from interfering with the execution of his will, by which,

[1] L. T. Smith, *English Guilds*, p. lxxxii.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 143.
[3] Calendar of Patent Rolls. State Papers Series, 1402.

according to the text of the letter, he proposed to endow the hospital he had founded and built for the "sick poor."[1]

The intention expressed in this letter of endowing the foundation by will was not carried out. The almshouse was evidently transferred to the Corporation at an early but unrecorded date under the clause contained in the charter of 1408.

Barstaple seems to have divested himself of the greater part of his estate before death, but in his will[2] directs that his body be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity of "la Fordysate" on the left side of the high altar, and after the decease of Isabel, his wife, bequeaths to the fraternity of the Blessed Trinity of "la Fordysate" two cups of silver with their covers, which shall remain there for ever.

John Barstaple died September 15th, 1411,[3] and was buried as he directed on the left side of the high altar in the chapel of his hospital. His wife died the following year, and was buried on the right side of the altar. Their burial-places were marked by memorial brasses, in which they are shown standing with their hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. He is clothed in a long gown with a hood fastened at the throat, and clasped round the waist by an ornamental girdle from which a basilarde is suspended on the left side. Beneath is his merchant's mark and the following inscription :—

Hic iacet Joh'es Barftable Burgef' ville Burfto II' fudator ifti loci qui obiit | xv° Kal'n Octob' l'ra d'o'cal'd A° d'ni Mmo CCCCmo XJmo cui a'i'e p'piciet' d's Amen

His wife is shown clothed in a long dress with tight sleeves and a girdle at the waist. Her head is covered by a kerchief and wimple with a cape over the shoulders. Under

[1] State Papers. Papal Letters, 1399, p. 245.

[2] Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Will dated 10th April, 1411.

[3] M. B. Trinity Hospital and Dallaway's *Antiquities*, p. 75.

the figure is a shield with the arms: "On a fess between three roses as many bugles," and the inscription :—

> Hic iacet Ysabella quonda' vx'. Joh'is Barftaple que obiit | anno d'ni mill'o CCCCmo . . . l'ra d'o'calis . . . cui' a ie p'piciet d's Ame.

The blank left in the date of this brass has misled several Bristol historians, who have assigned Isabel Barstaple's death to the year 1400. Her will, however, dated March 2nd, 1411,[1] was proved before the mayor and sheriff on the "Monday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 1412,"[2] having previously been proved before the ecclesiastical authorities, and gives very detailed directions as to her burial.

She describes herself as formerly wife of John Barstaple, late a burgess of the town of Bristol, and desires to be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity "iux' portam Laffard" before the image of the Holy Trinity. To the poor there she bequeaths £10, and to Sir William Rijs, chaplain, ten marks sterling, he to celebrate in the chapel the next year after her decease, for her soul, her late husband's and all Christian people, and to have a further sum of forty shillings for the celebration of a Trental of St. Gregory. Her son, Sir Nicholas, chaplain, Sir William Rijs and others to have clothing of one sort "contra dirige meu." To Sir Thomas Thorpp celebrating in the chapel twenty shillings was left, and to Sir William Hawvyle, Rector of St. Werburgh's £3 sterling, on condition that neither he nor any in his name hindered the direct conveyance of her body to Trinity Hospital Chapel. Forty pence also was left to the said rector, and the same sum to the clerk of St. Werburgh's for bell tolling,

[1] *Wadley's Wills*, p. 86.

[2] The Brass of Isabel Barstaple is supposed to be a copy of the original. Both the canopies are modern. See also W. A. Sampson's "The Almshouses of Bristol," *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii and xxxiv, p. 50, Bristol Meeting. Also *Monumental Brasses of Gloucester*, C. T. Davies, p. 28.

and twelve pence to every priest celebrating therein. Four tapers, each of the weight of six pounds, to be about the body "ad axequias meas" and five tapers, weighing eight pound apiece, to stand upon the hearse. Poor people to have white cloth to the value of £8, and follow the body to burial. Legacies were also left to her daughter Alice, her daughter Joan, wife of Robert Shepward and her heirs, to her sons Nicholas and Thomas and others, and the residue of her estate was to be distributed for the good of the above-mentioned souls.

After three centuries the old chapel became ruinous, and when rebuilt it was necessary to re-inter the remains of the founder and his wife. At the second burial there was none of the solemn magnificence of their first interment. But the clerk of works kept a diary,[1] and under date Saturday, August 23rd, 1794 he made an entry :—

". . . interring the Bones of the Founder, his wife, Priest, etc., in the middle Isle of new Chapell . . . staid to see it done 'til 8 o'clock at Night. Ale for the men 1/3."

The year following the death of John Barstaple the fourth charter dealing with the hospital was granted by Henry IV, February 15th, 1412, as follows :—

Calendar of Patent Rolls. 13 Hen. IV.

1412. Feb. 15. Westminster.

Licence for 10 marks paid in the hanaper, for Nicholas Barstaple and William Rice, Clerks, to grant in mortmain the reversion of a messuage, a caracate of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 16 acres of wood, in Rugeway, not held of the King, which Mark William of Bristol and Agnes his wife, hold for life of their demise, to the warden, brethren and sisters of the hospital of Holy Trinity by Laffordesyate in the suburb of Bristol, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the Hospital for the good

[1] MSS., Public Library, Trinity Almshouse, B. 4905.

estate of Isabel Barstaple, Simon Canynges, and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas Barstaple, and their children, while they live and souls after death, John Barstaple, William Botener, and Alice his wife, and William Canynges.

This charter also appears to deal with the guild only. The original, which is in excellent preservation, lies with the Ashton Court papers, and adds the name of John Barstaple to the Patent Roll copy in the Public Record Office, as one for whom service is to be celebrated. It would be interesting to know what became of the land in Rugeway, or presumably Ridgway. The early Rent Rolls of the almshouse do not mention it, and it does not appear to have passed to the Corporation.

The fifth and last charter dealing with the hospital was granted by Henry V, February 16th, 1417.[1] It also deals with the guild only :—

Calendar of Patent Rolls. 4 Hen. V.

1417. Feb. 15. Westminster.

Whereas by virtue of letters patent of Hen. IV, John Barstaple, founded a house of hospitality or alms in Bristol, and began a fraternity or guild and Thomas Blount, John Droys, Robert Russell, David Dudbroke, Robert Shipward, and Nicholas Barstaple, were admitted brethren of it, but no warden was made or ordained, and it was not fully established, and afterwards the said John Barstaple proposed to change it into a fraternity or guild of the Holy Trinity and St. George, but commended his soul to the Most High before he could fulfil his pious and laudable purpose : the King grants licence for the said Thomas and others or four of them to transfer the said fraternity and found a fraternity or guild in honour of the Holy Trinity and St. George the Martyr of themselves and others wishing to be of it at Bristol, and for it to be incorporated and for one of the brethren yearly to be elected Master, and to have power with the guild

[1] State Papers Series.

of acquiring lands and other possessions and of impleading and being impleaded, and for the master and brethren to make ordinances and constitutions, and to assess and levy sums from the goods of the brethren and sisters.

This is the last reference we find to John Barstaple's guild or fraternity. Blount, Droys, Russell and Dudbrook were all men of substance who had held high civic office. Thomas Blount was mayor in 1416, and Robert Russell in 1417. It would be interesting to know the subsequent history of the guild. Perhaps further research may throw some light upon its end.

With reference to the last charter it may be noted that Messrs. Merewether and Stephens in their well-known work quote it as the first instance of one of the most characteristic capacities of a Corporation—that of holding lands and tenements by succession—being granted expressly and distinctly to an eleemosynary fraternity, at a time when such powers had not as yet been expressly granted to municipal bodies.[1]

Clearly, however, this was not the first instance of such powers being granted, as we have already seen that similar clauses were introduced in the charter of Henry IV nine years earlier.

The original charter of Henry V is in the possession of the Trustees of Bristol Municipal Charities. The paper is very fragile, and the writing quite obliterated. We learn from the minutes entered in the Charitable Donations Book that the document has been in this state for a number of years.

On February 23rd, 1738, a Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the charities under its care. met and examined some of the old deeds relating to Trinity Hospital, and ordered the " charter founding the said almshouse to be copied and Englished, as far as it was possible, it being very much decayed."[2] The very imperfect translation,

[1] Merewether and Stephens, *History of Boroughs and Municipal Corporations*, p. 834.

[2] Manchee, *Bristol Charities*, p. 62.

with many blanks, which was the result of this order is printed in the appendix to Manchee's *Bristol Charities*, and what purports to be a copy in the original Latin was also printed by Barrett.

The charter has thus been readily accessible to students of the early history of the hospital, and is no doubt responsible for the statement, which appears in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*,[1] that Barstaple's foundation dates from 1416. Although corrected by Barrett, this date is unfortunately repeated in one of our most recent county histories. Another inaccuracy for which Barrett appears to be responsible is the frequently-repeated statement that Isabel Barstaple founded that part of the hospital which lies on the north side of Old Market Street; an assumption which Mr. Latimer also considered probable because in the above charter of Henry V two hospitals were stated to be then in existence.[2]

The modern buildings of the hospital—an almshouse on the north side and a chapel and almshouse on the south side of Old Market Street—stand on sites which apparently have been occupied by similar buildings since the date of its foundation. We have an early reference to the south side buildings in the writings of William Worcester, who records that from the first gate of the castle, across his garden and by the Market Cross and St. Philip's Churchyard to the western wall of Trinity Chapel he paced 660 steps.[3] He does not, however, mention the buildings on the north side, and the first distinct reference to that almshouse appears in the accounts of the hospital for 1512 :—

"Item to III tilers a hole weke on the *Almys house over the way*, on the Chapell and the Almyshouse with the Chapell and on the belmakers house and on III houses where the wett was."[4]

It seems certain, however, that the buildings were coeval,

[1] Page 483.
[2] Latimer's annotated copy of Barratt, Bristol Pub. Ref. Library.
[3] Dallaway's *Antiquities*, p. 90. [4] MSS., Bristol Municipal Charities.

and although Isabel no doubt joined with her husband in the foundation, the true explanation of the two houses is that the erection on the south side was the almshouse, and that on the north side the home of the fraternity, which, according to the charter of Henry IV, was to be separately incorporated and separately housed.

In an old undated MS. book on vellum in the possession of the Municipal Trustees there is also the following very clear statement as to Barstaple's buildings :—

" John Barstable marchant and Burgess of the Town of Bristoll founded the Almshouse on the South side within Lawford's Gate together with the Hospital on the North side within the said gate, he builded the chappell therein, the honour of God and the holie Trinitie . . . He allowed competent maintenance for a Priest to serve and attend on the said Chapell. And endowed the said Chapell and premises with certain rents towars their maintenance for ever."

In this and other documents of the same period the buildings on the south side are generally referred to as the "Almshouse," and those on the north side as the " Hospital," and at an early date the latter was used more as a place of temporary rest for poor travellers than as a permanent home for the aged poor. In particular this is set out in the Indenture, dated April 14th, 1572, between Wm. Carr, merchant, of Bristol, and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, reciting that Francis Codrington, of Bristol, merchant, gave to William Carr the sum of £50, " of special trust and confidence, to be bestowed and employed at his discretion to the yearly use, relief and maintenance of bedding in the Hospital, or House of Poor People, called the Hospital of John Barstaple within Lawford's Gate, in the suburbs of Bristol, on the north side." For the purpose of accomplishing the trust, Wm. Carr purchased of Thos. Shipman, late of Bristol, merchant, and Giles Codrington (son of Francis) certain lands and tenements in Portbury and Portishead, and demised the whole to the Mayor and

Commonalty of Bristol for the term of one thousand years from the previous Michaelmas, so that the hospital might be assured of the benefits intended by the donor, and for a full declaration of the "consideration and meaning" of which the document continues :—

"Whereas in the year 1544, Thos. Pacy, then being Mayor, and Francis Codrington and Thos. Lansden, being Sheriffs, it was agreed by the Mayor and Common Council that from thence forward said Sheriffs should cease to be at the charge of any Priests or Singing men at Mass, holden in the said Chapel : and that the said Sheriffs should also be discharged of a drinking yearly made under the Mayor and his brethren. In consideration of which discharges it was agreed by the said Mayor and Common Council, that the Sheriffs of the said City should pay yearly to the Chamberlain, to be repaid unto the Proctor of the Trinity Chapel at Lafford's Gate 40/– to be employed upon the making and repairing of bedding to be provided in the Hospital for the comfort of poor people, strangers coming and going through the said City, being sore sick, or otherwise destitute of comfort and relief, there to be harboured and succoured, by the space of one, two or three nights at the most." [1]

We have no record of how or when this building was first put to these uses, which appear very similar to one of the objects of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York already referred to. It seems possible that such an object may have been incorporated in the internal regulations of Barstaple's Guild, and that after its decay the good work was still carried on.

From 1572 to 1616 the rents derived from Codrington's gift were collected by the Corporation, and carried to the credit of the hospital. Subsequently, however, the Corporation acquired a large estate at Portishead, and allowed the whole of the rents to be gathered and retained by its own

[1] Hare's Report, 1871, pp. 41–2.

bailiff. In 1827 when the general inquiry into charities was made by the Commissioners this gift was not revealed, but in 1842, the management having passed into the hands of the Trustees of the Municipal Charities, a petition was presented by them in the Court of Chancery, and by the subsequent order the Corporation was directed to hand over to the Trustees all the lands comprised in the Indenture of 1572, and to account for the profits received therefrom since 1836.[1]

Francis Codrington was not the hospital's only benefactor during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the first account book, dated 1512,[2] and for many subsequent years the payment is recorded in the name of Dame Elizabeth or Isabel Seymour of 13d. to each of the poor people quarterly, with an additional 4d. every Shere or Shore Thursday, which is the Thursday before Easter.[3] These sums are charged against the general receipts from rents, and were probably derived from the income of some bequest or donation merged in the general funds.

Bristol wills during this period record many small legacies to the poor of the almshouse, and occasionally a larger reversionary bequest, such as the house in "Knyfesmythe strete" bequeathed by John Dunster in 1406,[4] should his heirs fail, and an almost similar bequest by Henry Dale of St. Leonard's Parish in 1511.[5] It is impossible to say whether the first of these bequests matured, and there is no record in the accounts of anything being received on account of the second.

A more important bequest, however, was made in 1521, by John Mathew, draper, of the Parish of St. Ewen, which is thus recorded in the Trustees' MS. book :—

"John Mathew of the Cittie of Bristoll, marchant, by his

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 43.
[2] MSS., Bristol Municipal Charities.
[3] Brand, *Pop. Ant.*, p. 83.
[4] Wadley, p. 75.
[5] P.C., 1511–12. Mr. Hockaday's Transcript.

last Will . . . did give to the Almshouse of the Blessed at Lawforde Gate in Bristol . . . of the poor folk there, five tenemts lying in Bristol . . and for as much as the gift remained (void ?) the maior and commonaltie of Bristoll did grante unto the heirs of the said John Mathew during certain termes x£ per annum and they released their interets as appeareth by the Deed and will remaining in Mr. Maior's Closet."

Both these documents have disappeared from "Mr. Maior's" closet, but from John Mathew's will, dated September 23rd,[1] 1521, we find that after certain bequests and a life interest to his wife, Margery, the residue of his estate was left to his son John, provided that if the latter died before the age of 21, after the decease of his said wife, all the property should go to the "Almshouse of the blessed Trynyte within the Chapell at Laffardes Yate, to the mayntenyng of the poor folke of the same house for ever." £40 was also left to his daughter Joan Mathew, at the age of 21, or marriage.

This bequest eventually became of considerable value, but nothing was received until 1564. In the accounts for that year appears for the first time a statement of "ye lande late belonging to Mr. Mathews of Bristow drap":—

THE RENT ROWELL.

George Bathram for a tenement in Brodestrete rent ..	ii£
Rich Edye for a tenement in Balan (*i.e.* Baldwin) Strete	ii£
Mathew Nede for a tenet uppon the Keaye ..	ii. vi. viii
Nichus Ware for a tenmt in Corne Strete	i£
William Marshall for a tennt in Grope Lane	i£
Som Totle	viii. vi. viii.

From this amount is deducted "payments owet of ye same lands."

Item paid Jonne fylde and now Jonne barrye for her stepend by the yere	vi£
It more for ye bayliff ffee	vis viiid

[1] Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Proved Oct. 3rd, 1521.

In 1587 the annuities charged on the property were 40s. to "Julyan Morgan wyfe of Nicholas Morgan alys synger," and the same amount to "Amy Cadle wyfe of Thomas Cadle, clarke." Shortly afterwards the payments ceased, and the whole of the income was then applied to the general purposes of the charity.

The name "Lambert's Gift," applied to a small annual sum received from the Corporation, is an amusing instance of a clerical error being handed down in perpetuity. The Commissioners in their report of 1827 state that nothing could be found as to origin of this gift, except a minute of the Committee of Inquiry, August 17th, 1739, that the sum of 16s., viz. 8s. on St. David's Day, and 8s. on the 17th September, had been paid to the bailiff as the gift of Mr. Lambert.

Turning to the accounts, we find the following entry relating to the first portion of this gift :—

"It was this prsent yere of our Lorde God 1564 at the hands of Mr. Hicks Chamburleyne the firste of Mrche for the Almes pepull for hemyng viiis wch said money is gevon contynually wtowht enny accompte gevon."

This amount was received and paid regularly until 1612, when the first entry relating to the second half of the gift appears.

"(Item your accomptant) chargeth hym selff with viiis Recaved of the Chamberlyn the 17th day of September, 1612, being Lambert's Day . . . payd the same day to vi poor women of the same Almshouse according to an old custom."

It may be mentioned that the St. Lambert's Day, 17th September, was the day on which the founder's obit was celebrated.

Fifteen years later, with a new bailiff, the first payment is noted as issuing out of the Gaunt's Lands, and the second instead of being payable on St. Lambert's Day has become the gift of Mr. Lambert. Subsequently both amounts are

recorded as the gift of Mr. Lambert, and so continue to the present time.

Richard Reynolds, the philanthropist, on the 1st September, 1809, transferred to the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol £4,000 three per cent. annuities, costing £2,740, for the purpose of increasing the weekly pay of the inmates of the almshouse. The gift was confirmed by an indenture, dated December 5th, 1809, relating the terms of the Trust, and providing for the investment of the surplus income.

Reference must also be made to the will of Alderman Henry Bengough, April 9th, 1818, leaving a reversionary interest in certain property in the parishes of Nempnett and Blagdon for the purpose of founding an almshouse on land belonging to and adjoining Trinity Hospital South. The bequest was insufficient for the purpose, and the income accumulated until 1877, when no suitable site adjoining the hospital being available, the almshouse known as Bengough's Almshouse was erected by the trustees in Horfield Road.

To complete this list of benefactions, Mr. Fenwick Richards, the present Chairman of the Trustees of the Municipal Charities, in 1912 enlarged the buildings of Trinity Hospital South, providing accommodation for four additional inmates, and in 1913 rebuilt the whole of the almshouse on the north side of Old Market Street.

The occasional extracts which have been given hardly indicate the wealth of interesting information contained in the hospital accounts, which form an almost complete record of the receipts and payments from the year 1512. These accounts are generally contemporary copies of the yearly statements of the bailiff. They are written on paper, and those between 1512 and 1727 have been bound into seventeen foolscap volumes.

The first opens with " Th accompte of John Clerke Rent getherer of the londis and tenements perteynyng and belongyng to the Chapell of the holy trynyte at laffordis geate made in the yere of oure Lord God mt vd xii, that

ys to sey from the ffest of Seynt Michall the Archeangell the iiid yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the VIIIth unto the said ffest then next folowyng for a hoel yere John Rowland then being Mair."

From the tenants of seventeen shops and tenements in St. Thomas Street £9 13s. 1d. is collected, the majority of shops being let at 8s. per annum. William Cardmaker pays 12s. for a shop, and Symon Wever 30s. for a " tenement."

On the Key six shops and tenements are recorded; St. Mary Street, *i.e.* Mary-le-Port Street, three; Broad Mead one; and The Barrs five shops and nine gardens, shops producing about 4s. 4d., and gardens 2s. per annum. In the Old Market the names of four out of a total of five of the shopkeepers are trade names.

1512 THE OLDE MARKET BY YERE.

Item of Edmunde Warmonde for a tent	xis
Of Thomas Belletur for a shop	xxiiiis
Of Richard Baker for a shop	xvis
Of Richard Wevar for a shop	xiis
Of John Carpynter for a shop	viiis
Item for a garden wt a well	vis
Item of a sheppard for a cotage	iiiis
Item of John Branwode for a shop	viiis
Item of a garden by yere	vs iiiid
Item of the Proctors of Seint Phelyppys for the hall and the sellar to sell Ale in	iiis iiiid
Item of the Proctors of Seynt Nicholas	1s
Item receyved for a Mille to grynde crabbis ..	iis
Item receyved of Mr. Chambleyn	xxxiiis
Sum Receyvyd £viii ii viii	
Sum the hole Rent thys yere moto £xxxiiii xv ii	
Vacacons and batements of rents	
The hole vacacons of thys yere mot £viii viii vii	

COSTIS OF THE CHAPELL.

In primis paid to the viii pore men and women yearly to evry of them wekely vid mot ..	x£ viiis
Item in the name of Dam Elzabethe Seymor too eche of them quarterly xiiid	xxxiiiis
Item in hir name to the pore people evry Shore Thursday	iiiid
Item for wood to there Chambre	iiis
Item for wood to comyn kechyn by yere	vis
Item for wotemele and salt by yere	xxiid
Item for iiii quarts of lampeoile	xviiid
Item for renewyng of ii Tapers	xvid
Item paid to the waxmaker for x lb of new waxe for the Sepulcre light at viid a lb mot ..	vs xd
Item for a wachyng Tapir for the Sepulcre 1 lb and quartr of new wax at viid the lb mot.. ..	viiid
Item for renewyng of ii taps agaynst Trynyte Sunday	vd
Item for scouryng of the standards and candil-stikks on the Awter	vid
Item for scouryng of the lamps by fore the hie Auter	iid
Item for Rushes agayn Trynyte Sonday for the Chapell	iiiid
Item to John Clarke for his wags	xis
Allowans for expensis upon the tenntes	vs
Item to the Belmand for goyng aboute the toune ii tymes to show the pdon	viiis
Item paid to F Willm Wode for iii quarts wags ..	iii xviii
Sum thys syde £xix. vii viid	

REPARATOUS ON THE TENTS.

Item I bought a tree of Elm for	iiis
Item for squarying of the same tree	vid
Item payd for fallying of the said tree whiche made iiid iiii fete	iii viid

Item to ii sawears for sawyng of studdes and other tymbre and iiid of okyn burdds for xii days at xiiid a Day mt. .. .. xiiis

Item to a Kaypynter ii days for squarying of Tymbre in the store house of old tymbre at vid ½d a day .. .. xiiid

Item for bryng of tymbre oute of the close and the stret studds and burds and other tymbre in to the store house .. .. iiid

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THE KEY.

Item for ii lode of tile stonys wt halying .. .. iiis

Item for i lb lathes .. .. vd

Item for i lb lathe naile 1½d

Item for ii lbs tile pynnys .. .. xiid

Item for here .. .. ½d

Item upon Bouse's house a duble durre wt walshe burdes iii finys (? hinges) for the said Dore and wyndower .. .. xxid

Item to the Carpynter iiii days .. .. .. iis iid

Item for ii twists ii haspis and ii stapulls .. .. viid

Item for mendyng of the shop wyndower iiii new haspis and iiii new stapulls .. .. .. iid

Item for new bolts with a grete jemell to his shop iis

Item to the shop dore a new lok wt a hollow key . viid

Item for ii lb lath nails and burde nails .. .. viid

Item for vi barris of iron in a gutter wyndow weying xiii lb at 1½ i lb .. .. .. xx½d

---

Item for a new lok to the chamber dore and a nother to the plor dore wth a nother to the kechyn dore wth thre keys and stapulls mt .. xiii½d

SAINT THOMAS STREET.

Item for iii lode of pavyn stone to pave a kechyn in one of the v voide houses at xvid a lode and the halyng iid a lode mt .. .. .. iiiis vid
Item for ix lode of cley to the same .. .. xviiid
Item for ii Busshells of lyme stone .. .. iiiid
Item for a pece of led weying xxxii lbs at ½ i a lb to ley under the joynts of the pavyng for lokyng .. .. xxiiid (*sic*)
Item to ii masons viii days apece at vi½d a day mt .. .. viiis viiid
Item for cancells to the same works .. .. iid
Item to a laborer v days at iiiid a day to helpe the said masons .. .. xxd
Item to a carpynter a day for to ley new swed burdes to make the loft under the kechyn under the pavyng for it was rottyd .. vi½d
Item for an ashelar stone of v fett to set a fore a chymney at iid a fote .. .. .. xd

---

Item paid for ii heryng barell to cary water and Robbell oute of the void tenements .. viid

---

Item for vi busshells of lime stone to washe the wallis that were full of spotts.. .. .. xiid
Item paid to the laborer that washed the said houses wtm and wtente viii days atvid a day iiiis

---

Item payd for a mille to grynde crabbys and appuls .. .. vs
Item for making of this boke .. .. .. iis

The whole of the rents recorded in the above accounts amount to £34 15s. 2d. (about £520 in modern coinage), from

which must be deducted the vacations £8 8s. 7d. (about £120), leaving a net rental of £26 6s. 7d. (about £400). The repairs amounted to £48 9s. 1d. (about £720), and there was thus a balance due to the rent gatherer at the end of the year of £22 2s. 6d. (about £320). This balance is not carried forward, so was evidently paid by the Treasurer out of the surplus income of previous years.

The following are extracts at random from the accounts during the sixteenth century :—

1513.

Item Ressevyd for the pardon of ye Chapell for the passion weke in lent and for Treynte Sonday viis good and bad and to ye valewye of vis. vid.

THE OBBET OF JOHN BARSTABULL, AND ELLYZABETH HYS WYFF.

Item payd to xii prests for Derygs and masse ..	iiis viiid
Item for the Masse peny	id
Item for a lb & qrt of new wex and for makyng of the old wex	ixd
Item for bred ale and chese to ye same obytt ..	xiiiid
Item for makyng of thys acount	xxd

1515.

Item for Russhis for the Chapell agenst trynyte Sondaye	iiiid
Item for the fowndoresse obyt in bred & Ale cakes & cheese for xii prests and the people of the Chapell	xiiiid
Item to xii prests for money	iiiis

1516.

Item agenste Candillmas I renewed vi tapurs on the hye Autr i £ qtr new waxe at viiid the £ wt the makyng	x½d

Item agenste Estr I renewyd vi standartts by fore the Autr i £ iii qtr of new waxe at ixd the £ wt the makyng Amot .. .. xvid

Item pd to the Abott of Kensham for ye howse in Seynt Thoms Strete .. .. .. xiiiis iiiid

[In 1546 this amount is recorded as paid to the "King ys majeste."]

Item to Hew Yowngs for the barburs is house uppon the Keye .. .. iiiis

Item to the chambers for the Cornett house uppon the Keye .. .. iiiis

Item for v posts Att Laffordisgeate .. .. vid

1521. THE KEY.

Item John Savage for ye T'inte Tavern .. .. iiii£

1538. THE GOODS OF THOMAS PROWTE.

Item a flocke bede wt a bolster & a pelow .. vis

Item a covyrlet .. .. xd

Item a shette .. .. ixd

Item a gowne .. .. vis

Item a cowntr borde .. .. xiid

Item a coffyr .. .. iiiid

Item a shytt .. .. vid

Item a bedstyde .. .. iiiid

[Proceeds of the sale of the goods of a deceased inmate.]

1565. CHARGE UPPON THE AWDYTE DENR.

Item pd for a draught of woode and the halyng .. xviid

Item pd for a Ribe of byff .. .. xviiid

Item pd for a joynt of biff .. .. xiiiid

Item pd for a pestell of porke .. .. .. xiiiid

Item pd for a pestell for the pore .. .. .. xd

Item pd for a coste of motten .. .. .. vd

Item pd for a knokell of vele .. .. .. vid

Item pd for a cowpell of Rabets .. .. .. viiid

Item pd for a pige .. .. xvid

Item pd for prewnes & Reassige & arranew .. iiiid
Item pd for di lb sewgr .. .. vid
Item pd for ii lb of buttr .. .. ii½d
Item pd for pepp. cloves and maes .. .. iiiid
Item pd for brede and alle .. .. iis iiiid
Item pd for wynne .. .. xvid
Item paid to garnes wiff for dressyng of ye denr.. viiid

1574.

Payed for thredde to mend ye Hospitall beddes .. vd
Payed for lyme and heare for the Hospitall and Alms howse to make yt fayer aginst ye queenes commynge[1] .. .. iiiis
Payed unto Symon the purter .. .. .. vis
Payed unto a payntor for to pante and to write uppon the Drailles .. .. viiis
Payed for makinge of the skaffolde and takinge downe of the same .. .. iis

1584.

Item unto a pore woman that Dothe macke cleane the streate betwixt the Chapell and the Hospitall .. .. id
Item payde for candells burned in ye Chappell from v of the clocke until it be vii .. .. vid
Item payde for a nalmes box to hange at the Chappell Dore .. .. xiid
Item payd for a shrowde to bury Edmond Ellwine mt of the Hospitall .. .. iis
Item paide to Thomas Poole for ye making of the said Edmond Elwin's grave and for fetchinge and bringing of the biere from anr to St. Phillippes to carry the sayde Edmond to ye Chappell to be buried .. .. .. viiid

[1] Visit of Queen Elizabeth.

Item paide for wode unto the poore mens chambers wch was the gifte of Mr. Hemens Machante .. .. iis xid

Item payde to Robarte Antill for lancinge Mawris Haull's sore under his arme wch he hath had this three weeks and for salffe .. iiiid

Item given to Mawris Hall's wife for attendinge on hym for x dayes kepinge his bedde .. vid

Item payde to the fyve laberors for the taking and polinge owte of the wood of Avon, at Sainte Phillips slype Two greate blockes, given unto them by Collins the metheylin maker vd

1587.

Item paid to William Thomas, pavyer, for pavinge the strete beinge xxxv yards being very muche broken and decayed before fyve of ye tenents in St. Thomas Strete after 1½d the yarde amounteth to .. .. iiiis iiii½d

Item paid for a waye of lime .. .. .. viiid

Item paid for i lb of lath nayles .. .. .. iid

Item paid to hughe Warren carpenter for makynge the skaffolde for ye paynter to paynte the picture of the pore for ii days and new makinge of ii stepes of hughe Smythes stayres in his chamber.. .. .. iis

Item for the lone of iiii posts to helpe make the skaffolde for the paynter .. .. .. iiid

Item paid to Thomas Coppye and his ii sons to helpe to sete up the postes and the laders upon the skaffolde .. .. iiiid

Item paid to Roger Noble for v penny corde and xii halpeny halters to make fast the poste laders and polls and ye skaffolde .. .. xid

Item paid to Morris Hall to buy him a medycine for his legge .. .. viiid

Item paid to John Phipes paynter for making v mens pictures and iii womens pictures and iii skouchings of the Arms of the founders and the Citie's Arms .. .. xxvs iiiid

Item paid to Thomas Coppye for pullinge downe ye skaffolde and bringinge home all ye posts and laders yt made the skaffolde .. .. xiiiid

Item paid to John Coppye and Thomas Williams and others for the settinge up of ye poore men's syne that was fallen to the grounde for halfe a daye .. .. iiiid

1589.

Imprimis geven unto Morris Haull beinge very sicke vid

Item payd to the offycer to strayne for rente at the Swan for that ther was a out lawrye a gaynste John Woodward .. .. .. iiiid

Item payd to iiii laborers for to carye the goodes a waye whiche was strayned upon for rente wch was owinge .. .. viiid

Item geven to Morris haulle the x of october in his sykness .. .. viiid

Item payd to good wyffe Jacobbe for drynke that Morrys Haull had in his syckness .. .. viiid

Item given to Morrys haull in his extreme syckness the xxxth of November wh shortely dyed beinge xi weekes sicke in his bead and to the women wch kepte hime .. .. .. xiiiid

Item payd to Coppie to make his grave in the chappell .. .. vid

Item payd to Copie to fetche the beere for the corsse id

Item payd to the massone to leye ye stones upon ye grave .. .. vid

Item payd for halfe a waye of Lyme for the same grave .. .. iiiid

Item payd for mendinge the minister surples .. iiid

1590

Item paid for iiii lb of candells for the seyde poore people of the seyde almes house for this wynter tyme to burne in the seyd chappell to geve them Lighte cominge to gether in the eveninge to geve god thanks for his great mercies shewed to them .. .. .. is

Item paid to Hughe Smythe sexton for ringinge the bell at vii of the clocke in the morninge and eveninge that they may come to gether to give god thanks for his great benefits and mercyes shewed unto them .. .. viid

Item paid for ii pownds of candelles to lighte the poore wayfaringe people to beade that comethe to loudge in the Hospital .. .. vid

Item paid for the cuttinge of the water boughes of the trees in the poor peoples Orcharde .. .. vid

To appreciate the last entry we must endeavour to picture Old Market Street as a wide, unpaved, straggling thoroughfare, dominated at one end by the old castle, and at the other leading through Lawford's Gate to the London road through the Royal Forest of Kingswood.

Turning to a somewhat earlier date indications of the storm which was threatening all religious bodies are found in the accounts for 1538 when 3d. was paid for a copy of the "writings of the chapel" to send up to London. In 1546 21d. was paid for a copy of the foundations and mortmains belonging to the chapel lands, and 16d. for two indentures and the answer to the articles of the King's Commissioners. The latter were John Carell, Rich.

Pake and Edw. Gostwyke, and their valuation was as follows :[1]—

A.D. 1546.

Chantry Certificate No. 21.

City of Bristol.

Parish of St. Philip.

1. The Chapell or Hospitall of the Trenytie.
2. Founded to fynd a priest for ever & 8 pore folkes & the residue to be distributed in obytes and other deeds of charytie by yere £30 10 4
3. To a parishe churche for the pore folkes & is distant a quarter of a myle from the said parishe churche.
4. Yerely value (&c.) £30 10 4 whereof

		£ s. d.
For the priest	104s.	
For 8 pore folkes yerely ..	£12 2s. 8d.	
For an obiit & in almes yerely	6s.	
For salt & other charges of the hospytall yerly ..	31s. 11d.	22 9 1
For a bayly fee	40s.	
For Rentse resolutes ..	24s. 6d.	
And so remaineth clere ..		£8 15d.

5. Valew of ornamenttes Jewells Plate Gooddes and Cattalles .. .. £7 7s. 10d.

The proceedings of this commission closed with Henry VIII's death, and the next commission which followed the first act of the first Parliament of Edward VI appears to have ignored Trinity Hospital. The lands of the hospital and also those of Foster's Almshouse and the chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne, were not included in the sale of Chantry lands, though, as Latimer records, the "commissioners decided that they were the property of the Crown, and ordered the confiscation of so much of each of the hospital estates as was equivalent in yearly value to the

[1] Mr. Hockaday's MS.

stipend of each of the deposed chaplains (£6). This decision appears to have been long overlooked. But it was discovered in 1597 by two legal sharpers, who forthwith procured a grant of the two chapels and the reserved lands from Queen Elizabeth. The grantees then came down upon the Corporation, who were compelled to submit to their terms, and who paid them £66 13s. 4d. for a transfer of the Queen's conveyance." [1]

Exactly what happened at this time is not, however, very clear. In the grant by Queen Elizabeth, nineteenth of her reign, to the men mentioned by Mr. Latimer—Peter Grey, of Bedford, and Edward Grey, his son and heir—the chapel and lands are included with other concealed property cattered over the country, and there is no exact descriptions of the lands and tenements transferred. A Crown rent of 20s., which was redeemed with other Crown rents by the Corporation, about 1673, was, however, reserved in the grant. The Greys parted with two-thirds of the property to George Hays and Thomas Lucas, who joined with Richard Grey, second son of Peter, to whom the remaining third had passed in the sale of the whole together with the chapel and lands attached to Foster's almshouse to Thomas Colston, mayor, Anthony Standbank and other members of the Corporation of Bristol for the consideration of 100 marks. [2]

This conveyance was dated June 7th, 1577, and from that date until the appointment of the Municipal Trustees the property was continued in members of the Corporation by a regular series of conveyances.

The doubtful days of the hospital's existence passed with the recovery of the chapel, and its later history is an uninterrupted record of social service, and the fulfilment, it is to be hoped, by many generations of Trustees, of the Founder's pious intentions.

During the next century many payments were made out

[1] *Annals of Bristol, Sixteenth Century.*

[2] MSS., Municipal Charities.

of the funds of the hospital, about the time of the Civil War, to distressed strangers, fugitives from Ireland and prisoners released from the gaols. Entries in the books relating to some of these gifts were incorporated by Mr. Sampson in his paper on "Bristol Almshouses."[1]

On May 20th, 1650, it was ordered that once in every three years the inmates should have a gown of broad cloth of a violet colour "not exceeding 9s. a yard, and three yards in the gown, and if any man or woman die the gown of the parties dying shall remain and be given to him or her that should succeed in their rooms."

On May 8th, 1652, the Mayor and Aldermen ordered "that there be a book minded and kept by the Treasurer and so to or from one to another to enter all things that passeth att audit or during his year." To this order we are indebted for a record of many of those small happenings which go to make the history of the foundation. On the first page of the new book there was entered, no doubt as useful information for subsequent Treasurers, a list of "what wine the Tenants are to pay yearly at the auditt dinner;" five, including Alderman Vickiris, a feoffee, and tenant of the Star Tavern on the Quay, each providing a pot, and four a quart of sack and one each a bottle, quart, and gallon of claret. The dinner was an important part of the audit proceedings, and that year cost £4 10s. After the restoration of Charles II it must have been an orgy of feasting, for that consumed October 24th, 1666, cost £8 15s. 10d., and the average cost at this period was over £7. A spread for the Almspeople was included in these items, but in 1664 the bills were paid separately, that for the Alsmpeople—twenty-four in number—was 14s. 9d. The Mayor and seven of the Corporation sign the Treasurer's accounts, and the audit dinner cost £6 15s. 6d.

To balance the dinner which closed the proceedings the

[1] *Transactions*, vol. xxxii.

audit commenced with a sermon, which was ordered to be preached in the chapel of the Hospital, and started precisely by "nine of ye clock in ye morning." For the sermon ten shillings was paid, and the first was preached by Mr. Farmer on June 30th, 1659. He was no doubt that "Godly and able minister," Ralph Farmer, who had four years earlier been appointed to pray at every assembly of the City Council. The practice was continued for several years, and payments of 10s. appear at irregular intervals to Mr. Farmer, Mr. Jones, Mr. Brunt, and Mr. Pleadwell.

The audit was held in one of the Hospital rooms designated the Audit Hall, and was evidently made an occasion for a parade of civic state in which the Sword-bearer figured, for 11s., was paid in 1659 for making and painting an iron to hold the sword. At the same time 1s. was paid for cleaning the chapel and 1s. 8d. for ringing the bell and for tobacco and pipes.

The Treasurer was chosen annually, and at the same time two "clavengers" were appointed. They were, of course, all members of the Corporation. The actual management of the Hospital was performed by a paid official called the Bailiff.

The first almshouse rules were entered in the Treasurer's Book in 1653. They were prepared in consequence of an order made the previous year "that Alderman Can. Dickins and Miles Jackson with ye present Treasurer (Alderman Brown) doe fframe articles for ye better government of ye poor people and doe bring them in agt. ye next auditt." Drafted during a period when Puritanism was much in evidence and when, as Latimer records, an unwary citizen strolling, carrying a parcel, or drawing water on Sunday was liable to a fine or imprisonment, these almshouse rules are of great interest.

Articles agreed upon by the Ffeoffees att the auditt held Thursday, the ixth day of June, 1653, to be observed by the poore almspeople.

1. First that they be carefull to pray privately every morning and eveninge in their chambers that they frequent constantly every morning and eveninge their Parish Church or some other P'ish Church where they may heare sermons and be instructed in the knowledge of God and exercize of religion and to heare Lectors sermons on the weeke daies and that for every omission that shall be proved against them fivepence of that weekes pay shall be kept back at their next pay-day, provided that they be not hindred by sickness or some urgent necessity of wch. the Maior and Aldermen are only to be judges.

2. That yf any amongst them be at any time found to be drunk he or she shall forfeit a whole week's pay for the first offence And for the second offence a month's pay and upon the third expultion yf the Maior and Aldermen thinke it not meete upon his repentance and amendmt. to pardon it.

3. That yf any be hard to curst or swere for every such offence he shall forfeit his weeke's pay for the second offence two weeke's pay for the third a monthe's pay and for the fowerth expultion.

4. None shall be suffred to entertaine anyone whatsoever in their roome to lodge their more than three nightes in a whole yeare except in case of sickness for their necessary healpe duringe that time And to part again upon recovery upon payne of having their week's pay restrayed for that time (being pentionrs) or be expulsed yf they have only chambers gratis.

5. They shall take their severall turnes weekly and begine each Munday morninge to make cleane their common place of the almshouse as the entry, kitchen, galery, and soe keep it cleane all that week on forfeit of sixpence for every weeke's neglect And yf sickness disenable them to hire one.

6. There shall be every first day of the month a porter chosen amongst the men to keep the key of the gate the

must antient amongst them beginninge first and soe successively to the youngest untill all have gone through their severall turnes who shall constantly make it fast at eight of the clocke from 29th September to the 25th of March and open it at seaven in the morninge And from the 25th of March to the 29th September make it fast at 9 of the clocke and open it at sixe And yf any through sickness or weakness be not able to attend the duty he shall allow sixepence a month to some other who shall be his deputy And yf that porter or his deputy fayle in his duty he shall forfeit fowerpence for each time to be divided amongst the rest of them.

7. That there be noe contentions amongst them it is ordered that yf any offence doe at any time arise they shall make it knowne to the Treasurer on the next pay-day who shall here and determine it And yf he cannot compose it that then the Treasurer be made acquainted with it who shall end it And yf anyone prove so troublesome as to revenge himselfe by oprobious and revenginge speeches he shall forfeit 12d. of his pay, halfe to the pty. wronged and the other halfe into the poore boxe.

8. It is ordered that every pay-day men and women beinge caled both into one roome by the Bayliffe he shall audibly read these orders in the hearinge of them all upon payne of forfeitinge 12d. for every omission to be put into the poore boxe.

These are the earliest rules of which we have a record. In course of time rules 1, 2 and 3, with all fines and penalties were dropped. The remaining rules, much altered, were incorporated with others, and are still read four times yearly to the inmates who assemble in the chapel.

It must have been a great shock to the framers of these rules to discover that their own bailiff, "George Ball," was not beyond reproach. On June 7th, 1653, the Feoffees admonished him and ordered him "to bring back a new

bell of the same weight and goodness as that bell was hee tooke out of the almshouse and likewise an Iron Crain which was taken out of the kitchen and this to be done by the 29th September next."

In 1656 the Bailiff was dismissed, and his offence was so great that a whole page of the audit book was used to record it. It appeared that a lease had been granted, as was customary, of three tenements in Old Market Street for three lives, and that the last life died in 1645. From that date until 1656 George Ball had collected and retained the rent, £54 9s. in all. The Feoffees treated him generously. They allowed a deduction of £19 16s., the Lord's rent which he had paid, and as to the balance of £34 13s., accepted a bond for £25, and forgave him the rest "because the rents were not as high as now they are."

The following inventory was made June 13th, 1653, of all the "standing" goods belonging to the Hospital :—

In the auditt hall :

Thre table boards wth frames one side Cupboard Benches stande about the hall and for orteene joynt stooles of severall Sortes.

In the next Room to the said Hall :

One old Table borde, an old carpett and two benches.

In the Buttery :

One old chest wthout a locke Two shelves and an old stand to sett a barell or kilderkine of drinke upon.

In the chancell of the Chappell :

A chest with a locke and key. An old table. In the said chest or cofer a Pall or coveringe with the Picture of Christ wrought in it and an old Carpet to lay under the same Pall and two old cushions.

A silver chalice with a cover in the custody of the Bayliffe.

In the Vestry within the Chauncell :

One chest with three lockes and keyes wherein lyeth the small chest with the deeds and writings An Old tableboard ther.

And another old cofer and an old deske that turneth round to lay a boake upon.

In the Chapell :

An old Pulpit and sixe old seates.

In the pavement :

A can of bel mettale to catch water in A large brasse triffle or whell for the rope of the 2 boucketts of the well to run in and two iron cheynes to the bouckette a yard long And 3 iron hoopes a peece to the buckette with a locke and key to the well.

In the old Hall by the well :

One old table boarde with benches about the in side of it.

In the custody of the Bayliff :

A bell that did hange in the narrow galery the wch he is to fitt up againe in his place as it was.

In the Kitchen :

A great brasse Crocke A pair of Tongues and spitt.

A barge to . . . . . clothes in A dresser on both sides of the ckitchen with & old tubbe to put the clothes in and a . . . stocke A great iron crane in the chimney : in ye keeping of George Ball.

In the custody of John Williams :

One of the Almshouse men ther for the use of the poore Delivered to him the 24th day of FFebruary 1651 by me Daniell Watkins as Mr. George Ball the bayliffe then bid me.

One great brasse Crocke or Pot.

One great brass cettle ffower Pewter Platters two of them of a large sorte and the other two of a lesser sorte.

One great pewter fflagon spout pott of the old fation like an yewer.

One brasse Candle Sticke of an old fashion wth a hole in the lower end of the sockett to thrust out cleane the snufe of a candle at.

One payre of Irons with hookes to turn spitts on

One payre of hangers for a crocke.

One paire of iron Pothookes and a pothead of wood one great iron spitt.

A subsequent inventory, made in 1656, states that the Pall was of "wrought silke and velvet cloth," and also mentions a pulpit cloth "Imbroidered with silke silver and gowled," a great Bible (rebound with great bosses and clasps in 1659 at a cost of 14s.), and a box for the poor money of iron in the chapel. In the dining room there was also a sideboard with carved posts, and two new "strapped carpitts 10 yards hallph all." A note was made in 1654 that the Treasurer be desired to provide carpets—then equivalent to a table cloth, and rushes for the floor and chairs and andirons for the audit hall.

We must all regret the loss of the old piece of plate dated 1577, the "silver chalice with a cover" of the inventory. On May 7th, 1700, it was delivered to Mr. Wm. Jackson, then chosen Treasurer, and disappears from the records for ever.

The rooms mentioned in the inventory indicate that the buildings on the south side of Old Market Street were then fairly large. This almshouse subsequently became known as the "Dial Almshouse," a name by which it was known until comparatively recent times. The reason for the name is found in the following extracts from the accounts for 1656–8.

Paid John Lorde for an iron clock the some of	2	10	0
Paid Will Haxtwood, Smith, for making ye frame with iron rods and setting up the clock, with copy fingers to ye dyall and other work	3	2	0
Paid him for other iron work and mending the clapp of the bell and for a new payse ..		3	00
Paid for fitting up and pulling downe ye scaffold and expenses on work		5	00

Paid for two new ropes for the clock		6	00
Paid Richd. Jordan for painting the dyalls and posts in oyle coullers and gould letters, being double done	4	00	00
Paid Will. Jones, joyner, for good stuffe and casing of the dyall	1	15	00
Paid for a lock and cay and new jemells to the clock house door		2	00

About this time, also, the castle was being used as a general quarry, and stone was brought from it to mend the chimneys and other places of the almshouse, twenty-two cart-loads of stone costing 5s. 10d. and fifty-eight cart-loads £1 9s., the cost of digging being 2d. a load extra.

The buildings on the north side now ceased to be used as a lodging place, and in 1651 were let to "Widdow Gammon" for £4 a year. This state of affairs was not very satisfactory, and at the audit held February 9th, 1669, it was decided that no future lease of the property be granted, and that possession be obtained and the premises employed according to the wishes of the benefactor. Nothing, however, was done until 1673, when Alderman Stephens was requested to hasten the rebuilding of the premises, which were to accomodate twelve poor people. Alderman Stephens did not bring in his account until 1676, when the several disbursements in building the new almshouse and repairing the old almshouse on the south side amounted to £236 16s. 10d. The new almshouse was for long known as the "Iron Gate" side, so called from the large double gates opening into Old Market Street.

In 1669 it was decided that no "pension be granted to any person or persons whatsoever out of the revenue of the Hospital, but only to such as shall have a chamber or dwelling." The practice of granting general gifts to poor and distressed persons which had previously been so common had by this time ceased, but in spite of the resolution recorded

the feoffees were soon granting regular pensions to non-residents.

In 1731 the feoffees were inclined to take down the old hospital and chapel and rebuild and enlarge them by taking in the tenement adjoining and next Lawford Street with the garden ; but on inspecting the buildings it was resolved to repair them only, and further to make them as light and commodious as possible, and to augment the poor people's pay. This was done the following year, and in 1739 the buildings on the north side were extended at a cost of £753 14s. 10d., including a sum of £10 paid to Daniel Millard the builder for an effigy of the founder, which was placed in a niche in the centre of the new portion. The figure has now been placed above the central porch of the rebuilt almshouse completed 1913.

The chapel was rebuilt by the Corporation in 1796 at a cost of £463 4s. 3d. The only remains of this chapel are a carved scroll which once stood above the altar, and is now preserved in the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery, and the wood panelling in the vestry of the present chapel. The latter was built in 1881–3, when the brasses of the founder and his wife were again placed before the altar.

The whole of the south side buildings were rebuilt at various times during the nineteenth century, and with the rebuilding of the north side almshouse just completed the last of the old buildings was passed away. The life of the almshouse during the last hundred years hardly comes within the scope of this paper, but it is interesting to contrast the number of inmates and rates of pay at various times :—

1395	24	Almspeople	(*Vide* charter).
1512	8	,,	Paid 6d. each weekly, 1s.1d. quarterly, 4d. each yearly, with oatmeal, salt and wood.

1607	12	,,	1s. each weekly.
1716	20	Trinity South	2s. 2d. each (about).
	11	Trinity North	2s. ,,
1822	45	Almspeople	4s. ,,
1831	,,	,,	4s. 6d. ,,
1834	,,	,,	5s. ,,
1872	,,	,,	6s. ,,
1876	56	,,	,, ,,
1880	60	,,	7s. ,,

The last addition was made in lieu of extra payments they had received, viz. St. Thomas Day, 10d.; Lady Day, 1s. 8d.; June 24th, 10d.; September 29th, 1s. 6d.; and one ton of coal yearly and four yards of dowlas on St. Thomas Day.

The net annual income of the hospital is now about £2,600, and after the payment of the inmates—fifty-two in number—the balance is applied in weekly payments to non-resident pensioners.

In concluding this account of one of Bristol's most interesting charities, I have to express my indebtedness to the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities to whom the administration of the Hospital passed in 1836, for access to their books and documents; to Mr. F. S. Hockaday for extracts from his valuable collection of transcripts; to Mr. Lewis J. U. Way for a transcript of the Charter of Hen. IV; and to the Committee of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery for their kind permission to reproduce the water colour drawings by Delamotte and O'Neill in the Braikenridge collection.

OLD ARLE COURT.

By ANNE MANNOOCH WELCH.

Old Arle Court, an ancient manor house approached by an avenue, was situated in Arle village proper, with a mill close by, and in close proximity to an affluent of the River Chelt.

The site of a chapel, which probably went at the Reformation, can be identified by human bones having been dug up in what was apparently the burying- yard. In a well-watered field adjacent to the site of Arle Court and the chapel there used to be a pond, which local tradition said was the remains of a moat. In old maps it certainly looks larger than when I remember it, shortly before it was filled up. As the old manor house was Elizabethan, and the elm avenue must have been planted at about the same time, one cannot but feel that older and moated buildings must have preceded it, and it is possible that this field may have been the site of these. This idea is strengthened by the fact that the stream has obviously been deflected here, probably to feed the moat, whence it passes on to the mill.

It must be understood that old Arle Court is an estate that has absolutely vanished, and the name has been taken by a new estate on the (new) Gloucester Road. The only value of a paper like this is as an endeavour, by the aid of local knowledge, to piece together the few facts that remain, before all memory of it is finally swept away.

Old Arle Court in its last form as an Elizabethan building, contained much old oak, panellings and a beautiful staircase, also some good tapestry, which on its demolition some thirty-five years ago were removed to the new Arle Court

ARLE COURT—FACING AWAY FROM CHELTENHAM.

DEMOLISHED ABOUT 1880.

From a sketch of about 1860 by A. B. Welch

ARLE COURT—FACING TOWARDS CHELTENHAM.

DEMOLISHED ABOUT 1880.

From a sketch of about 1860 *by A. B. Welch.*

X WINDOWS REMAIN.

on the (new) main Cheltenham to Gloucester Road. But it must be urged (for this is a source of endless confusion) that this, the new Arle Court, is not on the site of the old estate, but is a property formerly called "Grove Field," purchased by the late Mr. Thomas Packer Butt, and given the old name. This was unfortunate, as a new Arle seems to be growing up round the house on the Gloucester Road, and hence great confusion is caused to strangers and postal servants. The present owner is Mr. Herbert Unwin, who bought the estate from the Rev. Walter Butt a few years back.

The history of the *old* Arle Court estate is unknown previous to the fifteenth century, when a family by the name of Arle, Arles, or de Arle, was in possession, and had probably lived there for many generations. Apparently they took their name from the place, and Mr. St. C. Baddeley tells me that in 1346 there was a William de Arle. About the same time the neighbouring village of Cheltenham gave its name to a family of eminence, and "Richard de Cheltenham" was elected Abbot of Tewkesbury in 1481.

Arle Court was approached by the (then) main road between Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury. The exact position of old Arle Court may now be identified by the farm which has grown up on the spot, still called "Arle Court Farm," a name which is often a puzzle to passers-by, so entirely has the old place been swept away and superseded by the new Arle Court on the new Gloucester Road, some two miles away.

Arle Court Farm, now owned and occupied by Mr. Frank Brown, is situated in Arle village proper, not far from the gates of Arle House, and is *now* approached by the Arle Road (old name Sandfields), which only came into being about the time of the Enclosures Act (1830). Even as late as 1828 my grandmother, then a bride, used often to have to remove her *sandals* to shake out the sand when she strolled with her husband up the half-made road. This being so,

and there being no Arle Road at that time, the old Arle Court drive gates opened, after a long and stately avenue of elms, on to what we now call the Tewkesbury Road, the continuation of the Cheltenham High Street, north-west.

Cheltenham remained a village with one street, down which the Chelt flowed till the end of the eighteenth century, when the visit of King George III in 1788, and the consequent booming of the waters, laid the foundation of its prosperity The Promenade emerged from a brickfield about 1818, and soon the town spread towards Montpellier and Lansdown, and a more direct way to Gloucester was needed, and therefore the new Gloucester Road was made.

" An ancient and shaded avenue of trees still exists near Arle Court. There is an air of antiquity about the spot," says a water-drinking guide-book about one hundred years ago.

Many people still remember this avenue in its decay. Till lately great grassy roots marked the situation, but now the road is merely a cart-track through a field, with two Georgian lodges (very seldom recognised). one on and one near the Tewkesbury Road, both built by the first Mr. Butt at the beginning of the last century.

Very little now remains of the old Arle Court. The back premises form the present farmhouse, which, however, on the *exterior* gives no sign of age, as the whole has been faced with modern bricks.

The old court-house (see illustrations), well remembered by people still living in the village, was a typical manor house, not very large, with low spacious apartments below, and upstairs each room as usual opened into the other. The doors were not furnished with handles, but with little round apertures into which you inserted a finger and lifted the latch, and the floors rather uneven with occasional steps, the windows small with lozenge panes of glass, and in later days at least heavily overhung with ivy.

In the part now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Brown there

is a beam in the sitting-room ceiling which is said to be a complete tree, while a large recess in the hall appears to have been a chimney.

The cellar, foundations, one block of windows, an old brick wall running down to the stream, and a very ancient stone barn, now used as a potato store, are the only other remains, while the gardens, in which coins and buttons and an old ring have been dug up, and which include the site of the chapel and burying-yard, are thickly planted with fruit trees. It is difficult now to reconstruct in thought the former state of things when the old life flowed around, but the close and the pond for fish, so necessary in those self-sufficing days, are there, and the mill, which is mentioned in Domesday, remains as a row of cottages.

As usual with very early properties, old Arle Court was built on a thick, sandy deposit. Owing to difficulties of adequate water supply, sand and gravel were preferred to heavier soils.

The name "Arle" is always said by the village people to come from the "arley" trees, which used to abound here, and there were many round the old moat. Mr. St. C. Baddeley, in "Place Names of Gloucestershire," says the name was taken from a species of alder tree.

Arle Church, of which there are now no remains, formerly existed at the adjacent village of Arle, an ancient hamlet of Cheltenham, and now part of the parish.

In the registers of Cirencester Abbey, collected and published in Prynn's MSS., Arle is designated "Alra," and described as having a church which "was given to the mother church of Chiltham (Cheltenham) by Walter de Bruscella, whose heirs continued long after at Leckington (Leckhampton).

Recumbent effigies and flat grave-stones of the Crusader period, as well as portions of Norman stone-work, were dug up during the last century, and a massive beam, bearing the

sacred monogram in Norman-Latin and the date of 1250, was found in 1803. This probably carried the rood.

I can, however, find no confirmation of this statement, which is given in *Norman's History of Cheltenham*, by John Goding, published 1853 and 1863.

One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is that there was a burying-ground in the old Court gardens. Both my father and Mr. Butt have told me that they have seen human bones dug up, always without any remains of a coffin. That there was a chapel we *do* know, and that, judging by the site of the burying-yard, it must have adjoined the old Elizabethan court-house. Also a market gardener's wife, who lived on the spot twenty-five years ago, tells me that in the cellars, which were left after the demolition of the house, were leaden window frames and bits of coloured glass, which the village people told her came from the old chapel.

A very interesting theory has been advanced by Mr. Martin Rule that the great St. Anselm spent some days of retirement at Arles. If so, it was during the time of his great struggle with William Rufus.

Mr. Baddeley tells me that there is no mention of Arle in the cartulary of St. Peter's, but Mr. Rule's statement is supported by Rudder, p. 143 (date 1779), who obviously quotes from the same source :—

"Ethelbald, King of the Mercians, gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the nuns there, twenty hides of land in a village called Alre."

The story runs thus[1] :—

"But William desired him (Anselm) to postpone his departure (from Gloucester). And he retired to Arle, a manor in the parish of Cheltenham, belonging to St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester."

A footnote says : "I confess I speak without absolute certainty. The county historians seem to have nothing to say that can help me. The *History of St. Peter's, Gloucester,*

[1] Rule, *Life and Times of St. Anselm*, vol. i. p. 322.

says, 'Ethelbaldus rex Merciorum dedit Deo et Sancto Petro Gloucestriæ . . . viginti hidas terræ in villa quæ vocatur Alre,' but all I can get from Bigland [1] is the following about Arle: 'Attached to the ancient structure was a chapel now destroyed, on a beam of which was a date 1250. Here likewise is a medicinal spring.'"

Mr. Butt has most kindly given me a letter from Mr. Rule, dated February 12th, 1898, which he wrote in reply to an inquiry as to his authority for this statement. Mr. Rule owns he cannot at the moment put his hand on it, but continues:—

"I *think* the passage lurks in one of the minor chronicles comprised in the Rolls Series, and though it *may* be in some other printed book, I do not think I found it in an unpublished MS. I think that had this been the case I should have remembered the fact. It certainly is 'findable,' though possibly at the cost of much time and unexhaustible patience. To the best of my recollection the record was brief enough, and to the effect that the 'villa' where Abbot Anselm was residing when summoned to Gloucester was a place at no great distance of the name of 'Alre.' This was my only clue, unless, indeed, memory has played me false, as it may well have done in the lapse of nearly twenty years.

"To the best of my recollection I took all possible pains to learn what recorded place within, say, thirty miles of Gloucester might fairly be thought to answer to the name of 'Alre,' and came to the conclusion that Arle Court was the only likely candidate for the honour. That the *villa* called 'Alre' should be a property belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, would seem to be likely enough; for nothing would be more congruous than that Serlo, of all men, should, under the trying circumstances in which his brother abbot found himself, offer him the hospitality of a temporary home suitable to so exemplary a monk as Anselm, and of a seclusion favourable to the literary work on which he was at that time engaged."

[1] *County of Gloucester*, vol. i. p. 312.

" We know where it was that St. Anselm elaborated the *Cur Deus Homo*. It would be interesting to find with certainty the spot on which he elaborated the *De Incarnatione Verbi*."

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley tells us Arle was originally a manor, but together with Redgrove soon got merged into Cheltenham. It is seldom mentioned, but we read in Rudder, " John Cheltenham died seized of lands in Cheltenham near Arle " 33 Edward III, and we observe that in 1692 its contribution towards the Royal Aid was about half that of Cheltenham.

CHELTENHAM.

		£	s.	d.
1692	To the Royal Aid	145	13	0
1694	,, ,, Land Tax	226	7	0
1694	,, ,, Poll Tax	130	19	0

ARLE.

1692	To the Royal Aid	78	12	0
1694	,, ,, Land Tax	77	4	4
1694	,, ,, Poll Tax	17	6	0

In 1712 Atkyns tells us that " Cheltenham had only one seat, *e.g.* Mr. Justice Dormer's at Arle . . . The number of houses in the town was two hundred and fifty, and seventy-one in the hamlets, of these Arle and Alstone had thirty each, Westal six, and Naunton and Sandford five." In the time of the water-drinking fever Arle provided lodgings, as did all the country-side, for the fashionable multitude that flocked in the wake of George III, and for which the tiny market town could provide no accommodation.

Of the manors of Arle and Redgrove no documentary evidence remains whatever, and, indeed, the very situation of Redgrove has been lost so entirely that an advertisement I put a few weeks ago in a local paper as to its exact locality obtained no reply. We know from the way it is mentioned in old documents that it must have been adjacent to Arle. From local knowledge I can only surmise that it included

the districts of " Fiddler's Green " and the " Golden Valley," and this theory is strengthened by the fact that a ditch situated near the (new) Gloucester Road and (new) Arle Court was always considered by the late Mr. Butt to mark the confines of Redgrove Manor, and he would in consequence never have it filled up. Mr. Frederick Ticehurst, steward of the Manor of Cheltenham, also tells me he can find no allusion to Redgrove in the manorial documents in his possession, which go back four hundred years, and that whereas a tithing man is still appointed for Arle and another for Alstone, none is appointed for Redgrove. One more fact worthy of notice is that Redgrove had no voice in the appointment of the five churchwardens for the mother church of Cheltenham, for while two were appointed for Cheltenham, one for Arle, one for Alstone, and one for Westal, Naunton and Sandford, none was appointed for Redgrove. This very ancient and curious custom apparently fell into abeyance early in the last century.

The latest allusions to Redgrove are in Fosbrook, who wrote his guide book in 1807. He says :—

" Sir Fleetwood Dormer obtained it in marriage with Catherine Lygon, and died in 1693, leaving this manor and *that of Redgrove* to his son, the Hon. Robert Dormer, Judge of the King's Bench, who died about 1722, leaving four daughters and coheiresses. Catherine Dormer, one of these, who died in 1757, left Arle Court *with Redgrove* to the Hon. John Yorke."

And finally my father always told me that the Arle estate ended at the (new) Gloucester Road, thus tacitly supporting my theory by including what I believe to be this elusive Manor of Redgrove.

Mr. Baddeley writes with regard to these manors : " You see these very small manors, originally equally old estate of the Crown, tended to be identified merely with Cheltenham, which we must recollect was the capital manor of its hundred. Hence they have been obscured."

It is interesting to reflect that we have evidence a few centuries later that this was absolutely the case, and that when the Prince of Wales came into his inheritance an exhaustive survey was necessary. This was in 1625. The point for us to observe being that from local knowledge of names of places still extant Arle and Redgrove were certainly included in this survey of the Royal Manor of Cheltenham.

". . . . That the circuit of the Manor beginneth at Barbridge, North West . . . and from thence to the outside of Harterfield towards the West and from thence to a house of Reynold Milton's, called the Branyards, and from thence to Old-acre, and from thence to Barbridge aforesaid, which notable places are, and always of antiquity were the limits, or the particular bound marks and meeres of the whole precincts or boundaries of the Manor. The Prince is the immediate and only chief lord of the soil within the Manor of Cheltenham, but of such soil as lieth without the Manor, and within the hundred there are others who are lords thereof, but yet the Prince is lord paramount thereof."

As this survey of the Royal Manor of Cheltenham happens to begin at the north-west it starts from Arle, and " Barbridge " is a local name which constantly crops up in old deeds. It is mentioned in the Lygon deed (see later). Where it is exactly situated I am not quite certain, but I fancy it was an important piece of land near Kingsmead and near the old court-house, and it is always described as " shooting on the brook." The survey then works round the confines of Cheltenham and back to the west, where " Harterfield," now called " Arthurstfield," is still a farm on the limits of the district, which according to my theory is the lost Manor of Redgrove, and not far from the road and row of cottages to which the late Mr. Butt gave the old name of " Redgrove," obviously having the same idea in his mind.

One more conclusive piece of evidence is that the parcels of land in Arle, mentioned in the Lygon-Talbot deed, are

definitely described as lying "*in the Manor of Cheltenham*," and since writing this I have come across a handful of documents of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, being manorial certificates relating to surrenders of land and other business done by the Gregory family of Arle when they appeared at courts held by the lord of "*the Maner de Cheltenham*."

As the earliest document is dated 1628, the court is invariably held by one of the Dutton family, who gave lords to the manor for two hundred years, and one or two are signed by Prynne (of Charlton-Kings), to whom we are so much indebted for his compilations and collections of much interesting and antiquarian matter which would otherwise have been lost, and whose orderly hand we see in many documentary indices of the period.

Mr. Baddeley has most kindly sent me some notes on these Domesday sub-manors of Cheltenham.

There were three distinct manors at Cheltenham in 1086 (Domesday Survey) all belonging to the king, and in one (Cheltenham), the largest of the three, a hide and a half belonged to the church, which maintained a priest and two teams of oxen.

With regard to the two smaller manors, which are not mentioned by name, but which he says cannot be any others than Arle and Redgrove—both were cultivated—one contained 120 acres, the other 240 acres.[1]

As to Redgrove Manor, this very small one, the site of which has been apparently lost, I own I cannot quite understand how these things were. No evidence remains as far as I can find, but on this point I am absolutely out of my depth. Mr. Baddeley continues :—

"At Arle the lord (King William) held two teams of oxen.

At Redgrove the lord (King William (held one team of oxen.

[1] At the time of the Enclosures Act (1830) there was a quantity of waste land. It is noticeable that the Act for Arle and Alstone was quite independent of that for Cheltenham.

At Arle the acreage was 240 acres.

At Redgrove the acreage was 120 acres.

In Cheltenham and Arle combined there were two mills.

In Redgrove there were three mills.

One priest for all.

Tenants at Cheltenham, 37.

Tenant at Arle, 1.

Tenants at Redgrove, 6—2 villains, 4 bordars.

With regard to the mills Mr. Sawyer writes: "There are still five mills in Cheltenham, though some of them have gone out of use. Following the flow of the Chelt, they are (1) Sandford Mill, (2) Barrett's Mill, (3) Upper Alstone Mill, (4) Lower Alstone Mill, (5) Arle Mill." This theory is thus quite upset.

"This seems to show that Arle and Cheltenham were reckoned together at twenty villains and ten bordars, while Redgrove was separate. These manors paid partly in money and also in kind—pigs, cows, honey."

Of the Arle family, whence they came, exactly where they lived, how they got their name, we know nothing. Every vestige of the family has disappeared. One notice alone has been shown me by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, of John (de) Arle witnessing a transfer of land:[1] "Hiis testibus; Johanne Huggeford, scutifero; Johanne de Arle; . . . et aliis. Datum apud Twenynge in festo Annunciacionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni Regis Henrice Sexti post Conquestum tricesimo tertio." This we infer (and the date bears it out) was the father of the lady who married William Greville, whose brother the judge purchased the old Court from him, and whose daughter and heiress in turn took the estate into the Lygon family.

The earliest landowners we have any knowledge of seem to belong to the "de Hereford" family. On Goding's testimony Walter de Hereford was lessee of the Manor of Cheltenham, 1154–1156. In the Great Rolls of the Pipe we

[1] *Landboc of Winchcombe*, vol. ii. p. 562. Date 1457.

read: "Et Walto de H'eford, LII. ti. t†. in Chilteha, 2 H. II (1156)." He was also, we know, lord of the Manor of Dymock, and it was he whom we understand, presented some lands in Cheltenham, together with the Manor of Redgrove, to Llanthony Priory at Gloucester, in whose possession it remained till the monastic dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. This influential family seems to have been great and munificent donors to Llanthony Priory, and in Atkyns, p. 511, we read: "This illustrious[1] Earl Milo, the King's Constable, Founder and Patron of the Church, well satisfyed in the religious conversation of those Monks, and how they merited of God, and how prevalent their Prayers must needs be, he and all his Family, his martial Sons and beautiful Daughters endowed this Church with various Gifts and large Possessions." "Walter de Hereford gave certain 'assarts in Chiltenham' to Llanthony Priory: the Priory is accordingly certified to hold an estate here, called Redgrove and lands in Cheltenham. Accordingly this Manor was granted to Will. Lygon for 6s. reserved rent; *after which it descended with Arle Court.*"

There is one other name associated with Arle of whom we can gather no knowledge. Walter de Bruscella (a Fleming, Mr. Baddeley tells me) gave Arle Chapel to the mother church of Cheltenham. On Goding's authority he and his heirs resided at Leckhampton (Leckington). This I cannot verify.

With the marriage of the (de) Arle daughter and heiress in the late fifteenth century to Robert Greville, a member of the family which owned Charlton Manor at Charlton-Kings, and which originally sprung from the wealthy wool merchants of the name at Chipping-Campden, the more authentic history of Arle Court begins, for Robert Greville keeping the Charlton-Kings estate for himself and his bride, and founding a line there which gave lords to the manor till 1648, sold Arle Court to his younger brother William.

[1] Steward of the Royal Manor of Cheltenham.

This William Greville became the famous Judge Greville, who attained the sergeant's coif in November, 1504, and sat in the Court of Common Pleas from May 21st, 1509, till his death in 1513.

Of the life of this family at Arle Court during the reigns of Henry VII and the early years of Henry VIII we know nothing, but it appears that communication between Arle and Charlton-Kings was kept up, for we note that one of Judge Greville's daughters (not Margaret, who took Arle Court into the Lygon family) married a Greville cousin of Charlton-Kings (Gyles Grevill, of Rushboro), and I find a "Grevile" dies 1717 with lands in Arle.

Mr. Butt tells me that there was an old picture at the house, of no intrinsic value whatever, which tradition declared to be Judge Greville, but that nothing definitely was known about it, and so unfortunately it was sold.

We cannot help wondering, while we are considering the fifteenth-century Arle Court, on which side were the sympathies of John and William (de) Arle[1] during the struggles of York and Lancaster; but we know when again, nearly two hundred years later, armed forces marched down the same road, past this old property, this time to the siege of Gloucester (as before to the Battle of Tewkesbury), that the Lygon family generally espoused the Parliamentary cause.

As usual it is to the parish church one goes when records are very scarce, and the remains of Judge Greville and his family lie near the communion table, with now, alas! no stone to mark the site, for unfortunately St. Mary's has suffered many things at the hands of Victorian renovators, and an Order in Council of 1860 may be responsible for the fact that many of the oldest memorial stones have been swept away. But most happily the Greville brass, the oldest remaining in the parish church, has been preserved,

1 We know they were alive 1457, and John was doubtless father to the lady who married Robert Greville. Battle of Tewkesbury, 1463.

and has been inserted in the floor near the font in the north porch, and of late years it has been covered with matting to save it from further obliteration. Comparing the present state of the brass with the description given by Bigland in his *Historical, Monumental and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester*, date 1791, it is satisfactory to note that no more of the brass rim has been torn off during the intervening 120 years; but unfortunately to "the large, blue flat stone" mentioned by Bigland a coat of arms in brass, of substantial size, and belonging to a totally different family, has been attached.

Bigland, 1791, page 314, thus describes the brass:— "In the Chancel: On a large, blue flat stone, the effigies in Brass, of a Man in his Judge's Robes and coif, his Wife, three Sons and seven Daughters; Inscription round the margin remaining . . . Sloughter, whiche William decissed the 11 Daye of Marche, in the 1111 yere of the Reigne of Kinge Henry VIII." A footnote explains: "This memorial was placed for William Grevil, of Arle Court, in this Parish, who was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII."

The following is the description of the Greville brass as given by Mr. Cecil Davis in *The Memorial Brasses of Gloucestershire*. Size of Brass, 4 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. As it is an important brass I give his description at length.

Description.—"In this county are four brasses commemorating judges. This brass is so much worn, that it is with great difficulty that the various lines incised on its surface can be determined. On his head Sir William wears the coif which became a distinguishing feature in the costume of a serjeant-at-law. But the Judicature Act has extinguished that order, and all judges created since 1873 have their white wigs unspotted with that circular black patch, which was one of the relics of the Middle Ages.

"Following the custom of the times, Sir William's hair is long, reaching to his shoulders. Round his neck is a tippet,

and he wears a long robe with narrow sleeves, and over it a mantle fastened on the left shoulder. The shoes are large and round-toed. There seems to be a gibecière, but the brass is too much worn to distinguish it plainly. His lady wears the then fashionable pedimental head-dress, a long, close-fitting gown, tight sleeves with deeply-reflexed fur cuffs and a loose hip girdle.

"Under Sir William are three sons in long tunics with large bell sleeves. The hair is reaching the shoulders, but cut to form a fringe across the forehead. The shoes are wide.

"Beneath the wife are eight [1] daughters, dressed somewhat similarly to their mother, but the robe is not so long, and thus it may be noticed that the girls, as well as the boys, wore wide-toed shoes. All the figures are erect, with hands clasped in prayer. Sir William is turned to his left, to look towards his wife, who is turned to her right. In like manner the sons are turned to their left, and the daughters to their right."

Mr. Davis also quotes from Foss's *Judges of England*, p. 311: "William Grevil, son of Richard Grevil, Esq., of Ilmington, in Gloucestershire, attained the sergeant's coif in November, 1504. He was made a Judge of the Common Pleas on May 21st, 1509—1 Henry VIII—and so remained till 1513, when he died, and was buried in Cheltenham Church."

When Goding wrote his history of Cheltenham (1853, and republished in 1863) the brass was evidently in its original position in front of the Communion Table. He writes thus:—

"The oldest memorials are the flat stones covering the vaults, which form the floor of the church. The continual tread of footsteps has defaced these to a great extent, but here and there the name and heraldic distinction of the once

[1] Most historians say seven. I have counted them carefully and I make out eight heads, but there are only twelve feet, but the brass is so terribly worn it is very hard to distinguish any details whatever.

great and noble are decipherable. Will. Prinn and members of that celebrated race have their last resting-place denoted by a recently-restored flat stone nearly opposite the Communion Table. Adjoining is the family vault of the Greville family. This is unquestionably the oldest memorial stone now in the church that is clearly traceable. It is a relic of one of those fine brass mementoes for which this county is justly celebrated. It denotes the burial-place of the renowned Judge Greville, who sat in the Common Pleas during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. . . . They resided at Arle Court, a mansion that yet retains, both externally and internally, marks of antiquity. On the chancel floor is the effigy in brass of Greville, time of Henry VIII."

We may infer that Judge Greville inherited or amassed considerable wealth, for on his death in 1513 he was enabled to leave three daughters coheiresses—Margarett, Alice and Elinor. Why out of his family of ten children, including three sons, these daughters alone were chosen to succeed is not clear. Possibly the remaining children died in childhood, for with the appalling rate of infant mortality one cannot fail to be struck in casting the eye down any old register. The only daughter who concerns us is Margarett, for with her doubtless brilliant marriage to Sir Richard Lygon the Arle estate went into the family of the direct ancestor of the present Earl Beauchamp, and for three generations it apparently remained in possession of the head of the family, after that it went to a younger branch. We conclude from the fact that Nash thinks fit to mention the acquisition of " Arles Court, in Gloucestershire," in the Lygon pedigree, together with " Beauchamp's Court," and later " Madresfield," that it was considered a property of considerable importance, and through the old deed which I came across we have some means of judging of what the property consisted, for the extent of the estate is described at length.

From the fact that the family are buried at Malvern we

gather that the Lygons were possibly not resident landlords, though one can well imagine that now and then the family moved to their Gloucestershire property, or that at times it would be lent or leased to younger members of the family, as in the case of Roger Lygon of Fairford (and of Arle Court), and again of Thomas and then to his brother, John Henry Lygon, of whom we really know nothing.

When records are very scarce every item is of importance, and we note that William Lygon at the dissolution of Lanthony Priory rented the Manor of Redgrove at Arle "for six shillings reserved rents." As we know the Manor of Redgrove adjoined his property at Arle, we infer that he took interest in his Gloucestershire estates, though whether he ever lived at Arle Court we have no means of knowing. He died 1567.

In 1554 Queen Mary leased the Royal Manor of Cheltenham to Catherine Buckler and Roger Lygon for their joint lives. To quote from Goding, p. 44: "They jointly were the lessees of the manor until the commencement of the seventeenth century. They resided at the very ancient mansion of Arle Court." And again, p. 60: "Queen Mary, upon taking possession of the manor, let it on lease for a term of years. The lessees were the legal representatives of two ancient resident families—the Lygons. Mrs. Catherine Buckler and Roger Lygon, Esq., leased or farmed the estate during their joint lives, and they appear to have taken some interest in their property. To them we are indebted for the commencement of a record of events connected with the manor. The roll of the court is in a good state of preservation. The first entry is in the year 1555, the second year of the reign of Queen Mary."

This last statement of Goding is quite true, and Mr. Frederick Ticehurst has them in his care. They are in a good state of preservation, but very difficult to read. They probably contain much information of interest to us, and outside are legibly inscribed with the name of Lygon in

rather large writing. Goding, who was a tax collector, lived in a little house in North Street, and gathered together an enormous amount of information about Cheltenham; but he is surprisingly inaccurate, and the sources whence he gained his facts are often hard to find.

That Roger Lygon and his wife had a beautiful home at Fairford we also know, situated, I am told, on what is now part of the churchyard.

This Roger Lygon is not mentioned in the family pedigree by Nash, but from the date of his death, in 1584, he was probably a younger son of the afore-mentioned William Lygon. In those days of prolific families the historian must have felt that it was quite impossible to include all the younger sons and yet keep the genealogical records to any reasonable size.

In one statement at least we know that Goding was absolutely wrong, for he describes Catherine Buckler as Roger Lygon's "widowed sister," whereas she was his wife, having previously married twice before. This was doubtless once more an alliance of birth with money obtained from the great wool-growing industry, which at this time formed the staple wealth of the country, for this lady was first the wife of Sir Edmund Tame, Knight, of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, who was grandson and heir to the wealthy John Tame, the donor of the celebrated stained glass windows, and the builder of the church to enclose them, and we know that she held Fairford in jointure after her first husband's death. She married secondly Sir Walter Buckle, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and thirdly Roger Lygon.

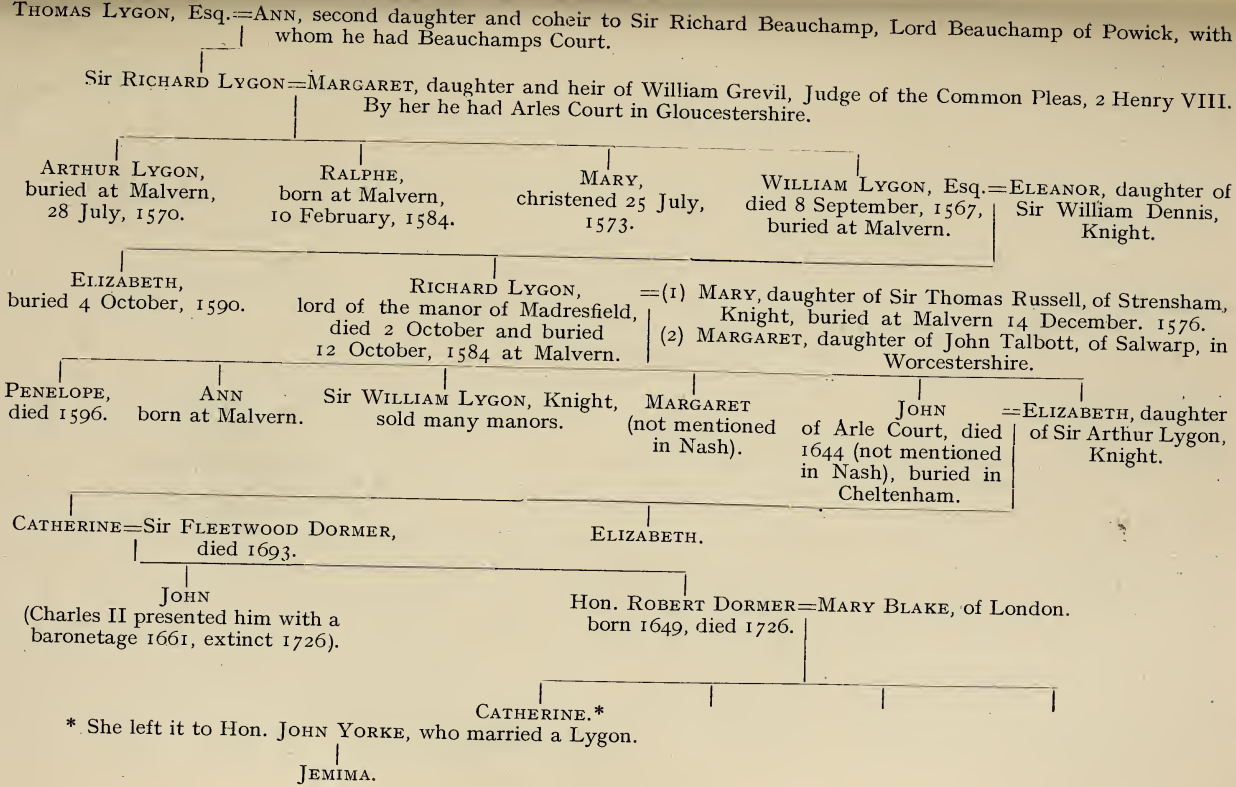
To quote from *Collins's Peerage of England*, by Brydges: "Roger Lygon, of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, died 1584, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Dennis, of Puckleworth, and widow of Sir Edmund Tame and Sir Walter Buckle, Knights. They lie buried in the Church of Fairford, where there is a handsome monument in

stone with two portraitures at length of the said Roger and his wife." [1]

This fine tomb is situated in the north transept, and is well worth a visit. The two recumbent figures in freestone of the handsome Elizabethan gentleman and his lady are in life-size, Roger Lygon clad in armour and his wife in the dress of the period. There is no inscription on the tomb, but heraldic devices surround it, and it is in an excellent state of preservation.

Copied from Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, and then continued from other sources :—

[1] Vol. ix. p. 108.


THOMAS LYGON, Esq.=ANN, second daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp of Powick, with whom he had Beauchamps Court.
Sir RICHARD LYGON=MARGARET, daughter and heir of William Grevil, Judge of the Common Pleas, 2 Henry VIII. By her he had Arles Court in Gloucestershire.
ARTHUR LYGON, buried at Malvern, 28 July, 1570.
RALPHE, born at Malvern, 10 February, 1584.
MARY, christened 25 July, 1573.
WILLIAM LYGON, Esq.=ELEANOR, daughter of Sir William Dennis, Knight. died 8 September, 1567, buried at Malvern.
ELIZABETH, buried 4 October, 1590.
RICHARD LYGON, lord of the manor of Madresfield, died 2 October and buried 12 October, 1584 at Malvern.
=(1) MARY, daughter of Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham, Knight, buried at Malvern 14 December. 1576.
(2) MARGARET, daughter of John Talbott, of Salwarp, in Worcestershire.
PENELOPE, died 1596.
ANN born at Malvern.
Sir WILLIAM LYGON, Knight, sold many manors.
MARGARET (not mentioned in Nash).
JOHN of Arle Court, died 1644 (not mentioned in Nash), buried in Cheltenham.
=ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Arthur Lygon, Knight.
CATHERINE=Sir FLEETWOOD DORMER, died 1693.
ELIZABETH.
JOHN (Charles II presented him with a baronetage 1661, extinct 1726).
Hon. ROBERT DORMER=MARY BLAKE, of London. born 1649, died 1726.
CATHERINE.*
* She left it to Hon. JOHN YORKE, who married a Lygon.
JEMIMA.

This pedigree is obviously incomplete. In the manor documents I find a Thomas Lygon, of Arle, mentioned in 1617, who apparently dies childless, and is succeeded by his brother, John Henry Lygon. I can only conjecture these were brothers to Richard Lygon, the head of the family, who lived at Madresfield. In 1625 Francis Gregory buys land from him, and seems to have died in 1627, for then John Lygon, he of the second marriage of the head of the family, comes into his own, and passes on the property to his descendants. More of him later on.

Obviously about now the interesting question arises which of the Lygons built the old Elizabethan manor house and planted the elm avenue, which so many of us remember, and which has been already described (see photographs). I wrote to Lord Beauchamp, but he knows nothing about it; yet one cannot help thinking that among family papers records of building expenses, etc., might possibly be found. All we know is that the old Arle Court was Elizabethan, that it was probably not built on the site of the older buildings, which we surmise must have been a stone's throw away, but we know that it stood close to the old chapel and burying-ground, considerations of hygiene not carrying much weight in those days, and that this chapel contained the beam of 1250, since lost.

At this point comes in the only little piece of original information, for a few days ago, looking through an old deed box, I came across a parchment sealed with heavy fleur-de-lis seals, and signed in a clear, cultivated hand, "John Lygon." It turned out to be a deed poll of December 11th, 1630, revoking a previous deed of 1622 between John Lygon, of Arle Court, and members of his mother's family, "Charrington Talbott" and the late "John Talbott," and relating to some fields at Arle.

Two roods at the east end of Kingsmead, five sellions of

land in Itchland (Yeachland), one sellion of land in *Barbridge* Field.

At first I could not understand how the document came into our possession. I took it to Mr. Frederick Ticehurst, who says it is of no value except that of sentiment. I found on further investigation these three identical parcels of land were conveyed next day, December 12th, 1630, by indenture of feoffment to my great-great-great-great-grandfather, Francis Gregory, of Arle. Doubtless the Lygon and Tablot deed was passed on with the land to the purchaser as of no value to the previous owner.

To local people this deed is interesting as it incidentally enumerates the neighbouring villages in which the Lygon family owned land, and we can thus understand what a very large and valuable property it was.

Of the names of the villages mentioned all lie between Cheltenham and Gloucester. Only three I cannot quite identify. They are "Cheltenham, Arle, Elmeston, Aylemondston (?), Uckington, Hardwicke, Staverton, Starton (?), Heydon, Boddington, Leigh, Derehurst, and Ffoyrott (?). We also learn from this deed that John Lygon had a second daughter named Elizabeth, besides his heiress Catherine.

This "John Lygon" (again a younger son, and not mentioned by Nash) is the son of Richard Lygon, of Madresfield, who died 1584, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of John Talbot. Now for the *first* time the Arle estate goes definitely to the younger branch of the family, and continues there. We gather from Nash that the Lygon family by this time had become by a series of happy marriages extremely rich in land, the only source of income for people of position in those days, for Nash observes in his somewhat discursive pedigree that Sir William Lygon (elder brother to John Lygon, and heir to his father) "sold many manors." Consequently we infer that this important Gloucestershire property might well be spared as provision for this son of the second marriage. From this time also e gather that the owners of Arle Court

were resident landlords, and we know that the old parish church of Cheltenham received their mortal remains. We also fancy that it was probably their only estate, not as so often happens in the case of the owners of Arle Court merely one of many in various parts of the surrounding counties.

Blacker, in his *Monumental Inscriptions of the Parish Church of Cheltenham*, compiled 1877, notes among his "Flatstone Inscriptions": "The following . . . are no longer visible, having been covered with concrete and tiling." "Here lyeth the body of John Lygon of Arle Court, in the County of Gloucester, Esqr., who departed this life the 21st day of Septr., 1644," and I easily found his name and date of death in the parish church register of 1644.

It is most fortunate that now, when Nash concludes (as far as we are concerned), we have another witness from whence to take up the thread, for what must have been a very fine memorial tablet in the north chancel of the parish church of Cheltenham commemorated "Catherine," the heiress of John Lygon, of Arle Court, and wife to Sir Fleetwood Dormer. With the roll of rich vale lands as her heritage we can well understand the widowed husband's grateful allusion :—

"Maritum si non Patrem, Hæredem scripsit
Hæc illum moriens amplo Patrimonio
Ille hanc amissam hoc Monumento decoravit."

This handsome monument, emblazoned with heraldry (15 quarterings), has been swept entirely away. At what date sacrilegious hands were placed on this interesting memorial we have no means of knowing. During the water-drinking era we are told that the throng and the press was such that galleries had to be erected. I have seen the old document, dated 1775, relating to the gallery in the north aisle, and noted that it was merely 52 feet by 9 feet, but where the old tablet could have been I cannot understand. About forty-five years ago these galleries were taken down

and the high pews removed (see the old picture in the vestry), and the church brought up to date. At such times one cannot but think that often much of deep family and antiquarian interest goes too. It is even possible that the shattered remains of this noble memorial tablet to Catherine Lady Dormer are buried in the corner of the churchyard, where tradition has it many other monumental remains find a resting-place. Unfortunately the old verger died last year, and we have no one left who can explain these things to us.

Lady Dormer died 1678, and her husband in 1693, leaving sons to inherit—Thomas, John and Robert (I think).

In the north transept, on a handsome monument.[1]

Arms: "Azure, ten billetts, 4, 3, 2, 1. or, on a chief of the last a demi lion issuant sable," for Dormer; impaling, "Argent, two lions passant, gules," for Lygon.

" Hic juxta sita est
Catharina
Fleetwoodi Dormer, Equitis Aurati, Spousa,
Johannis Lygon, de Arle Court, Armigeri,
Ex Elizabethæ Uxoris filia;
Utrius-que Parentis Hæres unica;
Cujus Familia in Agro Wigorniensi
per trecentos & amplius annos
Floruit, & adhuc sœliciter floret:
A tanto licet genere oriunda nobilique nupta
Stirpem tamen & conjugem
Utros-que antea illustres,
Morum sanctitate illustriores reddidit.
Maritum si non Patrem, Hæredem scripsit
Hæc illum moriens amplo Patrimonio,
Ille hanc amissam hoc Monumento decoravit.

[1] Bigland, p. 316.

Decessit Febru. 3,
Anno { Ætatis 72.
Domini 1678.
Johannes Lygon, supradictus, obiit 1644
Filius unicus Ricardi Lygon,
de Maddersfield, Arm. ex secundis
Nuptiis cum Margaretta, Filia."
John Talbott, militis, ex stirpe Comitum Salopiæ
Affinis etiam fuit Baronibus
de Berkly Castro, aliisque Proceribus ;
& per Uxores suas Hæredibus
quorum Insignia Superne
depinguntur.

On the atchievement mentioned in the inscription are the fifteen following coats of arms with the names annexed :—

1. LYGON, as before.
2. " Gules, a fess or, in chief two mulletts argent," for BRACEY.
3. " Azure on a bend or, three bars dancette gules," for MADERSFIELD.
4. " Argent, fretty gules," for HARFLEET.
5. " Or, a cross pierced azure," for TECORS.
6. " Gules, three lions passant argent," for GIFFARD.
7. " Gules, a fess between six martlets or," for BEAUCHAMP.
8. " Parti per pale or and gules, three roundlets counterchanged," for ABBOT.
9. " Argent, on a fess azure, three fleurs-de-lis or," for UFFLEET.
10. " Argent, a bend between six martlets gules a crescent for difference," for FURNEVAL.
11. " Or, a lion rampant per fess gules and sable," for LUFTOT.
12. " Or, a frett gules," for VERDON.

13. "Sable, on a cross within a bordure engrailed or, five pellets," for GREVIL.

14. "Or, a bird rising vert, within a tressure sable," for ARLE.

15. "Argent, a chevron azure, between three garbs or, banded and stalked vert," for SOUTHEY.

Nash (*History of Worcestershire*) tells us, "Lygon entered his pedigree and arms in the Heralds' College A.D. 1569, 1634 and 1683."

From Foss's *Judges of England*:—

"Robert Dormer, a descendant of the Buckinghamshire family of that name, a branch of which was ennobled by James I with the title of Lord Dormer of Wenge, which has flourished ever since, was the grandson of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, and the second son of John Dormer, of Ley Grange and Purston, a barrister, by Katherine, daughter of Thomas Woodward, of Ripple, in Worcestershire. To his elder brother, John, Charles II, in 1661, presented a baronetcy, which became extinct in 1726. Robert was born in 1649, and, having entered Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in 1675. He is mentioned as junior counsel for the Crown in several trials in 1680, and was soon afterwards constituted Chancellor of Durham.

"In 1698 he represented Aylesbury, in 1701 the County of Buckinghamshire, and in 1702 Northallerton. In the great question of Ashby and White he opposed the assumed priviledge of the House of Commons, which would have prevented an elector from proceeding at common law for the injury he sustained by the returning officer refusing his vote. On January 8th, 1706, he was made a judge of the Common Pleas, and sat there nearly one-and-twenty years, till his death on September 18th, 1726. *His seat was at Arle Court, near Cheltenham.* His marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Blake, of London, produced him four daughters

only, one of whom married Lord Fortescue of Credan, and another John Parkhurst, of Catesby in Northamptonshire, the father of the author of the Greek Lexicon to the New Testament."

In Atkyns we read (1712) :—

". . . Mr. Justice Dormer is the present Proprietor, who has a seat in this Place and a very large Estate in the Neighbourhood, and in Buckinghamshire and in other Counties. His Birth and Learning have justly placed him on the Bench of the Common Pleas."

He died 1726.

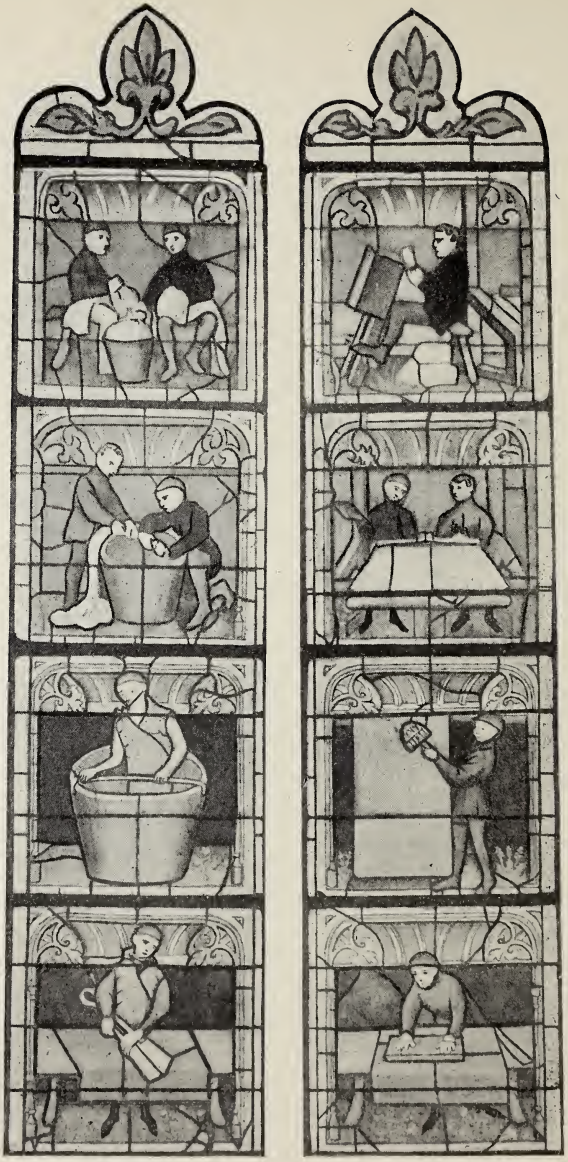
It is curious to notice that twice in its history old Arle Court is the home of a distinguished member of the legal profession, also how often the estate goes through the female line.

Once more there is no male heir, and four daughters are left, Catherine inheriting Arle Court as her share. Apparently she never married, and on her death, in 1747, the estate is willed[1] to the Hon. John Yorke, third son of the Earl of Hardwicke (extinct peerage), whose wife was a member of the Lygon family.

In 1795 the old Arle Court was sold to T. Butt, Esq., of Minchinhampton, but much of the land seems to have been in the ownership of the Welch family[2] of Arle, by marriage with the heiress of the Gregorys, 1773.

[1] Some say sold, but this does not seem likely.

[2] Also of North Shoebury and Southchurch, Essex, by marriage with the heiress of the Whites at Alstone, 1797.



G. H. West Photo.

THE CLOTHIERS' WINDOW.

SEMUR EN AUXOIS, FRANCE.

XIV CENTURY.

N.B.—Weaving, Fulling, Roughing, Shearing are ancient, the others are restorations.

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE: A RETROSPECT.[1]

By Sir WILLIAM H. MARLING, Bart.

The manufacture of woollen cloth in these Islands is of very ancient origin. The Romans taught spinning and weaving to their British subjects, and established an imperial manufactory of woollen and linen cloth for their legionaries at the "Venta Belgarum" (Winchester), whilst Saxon Chronicles and a fragment of the shroud of Edward the Confessor, said to have been preserved at Bromesberrow Place in this county, show that these arts, as well as that of dyeing, were practised in the eleventh century. The industry received a great impetus at the time of the Norman Conquest, when numbers of artisans from the Continent, particularly from Flanders, followed in the train of William's victorious army. In the reigns of Henry II and Richard, according to Sir Matthew Hale (a Gloucestershire man), "this kingdom greatly flourished in the art of manufacturing woollen cloth," but by the troublesome wars of John, Henry III and Edward I and II, the trade was wholly lost. Madox's *History of the Exchequer* mentions Gloucester as one of the towns that "paid fines to King John for license to buy and sell dyed cloth as they were accustomed to do in the time of Henry II." It is, however, to that great Plantagenet monarch, Edward III, that we are indebted for the revival of this, for centuries, our staple manufacture. Fuller, the Church historian, tells us that "the King and State began now to grow sensible of the great gain the Netherlands got by our

[1] Read at the opening of the Winter Session of the Stroud Textile School, October 5th, 1908.

wool, in memory whereof the Duke of Burgundy not long after instituted the 'Order of the Golden Fleece,' wherein indeed the 'Fleece' was ours, the 'Golden' their , so vast their emolument by the trade of clothing. Our king therefore resolved, if possible, to reduce the trade to his own country, who as yet were ignorant of that art, as knowing no more what to do with their wooll than the sheep which weare it, as to any artificial and curious drapery—their best cloathes then being no better than freezes, such their coarseness for want of skill in their making." By the promise of immunities and privileges he induced about seventy families of skilled Flemish workmen to settle in England, and bestowed them in various districts, including Gloucestershire. No doubt further improvements in the manufacture resulted from the influx of skilled Huguenot artisans which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Fuller tells us that "a prime Dutch cloth maker in Gloucestershire had the sirname of 'Web' given him by King Edward there." This surname is still frequent around Stroud. Other local names, such as Clutterbuck, Hague, Malpass, Marmont, Prout, Pettatt, etc., are probably traceable to foreign immigration, as well as are some technical terms used in weaving and dyeing, such as "lam" (Fr. lame), signifying the blades of a loom, and "rousing" (Fr. rouge), meaning red dyeing.

Following the lead of Edward III, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London in the middle of the fourteenth century, for the encouragement of the woollen trade, made it a rule to present annually at Christmas six yards of the best and finest English broadcloth to each of the great officers of State, such as the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and others. This custom has been maintained uninterruptedly for 450 years, the Corporation of the City every autumn inviting the woollen manufacturers of the country to send superfine black cloths to the Guildhall for competition, and for many years past the cloth so chosen

has come from the Stroud valleys. The establishment of the Worshipful Company of Drapers in 1438 and that of the Clothworkers in 1480 testifies to the growing importance of the industry, and in quite recent times these Companies have given generous assistance to it by voting monies in aid of technical education and by awarding gold medals to the best exhibits at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1882.

In the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth the wool staplers of the Cotteswolds greatly flourished, and their bygone magnificence is still attested by noble churches such as Chipping Campden, Northleach and Fairford, by Grammar Schools such as Chipping Campden, Northleach and Burford, and by many a stately mansion. During this reign, too, the manufacture of woollens made rapid progress, although, as Mr. Hyett tells us in his *History of Gloucester*, it had begun to decline in that city before Elizabeth's death.

During the Great Rebellion, when Cirencester was taken by the Royalists and many of the woollen mills were plundered, Samuel Webb, of the Ham Mill, Stroud, for services rendered to King Charles' cause, received from Prince Maurice and Prince Rupert written "Protections," said to be preserved in Sir John Dorington's library at Lypiatt Park.

Coming down to the last century, it may be mentioned that Frederick, Prince of Wales in 1750 inspected Southfield Mills, Woodchester, and that in 1788 George III visited Woodchester Mills and lay one night at the Hill House, now known as Rodborough Manor. On the latter occasion many of the machines were carried out into an adjoining meadow, where the various processes were witnessed by the King and Queen and Princesses, who walked on scarlet cloth laid down for their accommodation.

From a very early period the trade has been the subject of legislation, some of it foolish and vexatious, the use of indigo as a dye being at one time prohibited under heavy penalties, and at another time the length and width of cloth

being fixed by statute. A curious attempt was once made to benefit the industry by enacting that the dead should be buried in woollen shrouds ! On the other hand, the repeal of a tax of 6d. per lb. on imported wool was not obtained until 1824. In 1757 we find the Stroud clothiers petitioning the House of Commons in regard to the commotion resulting from a rising of weavers there. The intervention of Parliament was again invoked in 1803, but this time it was asked to inquire into the effect upon the labour market caused by the setting up of newly-invented gig mills.

The establishment of the woollen industry in these valleys is undoubtedly due to the quality and abundance of the streams, which were essential for the processes of manufacture and for the supply of the only motive power known previous to the introduction of steam. Until towards the close of the seventeenth century the English clothier used only English wool, but in the following century the superior fineness of Spanish wool known as " Merino " (a corruption of " marino " —oversea) began to be recognised and to be employed with our own English wool. Later the merino strain was brought into Saxony, Prussia and Silesia, and later still into the Austrian Empire. This continental wool was of even better quality, the great landowners bestowing much care upon their flocks, some of which numbered as many as 10,000 sheep. To-day East Prussia, Silesia and Moravia produce wool of the very finest quality, in this respect (though not in " staple ") superior to anything grown in Australia or New Zealand, and it is of these continental wools exclusively that the best superfine broadcloth is composed. Early in the nineteenth century the exportation of Australian and New Zealand wool began. My grandfather, who was born in 1780, saw when a young man the first consignment—some half-dozen bales from New South Wales—landed at the London Docks, the small beginning of that great influx in Colonial wool which has so largely superseded Continental wool in our factories.

Formerly cloth was not woven at the mill, but either in a

master-weaver's shop or in the weaver's cottage, the manufacturer providing the yarn, both warp and weft, and the master-weaver or the weaver (as the case might be) the loom, and of course, standing room for it. The master-weaver often employed as many as half a dozen journeymen, who worked in a shed adjoining his house; and hundreds of cottages included a room where one and sometimes two looms stood, and where the cottager and some of his family worked. About the year 1830 the master-weaver began to be displaced by the manufacturers fitting up weaving sheds near their mills, in order to secure greater regularity and better work.

By 1838 the introduction of the "power-loom" had occasioned much temporary distress and consequent discontent amongst the hand-loom weavers, and in the following year a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into this and other matters, the Commission in its turn directing Mr. W. A. Miles to investigate and report to them. This gentleman seems to have performed his work with remarkable care and impartiality, and the Blue Book containing the evidence collected by him gives much curious and valuable information as to the condition of the clothworkers in Gloucestershire two generations ago.

Mr. Miles obtained evidence from ministers of religion, magistrates, shopkeepers, operatives, manufacturers and others, and in his report there frequently recur the names of families still resident among us, such as Apperly, Cripps, Davies, Evans, Hooper, Marling, Playne, Ricardo and Stanton, many of them still engaged in the woollen trade. It may be well to remember that at the time of his report (*i.e.* seven years after the great Reform Act of 1832) our present Poor Law system (1834) had scarcely got into full operation, and the ill-advised Beer House Act of 1830 had greatly increased the evils of intemperance, whilst the present police force had not yet supplanted the parish constable.

On the whole Mr. Miles' recital is a sad one, and in striking contrast to the happier conditions prevailing in the Stroud

Valley to-day. Up to 1825 the woollen trade of the West of England appears on the whole to have prospered; but in that year a great financial panic occurred, may banks closed their doors, and commercial depression resulted, with its inevitable consequence—reduction in wages. Not unnaturally in many parts of the country strikes followed, and there were strikes amongst the Gloucestershire weavers in 1828 and again in 1834. We must truly sympathise with these unfortunate men, driven by want almost to desperation. Various remedies were devised, amongst them the cultivation of allotment gardens and the encouragement of migration to other districts where labour was more in demand, whilst not a few benevolent residents, such as the Rev. John Elliott (the late centenarian incumbent of Randwick), Mr. Anthony Fewster, of Nailsworth, Capt. Slade, of Uley, Mr. Peter Playne, of Dunkirk, and especially Mr. David Ricardo, of Gatcombe, exerted themselves in assisting emigration. Some parishes, such as Uley and Bisley, borrowed money for this purpose, and Mr. Miles gives a statement showing the cost of emigrating sixty-eight persons from Bisley parish, who on 31st August, 1837, were placed on board a steam vessel at Bristol to join their ship then lying at Kingroad.

This is the account :—

	£	s.	d.
Clothing 68 persons at £1 10s. 8¾d. per head, including Bibles, Prayer Books, etc ..	104	9	7
Cash paid for 2 waggons and a cart, to take the 68 persons to Bristol, their victuals on leaving and on the road, and breakfast at Bristol	24	13	6
Cash for one day's victuals, the first day put on board the steam packet	2	0	0
Cash paid Dr. Rogers, the emigrant Surgeon, for 2 men and their wives that were above the age to go passage free, £15 each ..	60	0	0
	£191	3	1

All the evidence produced before Mr. Miles went to show that strikes only made the situation of the hand-loom weaver worse. At the same time many of the manufacturers were ruined. It is the old story: strikes are a species of civil war, in which, as in actual war, it is sometimes hard to say whether the victors or the vanquished suffer most. Happily, in the fifty years during which I have been connected with the trade I can recall no strike of the cloth workers in these valleys. Their wages, like those of all other operatives, have risen, and, although they may not have been raised by Trade Unions to so high a rate as in the north, yet I am inclined to think that in no part of England have textile operatives really fared better, for most house-wives will tell you that a steady weekly income of 20s. is better for a family than an intermittent one of say 25s. In 1839 the position of the hand-loom weaver was most pitiable, especially where he worked at home or in the shop of a master-weaver, his employment being irregular, and his weekly wage (even when in work) averaging only 6s. 10½d. The hand-loom weaver in a factory was better off, earning 11s. 9d. for a week of seventy hours. The wages of women and children for a week of sixty hours were proportionately low. Moreover, the Truck Act of 1831 was frequently evaded, and wages too often paid, not in coin of the realm, but in order-notes, given by the employer for goods at a "truck" shop, costing from 10 to 20 per cent. above market price. It was an iniquitous practice, and (it is only fair to say) was condemned by the better class of manufacturers.

One hundred years ago the price of bread was subject to violent fluctuations, after a good harvest being cheap, and after a bad one excessively dear. When a child I remember my grandmother telling of a neighbour who said to her in one of those famine years: "Ah, Mrs. Marling, I should bless God if we could see the quartern loaf down to a shilling!" In 1838 the price of the quartern loaf seems to have been about 7½d., tea 5s. a pound, sugar 8d.

a pound, meat, bacon, butter and cheese not greatly differing from present prices, whilst clothing we know was much dearer.

It is clear that the underpaid condition of the weaver was chiefly owing to their redundant numbers and the introduction of the power-loom.

In 1839 wages generally, though on the whole materially lower than those of to-day, were far better than those of the hand-loom weavers. For instance, masons earned 15s. to 17s. a week, blacksmiths 15s., sawyers 16s., carpenters 15s., plasterers 15s., labourers 9s. (with cottage and garden and extra at harvest).

In the cloth trade wool-sorters earned 30s., white wool-scourers earned 14s., wool-pickers (women) 6s., wool-feeders (children) 3s., mule spinners (men) 20s., warpers (women) 7s., millmen 20s., burlers (women) 6s., shearmen 13s., brushers 14s., drawers and markers (women) 9s., spinners (women) 6s., and the week never meant less than sixty working hours.

In such circumstances it is difficult to conceive how the poor managed to live, and the situation was aggravated by the most pernicious Beer Act of 1830, which empowered any ratepayer to open his house as a beer-shop, free from any Justice's license or control, merely on payment of two guineas to the local office of excise. These beer-houses, for which lonely spots seem frequently to have been designedly chosen, were too often the haunts of bad characters and receivers of stolen property, particularly of " slinge." Slinge (as the theft of wool, yarn, waste, etc., was locally termed) had become so common a practice that manufacturers were obliged to allow for it in their calculations of manufacturing costs. This illicit trade was fostered not only by the existence of the beer-shops, but also by the inactivity of the parish constables, and by the singular provision of the law which forbade the search of suspected persons between the hours of sunrise and sunset ! As a consequence " slinge " was carried with impunity during daylight by women and

children. The value of "slinge" seems to have ranged up to as much as 7s. a pound, though the "slingers" often gained as little as 10d. of this from the receivers, who appear to have acted with much cunning and precaution, and by a system of transferring the stuff from one district to another to have baffled detection. "Slinge" from this district even found its way to Yorkshire, and Mr. Miles records a sale by public auction there, when 140 bags realised £1,000! At last the manufacturers combined to establish a police system of their own for the detection and punishment of offenders, two officers (from the London force) being stationed at 'Hampton, one at Ebley and one at Stonehouse. This did something to put an end to slingeing, although it was not altogether unknown even in my time, as Mr. Samuel Hill (the worthy wool-loft manager at Stanley Mills in the early sixties) could testify were he living, and I myself recollect a member of our firm on his way home one day overtaking one of our stove-men, whose old chimney-pot hat aroused suspicion. On knocking off the hat he found it full of wool —which had never grown on the wearer's head! I told my friend that he had committed an assault for which he was liable to prosecution, but in the event it was the thief who was prosecuted, and got two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Miles appears to have made an extensive inquiry into the question of educational facilities in the district, and to have found here sixty-seven day schools educating 4,743 children (of whom 602 were the children of hand-loom weavers) out of a total population of 62,775—or rather more than one in thirteen. His return of Sunday schools is not so complete; nevertheless he enumerates twenty-eight Church schools and forty-six Nonconformist, educating between them some 10,000 children and adults, *i.e.* about one in six of the total population. Amongst other interesting matter Mr. Miles records the establishment by my mother of an infant school at the Thrupp, and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of quoting in full the following letter to him from

my father. Even to eyes not filial I think it will be considered that this letter contains some admirable suggestions, and that the principles it lays down are as applicable to-day as when the letter was written—nearly seventy years ago.

" HAM MILLS,

" *March 20th*, 1839.

" DEAR SIR,

" I accede with pleasure to your request by giving you an outline of my ideas on the subject of the education of the labouring classes. Happily its importance is now admitted by all, and the present question is not whether they shall be educated, but *in what manner* and *by what means*, and I sincerely trust that will soon be determined by the introduction of some comprehensive and effectual scheme.

" I am fully persuaded that the inquiries you have been making in this district relative to one particular class of labourers, have proved that for that class especially, and indeed for all, a sound system of education adapted to fit the rising generation for their respective stations is imperatively and immediately required.

" The system of education adopted in our common schools should have reference to our social condition as a manufacturing, agricultural and commercial people; to our peculiar geographical situation and political relations. Our territory at home is limited and occupied, but we have possessions in the American and Australian continents which ought to be rendered an easy outlet for our rapidly-increasing population and an inexhaustible supply for their increasing wants. It is my opinion that, in not a few of our schools, as much of the element of what is commonly called learning is taught as can be necessary for the children of the labouring classes, but the formation of those habits of industry, and the communication of that knowledge of agriculture and the arts, which are calculated to make them skilful workmen and good and intelligent labourers, is sadly neglected.

"I am deeply impressed with the absolute necessity there is for all education being based on the principles of the Bible, and would countenance no system in which sound moral and religious instruction were not made the foundation of everything else; yet I must confess my fears, that there is a tendency in many quarters to attend to this subject to the almost total exclusion of other very important and very necessary parts of education, not that too much regard is paid to the former, but far too little to the latter.

"There exists at present amongst all ranks of society a general desire to promote the cause of education, and very much is being done by personal efforts and pecuniary assistance, but most unhappily a spirit of religious sectarianism prevails and exhibits itself in some of its worst forms on this subject, when all denominational distinctions ought to be merged in one combined effort to benefit the rising generation. Though this spirit cannot be at once eradicated, yet much may be done to mitigate its injurious effects.

"That the people are exerting themselves is a matter of congratulation, and the Government in my opinion will best promote the good cause, not by superseding those exertions but by fostering, enlightening and aiding them.

"It is with great diffidence that I would suggest any particular plan, but I may venture to say that a great improvement might be effected by the establishment of a 'Training School,' which might serve two most important purposes, viz. to qualify masters and mistresses and to present a model of what a common school ought to be, the expenses being defrayed out of the resources of the county. A committee or council might be connected with it, before which teachers in this and other establishments might be examined, and if found duly qualified, diplomas should be granted by the said council.

"Thus the first step would be gained, the next would be to induce the patrons, committee or managers of the existing schools throughout the country to employ only such teachers

as have passed their examination before the council, of what might be called 'The National Training School.' This I think might be done by offering to every school where a teacher is employed, an annual pecuniary grant on one other condition, viz. that certain prescribed branches of knowledge be taught. The grant need not be large, but a moderate amount would be a powerful inducement to establish schools, and would do much to ensure an efficient discipline in all schools which received the grant; for I should further recommend that visitors be appointed, and that those schools should lose their grant for the year in which the conditions were not complied with.

"In connection with these schools, I think it would be well to have for the elder boys (if not for the girls) an industrial department in which gardening and the rudiments of agriculture especially should be taught, and as much practical knowledge in other departments of industry as might be found attainable.

"For this purpose an extensive plot of land would be required, where perhaps each boy night have his own allotment; in this I cannot anticipate much difficulty, as it would not be necessary to have the land attached to the school. In London it might not be so practical, but in all country places, and even in large towns, it might be effected.

"Some such system as this, I am convinced, is wanted. It must be evident to all reflecting minds that in the present enterprising age, when changes and improvements in almost every department of our social economy are constantly taking place, the children of the labouring population should be trained to habits of adaptiveness so as to be able to apply themselves to those new circumstances in which they may be placed, thus mitigating the painful vicissitudes which are frequently occurring, especially in our manufacturing districts. Extensive changes in any long-established system, however beneficial in their ultimate results, can hardly ever be effected without considerable suffering to

those whose daily bread has been obtained under the exploded system.

"The habits and acquirements of those who generally emigrate from our distressed districts, are for the most part but ill-adapted to cope with the difficuties which they must encounter in any of the Colonies; while the training necessary to render a man a successful emigrant, would also render him a more useful member of society at home.

"After a tolerably extensive acquaintance with the state of the manufacturing population of this district, I am convinced that those whose ingenuity is most conspicuous in the culture of their gardens and in their other domestic arrangements, are the best workmen, husbands, and fathers.

"In these schools, too, considerable attention should be paid to history, especially of England; the advantages of our well-balanced constitutional Government should be rendered clear to the children; and instruction should be given respecting the laws which as they advance to years of maturity the children will be expected to obey. Their reasonableness and equity should be rendered apparent, as well as the advantages resulting to all classes of society from their general observance. No one department of National education has, I think, been so much neglected as this; surely it is but reasonable that those who are to obey the laws should be informed what those laws actually are.

"My limits will not permit me to proceed further into detail; yet I must observe that if the Government is to give any efficient aid to education, it must have no respect to religious parties. But as in all schools a certain system of moral and religious training must be adopted, therefore it must be left to the patrons of the school to supply that which may be most generally approved; and it is my opinion that this branch will be far better attended to by them, than if controlled in any way by the public authorities.

"Assistance should be given to the building of school rooms as at present, but on a more liberal scale.

"I conceive that any system of parochial or district taxation for the purposes of education would work badly in this country, on account of the peculiar position of religious parties; it would tend to perpetual irritations and disputes. If the resources of the county will not allow of any large appropriation of money for aiding in the support of schools, some specific tax for this especial object might be introduced, and I believe there is none to which the people would not willingly submit.

"The plan I have now shadowed out possesses, I think, not a few advantages; it proposes that the Government should do just enough to draw forth the voluntary efforts and energies of the people, without which the vitality necessary to the success of any scheme will be wanting, while at the same time it gives the Government the power to introduce and maintain at a very moderate cost the most efficient and best digested scheme of education in all the schools which would receive the public grant, and as all schools, I conceive, would be desirous of the grant, consequently all would adopt the improved system.

"Your own request must be my apology for troubling you at such length. The subject is one of immense consequence, and something should be done immediately; delay will only present us with new difficulties.

"I am, etc.,

"(Signed) SAMUEL S. MARLING.

"W. A. Miles, Esq.,
Etc., Etc., Etc."

In concluding his report Mr. Miles observes that the opinions of witnesses on many points was contradictory, and "candidly confessed his inability to point out or to recommend any legislative enactment likely to benefit in a sound and permanent manner the interests of the weavers, and respectfully left the matter to the superior judgment" of the Royal Commission!

Although the inquiry does not appear to have resulted at once in remedial legislation, nevertheless forces were at work to improve the lot of the hand-loom weaver. Amongst these forces were the concentrating in one mill of all processes of manufacture, and the continuous development of machinery, which together effected a great saving in the time and cost of manufacture, and thereby tended to widen the margin of profit. Thus here, as elsewhere, it happened that the very means (namely the introduction of machinery and especially of the power loom) which at the time the workers regarded as the cause of their undoing proved eventually the means of their betterment. Still, the change was necessarily gradual, and when I went into business fifty years ago doeskins, venetians and kerseymeres were stil handwoven in scores of cottages, and the click of the loom was a familiar sound as I rode down the village to the mills. I always felt very sorry for the hand-loom weaver as he brought his piece into the wool-loft, for his earnings, even in the fifties (allowing for playtime) I fancy did not average much above 10s. a week. A middle-aged, or elderly man, rather sad-faced (at least looking as though he had never been young) and often quaintly dressed—sometimes in a blue frock-coat with copper buttons, once gilt, or in a swallow-tail one, once black but grown green with age (presumably some gentleman's left-off garment)—his pathetic figure now lives only in the memory of a few old clothiers like me.

[By the way, the good old word "clothier" meant for centuries the cloth maker, or as he is now called the "woollen manufacturer." But nowadays "clothier" has come to mean the man who makes the cloth into clothes. I wish the tailors, wholesale and retail, had not appropriated our name !]

It may now be well to give a brief description of the principal processes employed to convert the fleece of wool into cloth. Down to the end of the seventeenth century every

operation except that of "fulling" or "milling" was performed by hand; but in the present day hand-processes have been superseded in almost every case by machinery. After sorting and blending, the wool by a series of machines is scoured (to remove animal grease), squeezed, dried, willyed and picked; and (in the case of "burry" or faulty wool) is dipped in dilute sulphuric acid and afterwards dried at a high temperature. This "pickling" process carbonises and pulverises vegetable matter without injury to the wool. A similar carbonising process is sometimes used on wool-dyed cloths by means of aluminium chloride instead of sulphuric acid. Up to forty years ago wool scouring was done by hand, the wool being steeped in a furnace containing a mixture of stale urine and soda, and then stirred in a wire basket through which ran brook water in order to remove the saponified grease. To prepare it for "carding" the wool is next moistened with oil. The "carding" process follows, in which the fibres are combed (or rather brushed) lengthwise by being passed through a series of cylinders covered with steel wire, called "scribblers," and is combed from the final cylinder or "condenser" in a number of "slivers" wound upon a roll. These rolls are transferred to the spinning machine or "mule," which draws out the "sliver" and at the same time twists it into yarn and winds it upon bobbins. In former days a species of "jenny" (locally known as a "billy") prepared the carded wool for the mule, but far less perfectly than the condenser does.

Yarn intended for warp is sized, wound upon a beam and placed in the loom. The weft is less firmly twisted, and does not require sizing. When woven the cloth is scoured and dried, and knots and imperfections are removed by hand. Next comes "fulling" or "milling" or "felting" with soap dissolved in warm water. This was anciently performed by "fulling-stocks," which were used at Temple Guiting in this county as early as the twelfth century. The stocks were a pair of huge wooden hammers raised and lowered alternately

by cogs turned by a water wheel. The operation is now generally performed by the "fuller," a machine in which the cloth, being drawn and squeezed between two cylinders, is felted more quickly and safely. The felting property peculiar to wool is due to the serrated structure of the fibres, which (under proper conditions of pressure, moisture and heat) interlock and shrink together, giving the fabric a firm, leathery texture. A piece of broadcloth measuring sixty yards in length and one hundred inches in width before "milling" is reduced by that process to about forty-eight yards long by sixty inches wide. After cleansing with fuller's earth, the nap of the felted cloth is raised by teazles placed in a revolving cylinder or "gig mill," over which the cloth passes, a process termed "roughing" or "dressing," and the nap so raised is next shorn to an even surface by passing the cloth between a steel blade and revolving cylinder with spiral blades, or "cutter" on the same principle as that of a lawn mower. Up to the early days of the nineteenth century cloth was shorn by a clumsy pair of hand shears; but about 1825 Mr. Lewis, of Brimscombe, invented his "cross cutter," which effected an important improvement in the process, and has even now not been entirely displaced. Permanent lustre is given to the cloth by "potting," *i.e.* rolling it tightly round an iron roll and immersing in water heated to 160 deg. or 180 deg. F. After tentering, drying and brushing, it is hot pressed and finally cold pressed, and is then ready for the warehouse. In olden days the cloth in favourable weather was dried in the open air on long upright frames called "racks," and old pictures of the locality show how the landscape was enlivened by bands of red, white, blue, and other coloured cloths on the "rack-hills" of the various mills.

The above-described operations are those necessary for the production of broadcloths, which may be either wool-dyed or piece-dyed—in the former case the wool being dyed after scouring, and in the latter the cloth being dyed after

" potting." Most of the processes subsequent to " milling " are repeated many times, so that the whole period required for the manufacture is usually not less than seven or eight weeks. A fine and well-finished superfine cloth should resemble fine chamois leather in texture, and the pile rival that of velvet in closeness and softness. A generation ago it was the regulation garb of clergymen, doctors and lawyers, and of all gentlemen for evening dress. No other material feels and looks and wears so well, and it is perhaps regrettable that by the caprice of fashion other fabrics have so largely superseded the classic broadcloths of England. Besides these, however, the looms of Gloucestershire produce doeskin, and a great variety of more recent fabrics, such as beavers, devons, hunters, meltons, venetians, serges, tweeds, cheviots, vicunas and worsted coatings and trouserings, ladies' dress stuffs, etc.

The weaving of broadcloth, as we all know, is the simplest and most primitive, two harnesses only being used, that of kerseymeres, serges, doeskins and venetians requiring from three to seven harnesses, whilst that of fancies is often complicated, and has to be done by the Jacquard loom. On the other hand, the finishing processes in the case of undressed and fancy cloths are fewer, and consequently goods can be turned out in shorter time.

We who are still woollen manufacturers may regret that the number of woollen mills in the West of England has for years so diminished, and that consequently our trade does not possess the commanding position which it formerly occupied; but it is consolatory to feel that many other industries have grown up, and that employment for the working classes is better secured by the industrial eggs not being all in the woollen basket! I have always been glad to think that few trades in the world are so healthful for the workers as the woolen trade, certainly none more so, and that the looks of our workpeople testify to this. I believe also that between employers and employed a sentiment of mutual

goodwill and confidence has been steadily increasing, and will not easily be shaken. Let us hope that the present-day application of chemistry to such processes as wool-scouring, dyeing, etc., and the general recognition of the fact that in these days all manufactures must be conducted on scientific rather than on simply empirical methods, will contribute to restore ere long the prosperity which the industry enjoyed thirty years ago.

FLOWERS IN STONE.

By IDA M. ROPER, F.L.S.

In a paper published in the earlier part of this volume the subject of "Flowers in Stone as applied to Church Architecture in Bristol" was dealt with, and some examples were given that are to be found in St. Mary Redcliffe Church. In order, however, to do justice to the many elaborate carvings to be seen in that splendid edifice, it may be worth while to enlarge somewhat more on the flowers that inspired the carvers of the different periods during which the church was being built.

The flowers may not seem to vary much, but it is the workmanship that produces the effects. The earliest examples are found in the inner north porch and on the exterior of the tower, and are of the best type of Decorative ornamentation. When about A.D. 1349 the ravages of the Black Death amongst all classes caused a marked change in architecture elsewhere, it is fortunate that here the decoration of the new roofs put on during the following half-century shows but little falling-off from the best execution of floral work, although conventional takes the place of the purely naturalistic.

In the raised choir roof the bosses are boldly handled, and appear to be much undercut as in the best period of the art, while on the eastward part of the nave, which followed immediately in building, actual flowers were sparingly introduced; but the foliage of holly, bay, thistle and dandelion can be recognised amongst the countless bosses, together with the familiar vine, ivy and oak arranged in many patterns. There is an artificial and overcrowded arrangement to be noticed, but this massing together in a

small space seems redeemed by representing good models. At this period occurs the only example of "diaper work" noticed in Bristol, although so much used in contemporary decoration, being placed on the buttress of the tower, and made up of the four-petal flower that afterwards was so common for cornices.

In the north aisles of the church amongst the bosses to be seen in the dim light are examples of the white bryony, not spread out as in the Cathedral, and several of horse chestnut leaves. This tree was common in Italy, and the design may have been brought thence in the early part of the fifteenth century, when these portions were being rebuilt.[1]

At the same period, however, the English rose was not neglected by the carvers, as there are two bosses at least composed of these flowers arranged on an entwined branch, as well as another made into a wreath of roses. After about A.D. 1425 the use of floral motives seems to have been given up, and human faces and geometrical forms took their place.

I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to a work on a kindred subject: *Bosses and Corbels of Exeter Cathedral*, by E. K. Prideaux and G. R. Holt Shafto. I expressed appreciation of it during my lecture, and find that in writing the fair copy for the printer I unconsciously used several expressions which were similar to what I had read in Miss Prideaux's work.

[1] *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. vii. p. 60.

Notices of Publications.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS from the Fourteenth Century to the close of the Seventeenth Century. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. London: Methuen & Co. 7s. 6d.

In the old English church before the Conquest the duties of seeing that the church was rightly built, and that the necessaries of divine worship were duly provided and kept in good order, were laid upon the priests. The oldest copy of wardens' accounts now existing is one belonging to the Church of St. Michael, Bath, running from Michaelmas, 1349, to the same date 1350, and Dr. Cox states that churchwardens are described in the Rolls of Parliament for 1341 as "wardens of the goods of the church." But there seems to be no evidence to show at what time and in what way the office came into existence; the reference given by Dr. Cox to the Council of London in 1127 cannot be verified, for there seems to be no mention of any officers charged with the duties afterwards performed by churchwardens either in the first or any other canon of that Council. But it is clear that the system was in full working order in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The accounts of St. Michael's, Bath, in 1349, rendered by Thomas the Mason and Thomas the Tanner (it is well to note the names of the earliest English wardens), follow the form which is afterwards so familiar, first the balance from the preceding year, then the receipts—rents, a legacy, collections and proceeds of sale of church goods; then expenses—anniversaries, repairs, wax, oil, candles, and 46s. 2d. for a missal, exceeding the receipts by 6s. 7d. There are also accounts of Hedon, St. James, beginning in 1350, St. Augustine 1370, and St. Nicholas 1379; and at Tavistock beginning in 1385; after 1400 they are not uncommon. Bristol possesses a far fuller series of ancient accounts than any other place outside London: the accounts at All Saints begin in 1407, St. Ewen 1454, St. Mary Redcliff 1470, St. John Baptist 1472, St. Nicholas, the crypt church 1489, the upper church 1520, Christ Church 1534, St. Thomas the Martyr 1544, St. Werburgh 1548, St. Philip and St. James and St. Mary-le-Port 1558, St. James 1566, and St. Michael 1575. No account older than 1700 is mentioned as belonging to any Gloucester church, and in the shire only St. Andrew, Clifton, 1538, and Minchinhampton 1555, appear before 1600, and only Deerhurst and Hampnett 1606, Eastington 1616, and Ruerdean 1677, in the following century. In comparison we may note that in Somerset two churches possess accounts dating before 1400, four possess accounts

of the next century, and six have accounts of the period 1500–1600. The turning-point in the history of wardens' accounts is the death of Henry VIII, who, whatever ruin he wrought upon the minsters, did not injure the parish churches. Before that time the parish church was the centre of the life of the parish, and the people offered willingly that they might make it and its ornaments as beautiful as they could. There is a very striking extract from the 1476 accounts of Croscombe which we visited last year, beginning: "Comes Thomas Blowre and John Hill and presents in of Robin Hood's reckonings 40s.," and there follow nine more "comings," including the Weyhers, the Hogglers, the Youngmen, the Tuckers, and the Maidens, bringing gifts amounting in all to £3 2s. 5d., besides a pair of white damask vestments, the gift of Isobel Mayow. Then came the disastrous reign of Edward VI, when the poor were robbed of their guild funds, and the churches of their ornaments, and the accounts were before long charged with payments for armour gunpowder and prisons, and the cost of slaying owls and pole-cats. It is well that churchwardens have become once more purely church officers. Dr. Cox gives first a description of wardens' accounts earlier than 1500, then a list of those which date from the two following centuries arranged in chronological order, and all these are also made up into an index under the headings of their counties. Finally there is a full and well-arranged general index.

Dr. Cox points out that the parish vestry is the most democratic body in England; there all are equal on the floor of the church, squire and peasant, parson and nonconformist count for one each, no more and no less; they count the heads and do not weigh them, still less do they weigh the pockets, unless a poll is demanded. Now every adult male *may* come, in old days he *must* come under penalty of a fine if he absented himself. A little is said about the development of select vestries. It is difficult to know how they grew up. At St. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol, the old systen of electing two new wardens each year continued until 1593, but from 1594 onwards only one new warden was elected in each year, the warden elected in the previous year serving as senior warden, but there is nothing to show how or why the change was made. It would seem that the practice of choosing women to serve as wardens was relatively more frequent in old times than it is now. There is no doubt that it would be a most unfortunate thing if any new-fangled plan of "Representative Bodies" were allowed to supersede the old democratic vestries. Compulsory church rates were a consequence of the Reformation, and it is an excellent thing that church people have been compelled to fall back on the ancient practice of free-will offerings. The larger part of the book consists of a series

of chapters on the different objects of church expenditure, and these chapters throw many most interesting side-lights on the church history of the period. The passing bell rung to summon the priest for the administration of the last sacraments, and to call the faithful to prayer for the passing soul, was known at St. Edmund's, Sarum, as the "forth-fare" bell till the reign of Henry VIII. This is a true old English word; in the old English chronicles the usual expression for a death is *forthferde*, the past tense of *forthferan:* 994 Her forthferde Sigeric arcebisceop—"In this year Archbishop Sigeric died," and it is interesting to find the name surviving for so long. The chapter on "Church Sittings" is worth careful reading, for it shows at how early a date the evil practice of appropriating sittings and erecting private pews grew up, with the consequent exclusion of the poor, an evil that was intensified by the practice of charging money for sittings. But in fact there is hardly any aspect of church life on which much light is not thrown. The book is very carefully compiled, and seems to be thoroughly trustworthy.

C. S. T.

THE HERMITS AND ANCHORITES OF ENGLAND. By ROTHA MARY CLAY. London: Methuen & Co. 7s. 6d.

IT is hardly likely, perhaps, that a book on Hermits and Anchorites will appeal very strongly to a motor-loving, hurrying, and self-assertive generation; yet for the very reason that the life of contemplation was so entirely different from the life of the present day, the book may have very definite uses. There can be no doubt that in rough and lawless times the shelter which the church threw over many, especially among women, who desired to withdraw from an active life, served a very good purpose. In the period covered by the book there was a difference between the Anchorite and the Hermit—the Anchorite was enclosed within the four walls of his cell; while the Hermit might go out of his cell and mix with his fellow-men. If we take out of the history of the conversion of Northumbria the work of such men as St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert, we take out of it much which was most inspiring, and which did most lasting good.

Hermits were everywhere—in island, and moor, and fen, as well as by highways and bridges, and in the midst of great towns. There were cave-dwellers as well as those who acted as light-keepers by the coast, and Miss Clay gives a most interesting account of the manner of life of each kind of hermit. In our own district hermits are mentioned in six different places in Bristol, besides St. Vincent's Chapel in Ghyston Cliff. In Gloucester, or close by, were six others; at Ardland and St. Briavel's in the Forest of Dean, and Taynton Wood were others.

Some were found in villages as Meysey-hampton, Campden, Ashchurch and Wickwar, and there was one in the Chapel of St. Tiriac, at the Mouth of the Wye. A system which was so widespread as this, and which lasted for so long a time, cannot have been altogether bad, and in fact the solitaries seemed to have been generally regarded with reverence. No doubt, as Miss Clay points out, among so many there were some who fell below the level of their rule, and those among the common people whose looseness of life was shamed by the strictness of the rule of the solitary life were not slow to make much of such lapses. The chapter on "Prophets and Counsellors" gives many strange instances of the influence which hermits exercised over princes and rulers, and also of the untimely end to which they came through their boldness. Contrary to a very common idea a person might not become an Anchorite or Hermit of his own free-will, any more than he could make himself a Monk or Priest, or a woman could become a Nun by self-dedication. The solitary life was a career, and the one who desired to enter on the career must tread the appointed path. Lay-people must obtain the sanction of the Bishop, and one in religion the leave of the Superior also. Bishop Thoresby, on May 7th, 1351, issued a Commission to the Archdeacon of Worcester to examine into the life and conversation of Lucy de Newchurche, who desired to be enclosed in the Hermitage of St. Brandan, at Bristol, and if he found her worthy to enclose her. It is evident that real care was taken that the way of the solitary life should be closed against unworthy applicants, and of course the exercise of very ordinary prudence would require that this should be so. Miss Clay gives a translation of the service of the enclosing of an Anchorite, and a very beautiful service it is. The chapters "Concerning the body," "Trial and temptation," and "Human intercourse," deal in a very human way with the manner of the solitary life and with its dangers and helps, the instructions given being marked by much shrewdness and common sense. Miss Clay gives a list of cells arranged under Counties. Twenty-six are mentioned in Gloucestershire, including Bristol, twenty-one in Somerset, and one hundred in Yorkshire. It does not appear that the number depended much on the nature of the district, whether it was waste or thickly inhabited. Ninety cells are mentioned as having existed in the large and thickly-inhabited County of Norfolk, of which thirty-two were connected with Norwich and twelve with Lynn, while in the very similar County of Suffolk only twelve are mentioned. Forty appear in Kent, eight in Surrey, seventeen in Devon, and thirty-four in Lincolnshire; possibly the institution was more popular in some districts than in others. There is a full and carefully compiled index,

and also more than forty pictures, either of places which are of interest in connection with cells, or copies of illustrations taken from ancient manuscripts. It is likely that the book will leave the impression that there was more good in the institution of the solitary life than many people have thought.

C. S. T.

THE HISTORY AND MEMORIALS OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BRISTOL, which is now the Lord Mayor's Chapel (formerly called the Church of the Gaunts). By IDA M. ROPER. Bristol: W. C. Hemmons. MCMXII. 6d.

BRISTOL is fortunate beyond any other English city in possessing an ancient abbey church, one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, and the church of a religious hospital, still substantially as the Reformation found it, and it is of this last church that Miss Roper has written. The booklet is in the main an account of the fabric of the church, which came into the possession of the Corporation by purchase from Henry VIII. Divine service was regularly held there till the end of the century. In 1687 it was assigned to the use of those Huguenots who had settled in Bristol. In 1721 it was fitted up for the constant use of the Corporation, and it has continued to be the official church of the Mayor and Corporation ever since that time. In 1829 it was restored, official seats for the Mayor and members of the Corporation being placed beneath canopies along one of the side walls after the manner of a college chapel. In 1889 the work of 1829 was undone, and whatever may be thought about the material and taste of the work which disappeared, many people may think that it would have been better if the collegiate arrangement of the official seats had been retained. The ranges of low seats in a lofty and narrow church are not imposing. But nothing was done which in any way injured the fabric, which still affords an excellent example of a chapel of a small religious house. Since 1721 it has been used as a burial-place by families of note locally, and there are two thirteenth-century figures which are supposed with good reason to represent the founders of the hospita ; also there is some interesting glass which was inserted in 1829, so that there is very much of interest apart from the ancient building. The Corporation desired that there should be a good guide to the building, they asked Miss Roper to compile it, and the work could not have been placed in better hands. The letterpress is illustrated by two ground plans and eleven pictures. It is to be noted that the hospital was not dissolved in 1536, but was surrendered as one of the greater houses on December 9th, 1539.

C. S. T.

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The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, The Librarian, The Black Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Powys Land Club, Museum and Library, Welshpool.

The William Salt Archæological Society, 2 Bank Passage, Stafford, Hon. Sec., J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.

The Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, The Castle, Taunton.

The Shropshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Society, Hon. Sec., H. W. Adnitt, The Square, Shrewsbury.

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, H. R. Barker (Librarian), Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Surrey Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford.

The Sussex Archæological Society, Lewes Castle, Lewes, Sussex.

The Thoroton Society, F. Arthur Wadsworth (Hon. Librarian), Bromley House, Nottingham.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, The Museum, Devizes, Wilts.

The Worcestershire Architectural Society, c/o Mr. Houghton, Bookseller, S. Swithun Street, Worcester.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., Hon. Librarian, 10 Park Street, Leeds.

The Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A., c/o Messrs. Wm. Wesley & Co., 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.

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